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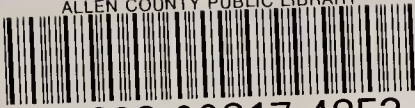
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HISTORY
OF
HANCOCK COUNTY
INDIANA

ITS PEOPLE, INDUSTRIES AND INSTITUTIONS

BY
GEORGE J. RICHMAN, B. L.

With Biographical Sketches of Representative Citizens and
Genealogical Records of Many of the Old Families

ILLUSTRATED

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AUTHOR'S PREFACE

This volume has been prepared with one object in view—to trace the growth of the county from a wilderness to what it is today. In this development, difficulties and obstacles have been surmounted. All the elements of human nature, the progressive, the conservative and the ultra-conservative; the liberal, the public-spirited and the selfish, have been thrown together in the melting pot. Differences of opinion have caused bickering and strife. They may have checked for a season, but they have not stayed, the growth of the institutions which constitute our richest heritage today. Our roads, our drainage, our churches, our schools, all of which seem so natural, have been provided by the people who have persisted and won in the struggle for better things. If this volume awakens trains of pleasant reminiscences in the older people; if it awakens a new sense of appreciation in the younger generation; if it impresses on them the fact that the choicest blessings of the present have been provided through the constancy and labor of men and women who have gone before and by those upon whom has fallen the pure white snow of years, then the author will have accomplished his entire purpose.

This volume represents much more than simply the labor of the author. The material for practically all histories of churches, lodges and clubs has been submitted by members or committees of such organizations. Many of these sketches have merely been edited. In this connection, acknowledgment should be made of the assistance given by Jared C. Meek, John Hardin Scott, Mrs. Permelia Thayer, Mrs. Frances Snow, John Fielding Meek, John Beeson, Reuben F. Cook, Claud Poer, O. J. Coffin, Alpha Smith, Charles Vettters, Iduna Barrett, Marshall T. Smith, Lizzie Harris, Effie Reed, Fern Trees, Dr. Earl Gibbs, Mrs. John Page, Fletcher Brooks, J. K. P. Martindale, Robert Williamson, Dr. Mary L. Bruner, Noble Troy, Rev. John Heim, George Burnett, Myrtle Schreiber, Nancy Meek, Hazel D. Mitchell, Gertrude Ashcraft, Arthur Gunn, Charles Herrlich, Emma Herrlich, Charles Ballard, Charles F. Richman, Rev. F. Markworth, Edward Fink, Oscar Wood, Wright Boring, John F. Eagan, Jacob Feaster, Lawrence Wood, Horace E. Wilson, Elden A. Robb, Charles N. Warren, Mrs. Allen Cooper, William I. Garriott, Leora Beagle, Mrs. L. A. Binford, Ernest Warrum, Samuel Trueblood, Elwood Barnard, Ada O. Frost, Samuel Wallace, Eli R. Gant, Samuel J. Stokes, C. F. Fred.

PREFACE.

John T. Rash, W. R. Rash, Thomas M. Fred, Walter R. Griffin, L. W. Crouch, Quincy A. Wright, Gus E. Stuart, Hayes Thomas, Omer C. Tucker, Oscar Bever, Eva Dobbins, Leonard V. Hopkins, Grace J. Slocum, Charles Shull, J. W. Trittipo, O. L. Morrow, John D. Leslie, Kate Reeves, Rev. Charles Anderson, Rev. A. J. Duryee, Mary Rose Quigley, John F. Shelby, Effie Ostermeyer, William T. Leamon, William A. Hughes, George H. Cooper, Nathan C. Binford, General Jackson, Christian Fink, W. S. Walker, Mrs. Florence Larimore, William B. Bottsford, Mrs. Charles Henricks, E. E. Davis, Daniel Bohn, I. J. Kennedy, Martha J. Stubbs, Marshall Hittle, R. C. M. Smith, William M. Coffield, Henry C. Garriott. Assistance has also been given by scores of others whose names might be added to the list.

Reference has so frequently been made in the context to official records, that it is unnecessary to discuss further the use that has been made of them. One of the best sources of material has been the complete file of the *Hancock Democrat* from 1860 to the present. The Mitchells have extended every courtesy in giving access to this file. It is only fair to say that without this aid, the history in its present form would have been an absolute impossibility. Unfortunately, the file of the *Greenfield Republican* has not been kept complete except since Mr. Spencer has had charge of the plant. Mr. Spencer, too, has given free and complete access to all files in his office.

To Miss Ruth Amick, Mrs. Ada Frost and Mrs. Anna Phillips, who have done all the stenographic and clerical work in preparing this volume for the printer, I wish to express my profound appreciation.

GEORGE J. RICHMAN.

Greenfield, Indiana, June 1, 1916.

DEDICATION

TO THE PEOPLE OF HANCOCK COUNTY,
WHO HAVE HONORED ME WITH THEIR
CONFIDENCE DURING A LONG TERM OF
SERVICE, THIS VOLUME IS RESPECTFULLY
DEDICATED.

—THE AUTHOR.



MRS. MARY E. SWOPE,
Late of Greenfield

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OLD COURT HOUSE



COUNTY INFIRMARY



HANCOCK COUNTY COURT HOUSE



OLD COUNTY SEMINARY

CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, TOPOGRAPHY, NATURAL RESOURCES AND SOIL SURVEY.

The natural resources of Hancock county, which have been conducive toward making it a garden spot of the world and a most delightful place in which to live, are its fertile soil, its level surface, its abundant rainfall and its temperate climate.

SURFACE.

Almost the entire surface of the county is level or gently rolling. Its streams are without falls or rapids and their currents are generally sluggish. Near the streams the surface is generally hilly. Especially is this true in the northwest corner of the county, along the tributaries of Fall creek, along the lower part of Sugar creek, and in the southeast corner, along Blue river. The highest bluffs along the streams, however, are not to exceed from forty to sixty feet above the beds of the streams. Those along the smaller streams rarely exceed ten feet. In the west central part of the county are large areas with practically level surfaces.

DRAINAGE.

The natural drainage of the county is, in general, to the south and southwest. Practically all of the water of the county is carried away by Blue river and its tributaries. Blue river crosses the southeastern corner of the county. Brandywine creek drains a considerable area in the east central and southern parts, joining Blue river in Shelby county, twelve or thirteen miles south of the county line. Nameless creek is also a large tributary of Blue river. It has its origin in the northeastern part of Jackson township and flows southwestwardly and thence in a southerly direction through the central part of Blue River township. Six Mile creek is another tributary of Blue river, which drains the extreme eastern part of Blue River and Jackson townships.

Sugar creek gathers the waters from a broad, irregular belt extending from the northeast corner of the county along the northern side well toward the northwest corner, thence southwestward, crossing the south line near the southwest corner. Little Sugar creek drains the territory between Sugar creek and Brandywine in the southern part of the county. Buck creek, a tributary which joins Sugar creek six miles south of the southern boundary of the county, drains a large part of the western side, while tributaries of Fall creek and White river receive the drainage from the remainder of the western and northwestern parts. The direction of these streams has been determined

by the deposits made by the great glacier that at one time covered the northern part of the continent almost to the Ohio river. The valleys through which the streams began to flow owed their general direction to the slope of the surface of the material left by the continental ice-sheets. Some of the characteristics of the valleys are clearly due, however, to the conditions existing as the ice withdrew, which caused the drainage in certain places to be strikingly different from that which exists in the same place now. A notable example of this is the presence of relatively large valleys drained by disproportionately small, in some cases insignificant, streams.

AN ABANDONED VALLEY.

The best illustration of an abandoned channel of this kind to be found in the county is in the north central part, extending in a general north-south direction about a mile east of the village of Eden. This northern portion begins at the county line somewhat east of the center of section 9, township 17 north, range 7 east, as a flat-bottomed valley, one-fourth of a mile wide and from ten to fifteen feet deep, and extends west of south to the eastern part of section 20, east of Eden, where it crosses Sugar creek and continues its southward course to the north part of section 29. From here its direction is southward until it joins the valley of Brandywine creek in the middle of section 16, township 16 north, range 7 east. The total length of the channel within the county is seven and one-half miles. In parts of its course the drainage is by open ditch or small stream, sometimes northward, sometimes southward. In parts there is no surface stream at all. Throughout most of its course the soil in its bottom is black, usually a clay loam to loam, with a considerable amount of organic matter. The hills on either side are usually light-colored clay loam with varying amounts of gravel and boulders, but sometimes stratified sand and gravel. At certain points the hills bounding the valley almost disappear, leaving the boundaries of the channel somewhat indefinite; this is especially the case on the east side at about the center of section 29, township 17 north, range 7 east, where two kamelike hills alone mark clearly the limit of the valley. In most places, however, the valley boundaries are definite, being limited by distinct hills.

This channel of seven and one-half miles is evidently only a part of a general north-south system of drainage which prevailed at a certain stage in the withdrawal of the ice-sheet. Southward, the valley of the Brandywine itself seems to be a part of the same glacial channel. The channel as a whole, coming down through Madison county, is accounted for by the work of waters flowing under conditions entirely different from those of the present day.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY.

Gravel.—In the thirtieth annual report of the Indiana department of geology, A. E. Taylor (1905) summarizes the location of gravel deposits in substance as follows:

(1) The principal deposits are found along the larger streams and in certain areas of partially assorted drift, principally in the northeastern part of the county.

(2) Areas in which little or no gravel is found include (a) a strip about four miles wide along the western end of the county, and (b) certain areas in the north central, east central and southern parts.

Since that report was written some new deposits have been opened up, but it is still true that the main deposits are to be found along the larger streams and in sheets of outwash materials associated with moraines. A few of these deposits are above the level of ground water and so can be easily reached by excavations from which the gravel can be shoveled directly into the wagons which are to haul it away. By far the largest proportion of gravel in the county, however, lies below the water level, sometimes in streams, sometimes in flood plains or terraces, sometimes in the nearly level inter-stream areas. In such cases the gravel is brought to the surface by means of steam power applied, either to an endless chain to which small buckets are attached, or to a cable carrying a single large excavating bucket. Data as to the amount of gravel used each year are not available; but the total is large, since, in addition to a very considerable amount used in concrete construction, plastering, etc., hundreds of cubic yards are applied every year to the repair of the numerous gravel roads already completed, and in the extension of the work to reduce still further the small percentage not yet improved in this way.

Water Supply.—An abundance of water may be secured at most places in the county by sinking a well to a depth not to exceed thirty to forty feet. The exceptions to this are those points where there is exposed at the surface a thick layer of unassorted drift composed largely of rock particles, of the fineness of clay, which obstructs the ready flow of the water. Even in such places as that, some water is usually found, but not in sufficient quantity to afford a continuous supply. In general, however, such strata of nearly impervious drift are not thick enough to make the sinking of a satisfactory well too expensive or difficult.

The minimum depth of wells varies according to location, being least near streams and in the level areas which were formerly covered by water for

almost the whole year. In such places the surface of the ground water may be within four or five feet of the surface throughout the year. This depth, although small, is, nevertheless, in the marshy areas a reduction of ground water level since the settlement of the county by almost its own amount, due to the opening of ditches and the increased evaporation because of the removal of so large a proportion of the forests. Wells sunk only to the level of ground water, while still numerous, are now being replaced by tubular wells which pass through the layers of sand and gravel near the surface and, after penetrating more or less impervious layers of glacial till, draw their supply of water from strata of sand and gravel lying seventy-five to one hundred feet or more below the surface. The additional first cost of such wells is more than justified by the added security to health thus obtained, and by the certainty of an ample supply of water even in seasons of greatest drought.

Artesian, or flowing, wells occur at a number of points in the county: (1) in the northern and northeastern parts near Shirley and at various points from three to six miles to the north and northwest; (2) in the central and west central parts, as at Greenfield and near Philadelphia, and (3) at several points from three to six miles southward and southeastward from Greenfield. Most of these flowing wells are abandoned natural gas wells in which the casing has been allowed to remain because of the abundant flow of excellent water, which is thus brought up from the surface of the underlying bed rock one hundred to two hundred feet below. The exact number and location of flowing wells which have been produced in this way in the operations of natural gas companies is difficult to ascertain, because in many cases the wells have been destroyed by the drawing of the casings when the yield of gas became too small to pay for the expense of cleaning out, repairs, etc. Investigations in this county alone are not sufficient to determine the source from which the water supplying these wells comes. It is, however, known from well-borings that the general slope of the surface of bed rock is here in a southerly direction; it is also reported that in certain cases in the northern part of the county the flow of one well seems to be affected by the opening of another well as much as two or three miles away along a north-south line. These two facts would indicate that the head causing the overflow lies somewhere to the northward. Furthermore, the abundant flow from so large a number of wells in which the pipe conveying the water ends at the surface of bed rock, would indicate that there is a continuous stratum of sand and gravel lying on bed rock and extending in a somewhat winding, irregular course across the county from the northeastern, through the central, to the southeastern part. Flowing wells in the parts of Madison and Shelby counties

adjacent to the areas in Hancock county where flowing wells occur, indicate that the portion of this water-bearing stratum underlying Hancock county is but a part of a continuous deposit of sand and gravel extending in a north-south direction across this part of the state; and, if so, the water which permeates this stratum is to be considered as an underground stream flowing on the surface of bed rock, whose position has been determined by drainage conditions which existed possibly in part before the first ice-sheet which covered this part of the state appeared; existed certainly, at least in part, subsequent to the withdrawal of that earliest member of the series of glaciers that once covered this county.

CLIMATE.

The general characteristics of the climate of the county are shown in the following tables, data for which has been supplied by V. H. Church, section director of the United States weather bureau at Indianapolis:

TABLE I—MEAN TEMPERATURE AND AVERAGE PRECIPITATION AT GREENFIELD.

Month	Mean Temperature Degrees F.	Average Precipitation Inches.
January	29.9	2.97
February	29.7	2.68
March	43.2	4.80
April	50.8	3.08
May	61.6	4.22
June	70.6	3.52
July	73.8	3.46
August	73.2	2.78
September	68.2	3.18
October	53.9	3.40
November	42.5	2.56
December	32.1	2.59
Annual	52.5	39.24

TABLE II—MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM TEMPERATURES.

Highest temperature recorded from 1904 to date: 100 degrees, in July, 1911.

Lowest temperature recorded from 1904 to date: —17 degrees, January 7, 1912.

NOTE—The lowest previous record was:—16 degrees in February, 1905.

TABLE III—AVERAGE DATES OF KILLING FROSTS AT GREENFIELD.

Last in spring	April 21
First in autumn	October 16

It will be observed from the above tables that the precipitation is well distributed throughout the year, so that crops do not ordinarily suffer. Occasionally, however, unusual conditions result in a reduction of the amount of rainfall, which cuts down the yield in certain crops for the season; but such losses can, to a considerable degree, be prevented by a more careful management of the soils, in drainage, and in methods of cultivation adapted to the special conditions present at a given time. (Suggestions at the close of chapter.)

The maximum and minimum temperatures given are ordinarily of short duration, as may readily be inferred from the table of mean temperatures given. Temperatures of zero and below often occur when the ground is well covered with snow, which thus acts as a protection to winter wheat and to low fruit plants, such as the strawberry plant. In general, however, the fact that zero weather and below is likely to occur each winter is taken into account in determining what varieties of fruit trees, plants, etc., shall be depended upon, and only those are chosen for extensive planting as have proved themselves capable of withstanding the lowest temperatures named.

AGRICULTURE.

Of the 196,480 acres in the county, 94.8 per cent., or 186,190 acres, is in farms, varying in size from less than three acres to 500 or more. As ascertained by the census of 1910, there are 2,154 farms in the county, of which about one-third include 50 to 100 acres each. In the ten years from 1900 to 1910 the farming lands in the county increased nearly 100 per cent. in value, being listed in the latter year at a total valuation of \$16,598,947, or an average of nearly \$90 per acre; while the total valuation of farm property, including buildings, implements, domestic animals, etc., adds over \$5,000,000 to this amount, making an average of land and farm property together of about \$120 per acre.

The following tables, taken from the report of the census of 1910, show in condensed form the principal crops raised, the acreage, and the yield per acre; and the number and valuation of the principal kinds of domestic animals and poultry:

TABLE IV—PRINCIPAL CROPS.

	Acres	Bushels	Tons
Corn	61,637	2,950,148	
Oats	15,190	347,295	
Wheat	27,853	343,144	
Timothy hay	10,283		13,334
Clover alone	3,295		3,549
Timothy and clover mixed ...	3,273		4,073
Clover seed		837	

TABLE V—DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND POULTRY ON FARMS

	Number	Value
Cattle	13,380	\$404,592.00
Horses	9,406	996,940.00
Mules	530	68,575.00
Swine	43,707	282,089.00
Sheep	10,911	46,448.00
Poultry	147,540	87,357.00

It will be seen from Table IV that the average yield for corn is a little less than fifty bushels per acre; for oats, not quite twenty-three; for wheat, between twelve and thirteen bushels, and for hay, about one and one-fourth tons per acre. It is to be noted, however, that on many farms the average yield is much higher than this; from reports received from farmers in response to questions sent out by the state geologist, and from interviews with farmers while the field work was in progress, it is known that yields of eighty bushels per acre for corn, and twenty bushels for wheat, are not uncommon under favorable conditions. It is recognized, however, that the county as a whole does not produce wheat as profitably as corn, and even in the case of the latter crop the yield is not yet up to the average that may be expected when the possibilities of the soil are fully realized. Definite suggestions as to the best methods to be pursued to increase the yield per acre are given at the close of this chapter.

Of the crops not yet much grown which promise excellent results, alfalfa should probably receive most attention. It is not, however, so much in the introduction of new crops as in more careful work in the case of crops already being grown, that the greatest increase of wealth may be expected.

As a whole, the soil of the county is best adapted to heavy farming;

nevertheless, truck farming is engaged in successfully in some places, and might be profitably extended to the more sandy soils near the streams; even the level to slightly rolling inter-stream areas may, with careful treatment, be made to yield profitable crops of small fruits and vegetables, as is being done in some sections to an increasing degree.

Dairying is not as a rule carried on except in a small way in connection with general farming. The total number of dairy cows in 1910 was reported as 6,301; of these, but few were in large herds. In most cases where an attempt is made to maintain a herd the milk or the cream is shipped to neighboring cities; the same method of disposing of the product is used by many who wish merely to have a convenient means of turning into cash the surplus milk for a part of the year. The use of centrifugal separators has very generally replaced the various gravity systems of separating the milk from the cream, wherever the amount of milk to be handled is large enough to justify it.

The chief obstacles to successful agriculture in this county may be enumerated as follows (a part of these obstacles have been largely removed, but much yet remains to be done before the possibilities of production from the soils of the county are realized):

1. The forest growth. This originally covered almost the whole county, consisting principally of oak, ash, walnut, beech, sugar maple, elm and hickory. In a few places the original growth of timber has remained untouched by the lumberman's axe, as, for example, in a part of section 23, township 15 north, range 5 east; but about eighty-eight per cent. of the farm land is now free from forests. Some further work in removing forests may possibly be done to advantage; but, on the other hand, some work in reforestation should be undertaken, especially in some of the more hilly belts.

2. Marshes and swamps. Areas over which water stood for a considerable portion of the year are found in the inter-stream areas near Buck creek, Brandywine creek, Sugar creek, and their tributaries. Of these marshes, but few now remain. The opening of large ditches, the deepening and straightening of many small stream channels, and the use of a large amount of tile in underdrains, have resulted in providing adequate means for the rapid removal of water, so that in but few places does it accumulate to the disadvantage of farming operations as it did generally a generation ago. This does not mean, however, that the work of drainage is complete; it merely means that a prime difficulty, that of getting rid of water on and very near the surface, has been overcome.

3. Lack of sufficient air in the soil. This difficulty is closely associated

with the presence of conditions which permit water to stand. Much of the soil is a clay loam which contains a sufficiently large percentage of very fine mineral particles to cause the soil to form into very compact layers or masses, and, especially when well moistened, to become more or less impervious to air. The work of earth worms and other forms of animal life, the growth and decay of the roots of plants, and the alternate freezing and thawing in winter, all contribute something to the process of opening up the ground so that the air may have access to some depth. But all of these processes together are not sufficient to accomplish what is needed. The most effective means for most of the soil in the county is an extension of the system of tile drainage until all clayey soils are traversed by lines of tile not less than four inches in diameter, at an average depth of about thirty inches and not more than three to five rods apart. No other method is known which, for soils of this kind, will result beneficially in so many ways at the same time as in such a system of tile drainage properly put in. For, in addition to supplying the especial lack here referred to, that of giving a sufficient amount of air to the needed depth in the soil, two other desirable results are accomplished, viz: (1) The removal of the excess of moisture if any should occur, and (2) the gradual transformation of the soil and subsoil from a stratum, compact and almost impervious to air, into a layer filled with fine pores which can hold a large amount of moisture ready to be given up to the roots of plants in time of drought.

4. Other difficulties, such as ignorance as to the proper management of soils under certain special conditions. Some of these will be referred to under the descriptions of different soil types, and others will be mentioned in the suggestions at the close of the report of the work done in the county.

ORIGIN OF THE SOILS.

The soils of this county are chiefly derived from the disintegration of rock materials left by the glacial sheets which came into Indiana from the north and northeast. As shown by the kinds of rock present in the soil in the form of boulders, pebbles, etc., part of this material came from the outcrop of granites, gneisses, diorites, and other crystalline rocks beyond the Great Lakes; and part came from the limestones, sandstones and shales outcropping much nearer, that is, within the state; some, indeed, perhaps from points only a few miles away. In addition to this large amount of weathered glacial debris, there is also included a small amount of fine mineral matter brought by the winds, and another probably larger amount of decaying vegetable matter which has been mixed with the mineral particles at the surface.

giving the black color to the soil as found in streaks and patches in all parts of the county.

SOIL TYPES.

The soil types found in the county, with the approximate area covered by each, are given in the following table:

TABLE VI—SOIL TYPES.

Name	Acres
Miami clay loam	182,610
Wabash loam	6,250
Carrington black clay loam	5,400
Sioux loam	1,870
Wabash sandy loam	275
Meadow	50
Muck	25

The boundaries between the different types as shown on the map of the state geologist (Report 1911) are in some places drawn arbitrarily, as, for example, where the Carrington black clay loam joins the Wabash loam. In such cases the Wabash loam, forming the flood plain of a small stream, gives place gradually in the up-stream direction to the Carrington black clay loam as the area is reached which was covered with standing water for a considerable part of the year before the better drainage conditions were established. So, too, the boundary between other types is not always clearly marked; for instance, the Miami clay loam sometimes continues as the subsoil for considerable distances beneath the edges of the Carrington black clay loam, forming thus an irregular belt around the latter in which the surface soil is black, but having a yellowish mottled subsoil with some pebbles, instead of the silty, drab-colored subsoil to be found at the center of the area. In certain places, as in sections a few miles west and southwest of Greenfield, large areas of land with black surface soil have almost everywhere a subsoil practically the same as that of the Miami clay loam; these areas have, in general, been classed as Miami clay loam, since the time available for detailed examination was too limited to make any accurate subdivisions of the type.

MIAMI CLAY LOAM.

This type includes about ninety-three per cent. of the total area of the county and occupies the greater part of the inter-stream areas. Typically, it is a light-colored soil formed from the weathering of unassorted glacial till.

When deposited by the ice-sheets it contained a large percentage of finely-ground limestone mingled with much smaller quantities of finely-ground shale, true clay, sand grains, fragments of crystalline rocks, etc. At the surface the finely-divided limestone has been leached out to a depth of from two to three feet, the other rock fragments have been much disintegrated, and decaying organic matter has been incorporated to some extent, so that the upper three feet shows in general the following section:

Light buff to light gray soil with few pebbles, eight to ten inches.

Yellowish to grayish-brown subsoil, sometimes mottled, usually quite compact, containing up to four or five per cent. of pebbles and rock fragments of small size, from eight to ten inches to a depth of three feet.

Below the depth of three feet, the material is in some cases a continuation of the unassorted glacial till practically to bed rock; but more often, where tests have been made by well borings, it gives place to sheets of stratified sand and gravel, which alternate with strata of unassorted material.

In topography this type is nearly level to gently rolling, and can in nearly all cases be thoroughly drained. Since it occupies the higher points and ridges on which the water does not stand, and since the work of draining the marshes and other low-lying areas has been difficult and expensive, the Miami clay loam is as yet but poorly supplied with the necessary lines of underdraining, necessary not so much for the purpose of draining as for the purpose of aerating the somewhat heavy soil.

The original forest growth on this type of soil included white oak, beech and walnut; sugar maple where sand is rather more abundant, and elm, hickory and ash in less well drained areas. The principal farm crops now raised are corn, wheat, and timothy and clover hay.

As shown by the mechanical analysis given below, this type has a high percentage of silt, making it thus less difficult to work than would be the case if the clay content were higher. The proportion of finer particles is, however, large enough to make care necessary in the preparation of the soil for crops as well as in the cultivation afterward, in order to avoid the formation of clods which, once formed, often cause trouble for an entire season. The plant food content is in general abundant, but only a small amount is available at any one time, so that the practice of using fertilizers is increasing, with results which seem to justify the expenditure of a considerable amount of time and money in this way. It is to be remembered, however, that the chief advantage from the use of a fertilizer is not always, if indeed ever, because of the actual plant food added to the soil; sometimes it is because the fertilizer destroys compounds in the soil which prevent the healthy growth

of crops; sometimes, because the elements of the fertilizer help to set free elements already in the soil. A careful study of the analysis of soils and fertilizers, with equally careful attention to the results gained under different conditions will eventually lead to safe conclusions in regard to the use of the various commercial fertilizers offered for sale.

In general, the Miami clay loam does not produce as much corn per acre as the Carrington black clay loam or the Wabash loam. There are cases, however, of careful farming in which the yield has been made through a series of years to average higher on the light-colored than on the dark-colored soils; so that it seems probable that the possibilities of improvement and permanent fertility are greater for the Miami clay loam than for any other soil type in the county.

TABLE VII—MECHANICAL ANALYSIS OF MIAMI CLAY LOAM (AVERAGED).

	Coarse Medium Fine					
	Sand	Sand	Sand	Silt	Clay	Total
	per	per	per	per	per	per
	cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.
Soil	8.16	10.15	21.49	46.80	13.20	99.80
Subsoil	5.44	10.83	18.79	40.65	24.25	99.96

WABASH LOAM

This type occupies only a little more than three per cent. of the total area of the county, being found as a narrow strip along the larger streams. It consists of a brown loamy to sandy soil, ten to fifteen inches deep, followed by a sandy subsoil to a depth of three feet or more. In places there is some gravel to be found in the soil, with usually a larger percentage in the subsoil; in small areas the gravel may be abundant. The original forest trees on this type of soil include as principal kinds, beech, sycamore, elm and soft maple. Some parts mapped as Wabash loam by the state geologist are still subject to overflow at times of high water, and are consequently not used for cultivated crops. Most of the type is, however, adapted especially to corn, of which excellent crops are raised; tomatoes and other vegetables are successfully grown on limited areas.

The surface of the Wabash loam is nearly level. Occasionally there are slight depressions at the base of the valley slopes, the sites of former bayous now nearly silted up; some such areas are yet undrained and, owing to their small elevation above the stream, cannot now be freed from the excess of water. The total area of such undrained portions is, however, very small,

and with the deepening of the stream channels which is going on in most places these areas can finally be brought under cultivation.

TABLE VIII—MECHANICAL ANALYSIS OF WABASH LOAM

	Coarse Medium Fine			Silt	Clay	Total
	Sand	Sand	Sand			
	per	per	per	per	per	per
	cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.
Soil	6.51	15.02	30.34	39.17	9.90	100.94
Subsoil	5.47	15.18	29.32	39.55	10.22	99.74

CARRINGTON BLACK CLAY LOAM

The total area occupied by this type is less than three per cent. of the whole area of the county, but is distributed in many small, irregularly shaped patches, chiefly in the western half of the county, as shown on the state geologist's map. Typically, the soil of this type is ten to twelve inches deep, black in color, loose under cultivation, and underlaid by a drab to dark gray silty clay, which is usually very compact and tenacious. In some of the areas mapped as Carrington black clay loam on the map there is a variation in the soil by an increase in organic content approaching the composition of muck, and in the subsoil by the presence of an abundance of sand. In general the areas belonging to this type are the sites of former marshes or ponds which have been filled up in part by silting up, in part by the accumulation of organic matter which has been incorporated with the soil. The original growth in these areas included, elm, ash, some oak and hickory and, characteristically, button bush. When well drained the crop most profitably grown now is corn, the yield being often from eighty to one hundred bushels per acre. It is found, however, that with successive crops of corn without alternation with other crops, the yield diminishes, so that some plan of rotation is necessary to keep the yield up to even a fair average for other types of soil which are naturally less well adapted to corn production.

Before the drainage is complete soils of this type are likely to be sour; this can be corrected by the addition of mineral fertilizers, but best by an adequate system of ditches and underground drainage.

SIOUX LOAM.

This type occupies less than one per cent. of the total area of the county, and is found chiefly in the southeastern part along Blue river and in the south central part along Brandywine creek. In both localities it consists of

a light brown or yellow brown loam, ten to twelve inches thick, with some pebbles scattered on the surface, underlaid in places at a depth of from two to four feet by stratified sand and gravel sufficiently free from silt and clay to be used as road material. From both the soil and the subsoil above the gravel the calcareous material is practically all removed, the pebbles that remain being, with but few exceptions, fragments of crystalline rocks, chert, quartz, quartzite, and others which are not easily affected by the processes of weathering. The surface of this type is slightly rolling, lies in general higher than the Wabash loam, and often between the latter and the Miami clay loam forming the slopes bounding the valleys. It thus constitutes terraces or second bottoms along streams. The drainage is usually good, both on account of the surface configuration and because of the underlying gravel which permits the water which may accumulate on the surface to settle away rapidly through the soil. Crops of all kinds generally do well on this type, the chief difficulty being that in dry seasons sufficient moisture is lacking. On account of the ease with which water passes through the soil it cannot long hold soluble fertilizers.

WABASH SANDY LOAM.

One small area in the southeastern part of the county has been mapped as Wabash sandy loam. It lies chiefly in section 35, township 15 north, range 8 east, within a valley which is now drained by an insignificant stream, but through which a very considerable amount of water no doubt passed at about the time of the withdrawal of the latest ice-sheet. To the sediment deposited at that time has been added the wash from the adjacent hills, a kind of colluvial deposit which, while not typically of the Wabash series, nevertheless, seems to be at least quite similar to what has been described under that name. The soil has a depth of from ten to eighteen inches, contains more fine to medium sand than is usually the case with the Wabash loam, is well drained, and for the most part works loose and mellow. The boundary between this type and the Carrington blackclay loam farther up the valley is drawn arbitrarily; the change from the one type to the other is gradual and extends over a considerable distance, the color changing almost imperceptibly to a darker brown, then gray, and finally black, while the texture likewise shades off from the sandy loam through loam to typical clay loam.

MEADOW.

Following the usage of the United States bureau of soils, the term "meadow" is here applied to small areas which are at present too poorly

drained to be cultivated satisfactorily, and yet do not have the peaty, marshy character of the areas classified as muck. The composition of this soil cannot be stated accurately, but, for the most part, mineral ingredients seem to constitute a far larger percentage of the whole than organic matter. These areas are at present used only as pasture ground, but may in time become valuable for general farm crops.

MUCK.

In many places small areas of a few acres are found in which the soil is but little different from true peat. Only two of these areas are of sufficient size to be mapped, but the soil type is of interest to a considerable number of farmers because small patches of it occur in many places, and because soil of this kind has proven somewhat difficult to bring under profitable cultivation. The first difficulty is, of course, with the excess of water; and no method that can be applied will be successful until some system of drainage has reduced the water level to at least a foot, preferably much more than a foot, below the surface. The next difficulty usually becomes more evident in the second year of cultivation than in the first; that is, the looseness or lack of coherence, the "chaffiness" of the soil. The presence of a large percentage of partially-decayed vegetable matter, or, to state it on the other side, the absence of a sufficiently large percentage of finely divided mineral matter, causes the soil to dry out easily, so that corn, for example, after a short time of vigorous growth, suddenly turns yellow and either remains dwarfed or dies. Usually there is a considerable amount of organic acids present at a short distance below the surface, but if the drainage is good this does not last long in amount sufficient to damage the growing crops. The following methods of further treatment have been found to yield good results.

1. Most satisfactory results have come from a liberal application of stable manure. Several instances are recorded in the county in which one application was sufficient to bring about good crop-growing conditions.

2. Excellent results were secured in a few instances by mixing a considerable quantity of clayey soil with the muck. Where the muck consisted of but a thin layer, this was accomplished by very deep plowing, thus turning up to the surface a quantity of very finely divided mineral particles such as may usually be found below peat or muck. In another case, lines of tile ditches were run through the muck area, and the clay thrown up in the work was scattered as widely as could be conveniently done.

3. Log heaps and brush piles burned on peaty soils have in some cases remedied the trouble. This will not suffice in all cases, however, since some

such soils will at such a time take fire; and where fires have burned over considerable areas the possibilities of profitable corn production has been postponed for an indefinite period.

4. The use of commercial fertilizers strong in potash has been reported as successful in one case. There is, however, some doubt as to the general efficacy of this method, since results reported do not in all cases agree.

SUGGESTIONS.

As a result of the work done in this county, the following suggestions are offered by the state geologist in his report in 1911, as pointing the way to what should be done as rapidly and as thoroughly as possible to increase the productiveness of the soil:

First in urgency is the need of more systematic and more extensive systems of drainage. This applies to practically all soils in the county except to parts of the Sioux loam; in only a few isolated instances are the farms in the county adequately supplied with proper drainage systems. It is not possible in the space properly allotted to this report to make clear the reasons for thus emphasizing a work which in some parts of the county has, it is true, been well begun. The following summary of the benefits of thorough drainage will, however, suggest the importance of the subject; the summary is taken in substance from Bulletin 254 of the agricultural experiment station of the College of Agriculture of Cornell University:

1. Drainage removes the excess of water from the surface and from the pores of the soil.

2. Drainage is directly operative to change an unfavorable physical condition into a desirable one; such as to change a puddled, impervious soil into a granular, more open one.

3. Drainage increases the amount of moisture available to crops. Well drained soil, instead of allowing so large a proportion of the rainfall to drain away, as is commonly believed, absorbs and retains a larger proportion than would be otherwise possible, and so makes it available in times of dry weather.

4. Drainage promotes the aeration of the soil; that is, the entrance into the soil of the external air, supplying the oxygen needed for the proper growth of living organisms in the soil.

5. Drainage permits the soil to maintain a higher average temperature than is possible in a wet soil, and thus, by making a warmer soil, lengthens the growing season for plants.

6. Drainage increases the available food supply by increasing the chemical activity in the soil.

7. Drainage enables a plant to make a better use of the food and moisture supply in the soil.

8. Drainage greatly reduces the injury to winter crops resulting from the freezing of large amounts of water in the soil.

9. Drainage reduces or prevents the erosion or washing of soils on a slope.

10. Drainage increases the yield of crops. It is known that the returns from cultivated land can be increased from ten per cent. to one hundred per cent. without any corresponding increase in other expenses.

Further particulars as to the best methods of putting in systems of drainage, with estimates as to cost, etc., can be secured from the above-named bulletin, which may be procured by addressing the director of the experiment station at Ithaca, New York, or from Bulletin 199 of the agricultural experiment station of the University of Wisconsin, to be procured by addressing the director of the agricultural experiment station of the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, Wisconsin.

11. What commercial fertilizers can be used to advantage, what methods of culture are best, what rotation of crops to use, whether the sale or the feeding of grain is more profitable, and similar questions, can not be answered in a general statement. Detailed suggestions as to what is probably best to be done in each separate case can be obtained by addressing the director of the Indiana agricultural experiment station, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, giving as fully as possible all particulars in regard to the kind of soil, kinds of crops raised, and the results obtained thus far.

(AUTHOR'S NOTE:—The above is taken almost verbatim from the state geologist's report of 1911, and, although included herein, it is not the intention to hold a copyright thereon.)

CHAPTER II.

EARLY INFLUENCES.

Hancock county, named in honor of the immortal signer of the Declaration of Independence, John Hancock, is located in central Indiana. It lies between the thirty-ninth and fortieth parallels of latitude, and between the eighty-fifth and eighty-sixth meridians of longitude west of Greenwich. The eighty-sixth meridian lies about three miles west of our western boundary line. The county is bounded on the west principally by Marion county; on the north by Hamilton and Madison counties; on the east by Henry and Rush counties, and on the south principally by Shelby county. Greenfield, the county seat, is located on the National road, twenty miles east of the city of Indianapolis.

In size it is an average county of the state, being composed of three hundred and seven square miles and containing 196,480 acres.

Before the white man took up his abode within its confines, charters were given, ordinances adopted, and grants made, in other parts of the world, whose influences reached this county, and determined, in a measure at least, its future land descriptions, its official records and its institutions. The first substantial claim to this region that became a matter of record was made by the English, following the discoveries of the Cabots and other English explorers. As early as 1606 two companies were organized in England for the purpose of making settlements in what was then known as Virginia, and which then included all of the territory from Maine to Florida. In 1609 King James I of England gave to one of these companies—the London Company—an immense tract of land, reaching four hundred miles along the coast. It extended two hundred miles in each direction from Old Point Comfort, and “up into the land throughout *from sea to sea* west and northwest.” This domain granted by the King to the London Company included all of the central and southern part of what is now the state of Indiana. The King also gave “from sea to sea” charters to Massachusetts, Connecticut, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. The remaining colonies had no such charters. Under these charters the first group of colonies claimed all the territory between the Appalachian mountains and the Mississippi river. The result was that when the Revolutionary War broke out and the exigencies of the times demanded that all the colonies unite under some form of government,

and that they raise money for the common defense, the colonies which had no "from sea to sea" charters refused to unite with the first group of colonies under the Articles of Confederation unless these colonies should cede this land to Congress, to be used by Congress to pay the costs of the war.

A serious question was also raised on the validity of the title of the colonies to this land, because, it was argued, the Mississippi valley had been discovered, explored, settled and owned by France; that England had never owned the country until France ceded it to her in 1763, and that consequently the English Crown could not have made a valid grant before that time; that when England acquired this territory in 1763, the King drew his "proclamation line" whereby he turned this western territory into the Indian country and cut off all claims of the colonies to further ownership therein. Upon this argument the colonies which had no claims on this western land based their following conclusions: that these western lands were the property of the King; that since the colonies were at war with him, these lands ought to be seized by Congress and used for the common benefit.

The argument that this land ought to be used for the benefit of all the colonies finally prevailed and, one after another, those who had claims, ceded their land to Congress. On January 2, 1781, Virginia ceded to the Congress of the United States, for the benefit of all the colonies, all her right, title and claim to the territory northwest of the Ohio river, subject to certain conditions annexed to her act of cession. Virginia insisted that the other colonies should make cessions equally liberal with hers, and the conditions upon which she was willing to cede this territory were, that the territory so ceded should be laid out and formed into states containing suitable extent of territory, not less than one hundred nor more than one hundred fifty miles square, or as near thereto as circumstances would permit; that the states so formed should be distinct republican states and admitted members of the federal union, having the same rights of sovereignty, freedom and independence as the other states; that the necessary and reasonable expenses incurred by the state of Virginia in subduing any British posts, or in maintaining forts or garrisons within the territory for defense, or in acquiring any part of the territory so ceded or relinquished, should be fully reimbursed by the United States; that one commissioner should be appointed by the Congress, one by the commonwealth of Virginia, and another by those two commissioners, who, or a majority of them, should be authorized and empowered to adjust and liquidate the account of the necessary and reasonable expenses incurred by the state of Virginia, which they should judge to be comprised within the intent and meaning of the act of Congress of the 10th of October, 1780, respecting such ex-

penses; that the French and Canadian inhabitants and other settlers of the Kaskaskias, St. Vincents, and the neighboring villages, who had professed themselves citizens of Virginia, should have their possessions and titles confirmed to them and be protected in the enjoyment of their rights and liberties; that all the lands within the territory so ceded to the United States, and not reserved for, or appropriated for, the benefit of soldiers and officers of the Revolutionary army, should be considered as a common fund for the use and benefit of such of the United States as had become or should become members of the confederation or federal alliance of said states, Virginia inclusive, according to their usual respective proportions in the charge and expenditure, and should be faithfully and bona fide disposed of for that purpose and for no other use or purpose.

Congress did not fully agree to all the conditions imposed by Virginia, but came so nearly doing so in the act of September 13, 1783, wherein the terms were stipulated on which Congress agreed to accept the cession of this western land by Virginia, that Virginia, on December 20, 1783, passed another act, authorizing her delegates then in Congress to convey to the United States in Congress assembled, all the rights of that commonwealth to the territory northwest of the Ohio river, "in full confidence that Congress will, in justice to this state, for the liberal cession she hath made, earnestly press upon the other states claiming large tracts of waste and uncultivated territory, the propriety of making cessions equally liberal for the common benefit and support of the Union."

In conformity with the provisions of the latter act, all the territory therein alluded to, which included Hancock county, was, on the first day of March, 1784, transferred to the United States by deed signed by Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Hardy, Arthur Lee and James Monroe, then delegates in Congress from the commonwealth of Virginia.

After the land had been conveyed to Congress it was found that its division into states as stipulated in the terms of the cession was impracticable and that it would be attended with many inconveniences. Congress therefore recommended that Virginia revise her act of cession so far as to empower Congress to make such a division of said territory into distinct and republican states, not more than five nor less than three in number, as the situation of that country and future circumstances might require. In compliance with this recommendation, the commonwealth of Virginia, on the 29th day of December, 1788, passed an act assenting to the proposed alteration, permitting Congress to divide the territory into states as above recommended, and as had been fully set out in the fifth article of the famous Ordinance of 1787.

As soon as this land was ceded to Congress, and as early as 1783, plans were submitted for dividing it by metes and bounds, in order that it might more readily be conveyed to purchasers. Several ordinances were introduced, and on May 20, 1785, Congress determined to have it surveyed into townships six miles square. The ordinance of May 20, 1785, sets out in detail how the entire domain, including the territory of which our county forms a part, should be surveyed. It is very clear, and explains fully the principal features of our system of dividing and locating land. For this reason, parts of it are given in full below. After providing for the appointment of surveyors and a geographer, the ordinance continues:

“The first line running north and south as aforesaid shall begin on the Ohio river, at a point that shall be found to be due north from the western termination of a line which has been run as the southern boundary of the state of Pennsylvania; and the first line running east and west shall begin at the same point, and shall extend throughout the whole territory; provided, that nothing herein shall be construed as fixing the western boundary of the state of Pennsylvania. The geographer shall designate the townships or fractional townships, by numbers, progressively from south to north—always beginning each range with No. 1; and the ranges shall be distinguished by their progressive numbers to the westward, the first range, extending from the Ohio to Lake Erie, being marked No. 1. The geographer shall personally attend to the running of the first east and west line; and shall take the latitude of the extremes of the first north and south line, and of the mouths of the principal rivers.

“The lines shall be measured with a chain; shall be plainly marked by chaps on trees, and exactly described on a plat; whereon shall be noted by the surveyor, at their proper distances, all mines, salt springs, salt licks, and mill seats that shall come to his knowledge; and all water courses, mountains, and other remarkable and permanent things, over or near which such lines shall pass, and also the quality of the lands.

“The plats of the townships, respectively, shall be marked by subdivisions, into lots of one mile square, or six hundred and forty acres, in the same direction as the external lines, and numbered from one to thirty-six, always beginning the succeeding range of the lot with the number next to that which the preceding one touched. * * * * And the surveyors, in running the external lines of the townships, shall at the interval of every mile, mark corners for the lots which are adjacent, always designating the same in a different manner from those of the township.

“As soon as seven ranges of townships, and fractional parts of townships,

in the direction of from south to north shall have been surveyed, the geographer shall transmit plats thereof to the board of treasury, who shall record the same, with a report, in a well-bound book kept for that purpose. And the geographer shall make similar returns, from time to time, of every seven ranges, as they may be surveyed. * * * * *

“There shall be reserved the Lot No. 16, of every township, for the maintenance of public schools within the said township; also one-third part of all gold, silver, lead and copper mines.”

This ordinance, adopted May 20, 1785, by the Continental Congress, under the Articles of Confederation, before there was a United States of America in the present sense, shows how our land came to be described as it is. Though Congress has passed other acts, changing the above ordinance as to location of base lines and principal meridians, and in fact, our land here in Indiana was surveyed under the act of Congress, 1802, yet the *system* or *plan* of dividing the land and locating it has remained practically the same as above set out.

In the survey of the public domain in Indiana, the east line of the state was used as the first principal meridian. The second principal meridian in Indiana passes through Lebanon in Boone county, and through Hendricks county about three miles east of Danville. The base line from which the congressional townships and the land in Hancock county are surveyed, passes east and west through the southern parts of Orange and Washington counties. The second principal meridian crosses the base line in the southern part of Orange county. Hancock county includes all or parts of townships 15, 16 and 17 north of the base line described above, in ranges 5, 6, 7 and 8, east of the second principal meridian. Any farm in Hancock county is thus located with reference to those two lines—the base line and the second principal meridian—as above described.

The original survey of Hancock county was included in the greater survey of practically the entire state. From the reading of our land descriptions—for instance, section 10, township 15 north (of the base line), in range 6 east (of the second principal meridian)—it is evident that the surveyors worked northward from the base line and eastward from the above described second principal meridian.

The survey was made by surveying parties, including the surveyor and his helpers. Augustus Dommaget, father of Adrian Dommaget, of near Gem, spent many days with the surveying gang in Hancock county. In the wilderness of central Indiana in the early twenties, the surveying parties were out for days and weeks at a time. The forest was dense and the swamps were

interminable. Roads had to be opened for the passage of the supply and equipment wagons, and at night the party sought rest on some high spot or knoll. For beds, rectangular nets or blankets with rings attached to the edges and corners were used. By passing ropes through the rings and fastening the other end to young saplings or trees, the beds could be swung clear of the ground. As a protection against wolves and panthers, fires were usually lighted at night.

In this survey the land was divided into townships and then into sections. The corners of all sections and the half-mile points on all lines were established and marked. When a corner had been established, a hole eight or ten inches deep was dug at that point. The surveyor then placed a stone, or took a stake eighteen or twenty inches long and two and one-half inches in diameter, with two or three notches cut near the top as marks by which it could be identified, and drove it into the ground to mark the exact location of the corner. The stake was driven down into the hole so that it could be covered with eight or ten inches of soil to prevent rapid decay. At least two "witness trees" were then chapped or "blazed" and notched, and a careful record made on the surveyor's book of the exact direction of the stake from the trees. For instance, when a corner had been established, the surveyor made a notation on his record as follows:

Beech 18 S 8 E 20
Ash 6 N 39 E 12

This means that the "witness trees" for this particular corner are a beech and an ash. The beech is eighteen inches in diameter and stands south, eight degrees east, and at a distance of twenty links from the corner. The ash is six inches in diameter and stands north, thirty-nine degrees east, and at a distance of twelve links from the corner. Some of the older people still living tell us that in measuring land many years after the survey, these stakes were found to be in a fair state of preservation.

The Ordinance of 1785 also laid the foundation for a school fund for each of the five states that were later formed out of the territory therein described. "There shall be reserved the lot (or section) No. 16, of every township for the maintenance of the public schools within said township." That provision was never repealed or stricken out after the federal government was organized. In fact, the clause was later adopted bodily in congressional legislation. The money accruing from this land by sale or otherwise was later denominated and is now known as the congressional township fund. In the income of this fund, Hancock county shares yearly.

It will be observed that section 16 of the congressional township was not to be sold by Congress, but was to be *reserved* for the maintenance of the public schools within the township. This section was to become the property of the township, and was to be used for the purpose designated in the ordinance. When the townships were settled, and a civil government was organized, the control of this land was given to the township trustees. All the other public lands was sold by Congress and conveyed by a United States patent. The school section, however, was conveyed by school commissioner's deed. Any farmer in the county owning land in any section 16, and other land in another section, will observe this difference in the first conveyances on his abstracts of title.

In some of the counties of the state this land was managed and worked many years, and the income therefrom used for the maintenance of the schools. In Hancock county, however, all these sections were sold at an early date. All except two sections (in Buck Creek and Vernon townships) were sold before 1837. The section in Buck Creek was sold in 1849, and the section in Vernon in 1850.

Among the treaties made between the United States government and the Indian tribes which affected the territory of which Hancock county is a part, was possibly the treaty of October 3, 1818, in which the Delawares ceded to the United States all their land in Indiana. Their claim was rather indefinite. They held it, in joint tenancy with the Miamis, and it seems to have been located in the region of White river. On October 6, 1818, the Miamis ceded to the United States their lands, including all of central Indiana and a part of western Ohio. This tract became known as the "New Purchase" and was bounded on the north and west by the Wabash, and in places extended beyond that river; on the southwest, by the famous "ten o'clock line," which began about the center of Jackson county and ran northwest, entering Illinois about the middle of Vermilion county; on the southeast, by a line from the same point in Jackson county northeast along the present slanting northwest boundary of Ripley county, then more nearly north, leaving the state beyond Randolph county just west of Ft. Recovery.

On January 22, 1820, the State Legislature divided a portion of the "New Purchase" tract into Wabash and Delaware counties. In this division Hancock county was included as a part of Delaware county. In 1823 Delaware county was divided, and Madison county was organized as a separate county, including the territory of Hancock county. In 1828 Hancock county was organized as a separate county from a part of the territory of Madison county.

In the act separating the two counties, Hancock county is described as "all the territory lying one mile south of the line dividing townships 17 and 18, and within the former territory of Madison." This included the present territory of Hancock county. In the acts of 1843 the county is again described by metes and bounds as follows: "Beginning at the southwest corner of section 35 in township 15 north, range 5 east, thence east to the southeast corner of section 33, township 15 north, range 8 east, thence north to the northeast corner of section 4, in said range and township, thence east to the southwest corner of section 36, township 16, range 8, thence north to the northwest corner of section 2, in township 16 north, in range 8 east, thence east to the southwest corner of section 36, township 17 north, range 8 east, thence north to the northwest corner of section 12, in said township, thence west to the northwest corner of section 9, in township 17, range 6 east, thence south to the southwest corner of said section, thence west to the northwest corner of section 14, township 17, range 5, thence south to the place of beginning."

(Whoever drew the above description did not take into account the fact that the range lines are broken at the line dividing townships 16 and 17, and that therefore the last line, south from the northwest corner to section 14, to the place of beginning, is not a straight line.)

CHAPTER III.

THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

Two acts were passed by the Legislature for the organization of Hancock county as a separate county. The first act, approved January 26, 1827, provided, in substance, that all the territory lying one mile south of the line dividing townships 17 and 18 and within the then boundary of Madison county, should be formed as Hancock county, and should enjoy all the rights, privileges and immunities belonging to separate counties. It provided that all circuit and other courts should be held in said county at the house of Henry Pierson. It provided further that the county should be attached to Madison county for all civil, judicial and other purposes, until the county seat should be located and convenient buildings should be erected.

In the latter part of the same year, another act was passed and approved which made complete provision for the organization of the county as a separate county. This act is as follows:

“An Act for the Organization of the County of Hancock.

“Approved December 24, 1827.

“Section 1. Be It Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana: That from and after the first day of March next, the county of Hancock shall enjoy the rights and jurisdiction which to separate counties do properly belong.

“Section 2. That Levi Jessup, of the county of Hendricks, James Smock, of the county of Johnson, Richard Blacklidge, of the county of Rush, John Anderson, of Henry county, and Thomas Martin, of Marion county, be, and they are hereby appointed commissioners for the purpose of fixing the permanent seat of justice for said county of Hancock, agreeably to the provisions of an ‘Act to Fix the Seats of Justice in New Counties,’ approved January 14, 1824, and the act amendatory of the same, approved December 19, 1825. The commissioners above named or a majority of them shall convene at the house of Samuel B. Jackson in said county, on the first Monday in April next or so soon thereafter as the majority shall agree.

“Section 3. It shall be the duty of the sheriff of Henry county, on or before the fifteenth day of March next, to notify the commissioners above named, either in person or by writing, of their appointment, and of the time

and place when they are to convene, and the court doing county business shall allow him a reasonable compensation for his services out of the moneys in the treasury of said county of Hancock.

“Section 4. The circuit and other courts of the county of Hancock shall be held at the house of Samuel B. Jackson, until suitable accommodations can be had at the county seat, and the said courts may adjourn thereto, or to any place in said county if they think proper.

“Section 5. The agent who shall be appointed to superintend the sale of lots at the county seat of the county of Hancock shall reserve ten per cent. out of the proceeds thereof, and out of all donations to said county, and pay the same over to such person or persons as may be appointed by law for the use of the library of said county, which he or his successors shall pay over at such time and in such manner as shall be directed by law.

“Section 6. It shall be the duty of the qualified voters of said county of Hancock, at the time of electing the officers of said county, to elect three commissioners within and for said county, who shall constitute a board for transacting county business, and do and perform all the duties heretofore devolving on the board of county commissioners in organizing new counties. And said persons so elected shall hold their offices in the same manner and under the same restrictions as they are prescribed by an ‘Act to establish a Board of County Commissioners,’ approved January 31, 1824.

“Section 7. The said commissioners, when so elected and qualified into office, shall have the power to hold special sessions and to do and perform at such special sessions any acts which may have been required by law to be done at any previous regular session or sessions of the court doing county business.

“Section 9. This act to take effect and be in force from and after the first Monday in March next.”

The organization of Hancock county as a separate county under the above act became effective on March 1, 1828. It was, however, only a “district of country,” without the organized machinery of civil government. Provision had been made in the first act of the Legislature for the organization of the county, approved January 26, 1827, that the circuit court and all other courts to be held in Hancock county should be held at the house of Henry Pierson, and that all acts, judgments, and decrees of said courts should have the same force and effect as if held in Madison county. There is no record, however, of any court held in Hancock county previous to the fourth Monday of March, 1828. On that day, March 24, Bethuel F. Morris, who was president of the fifth judicial circuit, which then included a number of counties in central Indiana, came to the house of Samuel B. Jackson, which stood on the

south side of the National road, just a little west of where the car barns now stand, and there held, or organized rather, the Hancock circuit court. There were present on that day, Bethuel F. Morris, judge; Lewis Tyner, clerk; Jacob Jones and James B. Stevens, associate judges, and James Whitcomb, prosecutor. The organization of the court was effected as follows: Judge Morris produced his commission as president of the fifth judicial circuit, from the hand of the governor, William Hendricks; also a written copy of his oath as such president of the fifth judicial circuit, both of which were placed on the records of the Hancock circuit court. Lewis Tyner produced his commission as clerk of said county, and his bond, with John Foster, Samuel B. Jackson, Elijah Tyner and Israel Chapman as sureties, both of which instruments were placed on record. The associate judges next produced their commissions and oaths, as did also the prosecutor, James Whitcomb. The commissioners of the associate judges and of the prosecutor, however, were not recorded. Following this, Calvin Fletcher, Henry Gregg, Marinus Willett and Charles H. Verder, on motion of the prosecutor, were duly admitted to practice as attorneys and counsellors-at-law at the bar of the new court.

Lewis Tyner, clerk, then produced a seal, which "the court adopted and ordered to be used and taken and received as the seal of this court until the same is changed." This seal was a notched disc about one and one-half inches in diameter, with the word "HANCOCK" printed in large capitals around the margin, and eight short lines radiating in all directions from the center.

John Foster did not produce his commission as sheriff until the September term, 1828. With this exception, the organization of the court was completed on March 24, 1828, and court and attorneys were ready for any legal matters that might need attention. But there being an evident lack of business, the court adjourned *sine die*.

The two associate judges above mentioned were county officers and sat as a probate court without the presence of the presiding judge. Judge Morris traveled from county to county over his entire circuit and was not strictly a county officer. The presiding judge had about the same duties to perform that devolve upon our present circuit judges. The associate judges sat on either side of the presiding judge when court was in session.

At the September term, 1828, the first grand jury convened, and returned several indictments. The following men were members of this grand jury: George W. Hinton, James McKinsey, Benjamin Gordon, Meredith Gosney, Jeremiah Meek, Samuel Thompson, Robert Snodgrass, David Templeton, Ladock Stephenson, Richard Guymon, Jacob Tague, Moses McCall, Samuel Martin, Basil Meek, Owen Griffith and John Osborn. The record

shows that Meredith Gosney was appointed foreman. Eight cases, including four prosecutions for rioting and two for assault and battery, were disposed of by the court at this term. Pleas of "guilty" were entered to all of the charges, and on the second day, September 23, there being no further business, the court adjourned.

On March 19, 1829, the court convened for the March term, 1829. During this term, the first plea of "not guilty" was entered, by Nancy Shay, defendant, on a charge of assault and battery. On March 21, 1829, this case was tried before the first petit jury impanelled in this county, composed of Henry Watts, John Kauble, Peter Bellers, Benjamin Miller, George Baity, William Chapman, William Booth, David Smith, John Henley, James Goodwin, Samuel Vangilder and Eli Chapman. The jury returned a verdict of "guilty," and did "assess a fine to her of twenty-five cents."

Both of the above terms of court were held at the house of Samuel B. Jackson.

A probate court was first organized on December 8, 1828, also at the house of Samuel B. Jackson. There were present the associate judges, Jacob Jones and James B. Stevens. They produced their commissions as probate judges, but, there being no business, they adjourned "till court in course." At the March term, 1829, these judges convened again at the house of Samuel B. Jackson, but adjourned without doing any business.

At the November term, 1829, however, Jeremiah Meek produced his commission from the hand of the governor as judge of the probate court for Hancock county, under the act approved January 2, 1829, providing for the organization of probate courts in the state. The first matter brought before this new court was the guardianship of the infant heirs of David John. John Foster was appointed guardian, and filed his bond, with Lewis Tyner as security.

On Monday, April 1, 1828, the county commissioners held their first meeting, in special session at the house of Samuel B. Jackson. The record of that meeting recites in part:

"SPECIAL TERM, APR. 7th A. D. 1828.

"At a special term of the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Hancock, at the house of Samuel B. Jackson, in the aforesaid County, on the 7th day of April in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred twenty eight—

"Samuel Vangilder Esqr. presented his Certificate as first Commissioner of the County of Hancock from under the hand of John Foster, Sheriff of

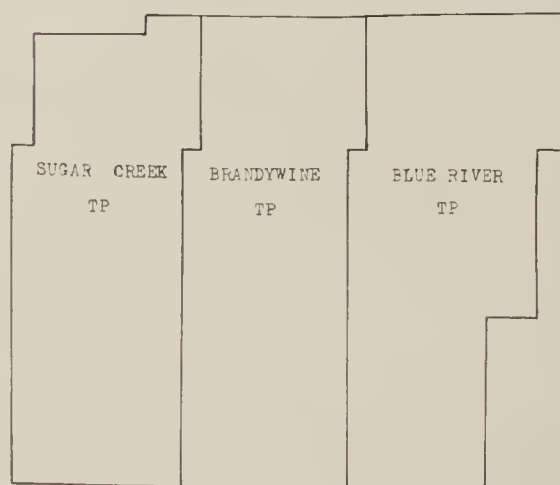
said County to serve as such, for the term of three years from and after the date of his said Certificate, which Certificate bears date the 20th day of March, 1828. On the back of said Certificates is endorsed the Certificate of John Foster, Esquire, Sheriff as aforesaid, of his having taken the several oaths prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State of Indiana—Whereupon he takes his seat as first Commissioner of said County.”

Elisha Chapman presented a similar certificate as second commissioner, for a period of two years, and John Hunter, as third commissioner, for a period of one year, all of which were duly recorded in the first county commissioners' record.

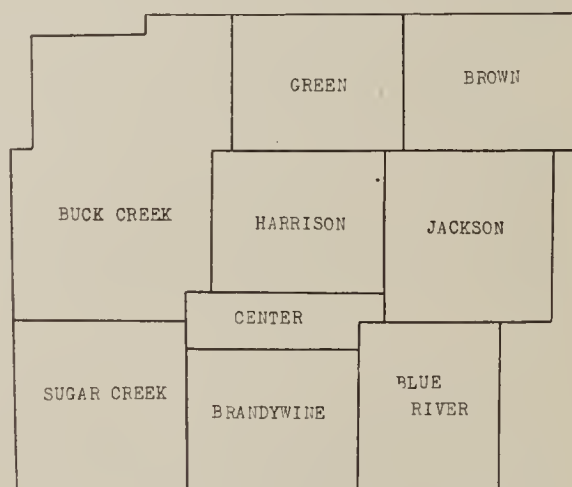
DIVISION OF COUNTY INTO TOWNSHIPS.

The first official act of the county commissioners after the organization of the board, on April 7, 1828, at the house of Samuel B. Jackson, was to divide the county into townships. Three townships were organized. The minutes of that meeting recite:

“It is ordered by the Board that the County be divided into three townships, as follows, to wit: Commencing at the southeast corner of Section Thirty-four, Township Fifteen, Range Six, thence north to the north boun-



Hancock County as Laid Off April 7, 1828.



Hancock County, Sept., 1833, to Jan., 1836.

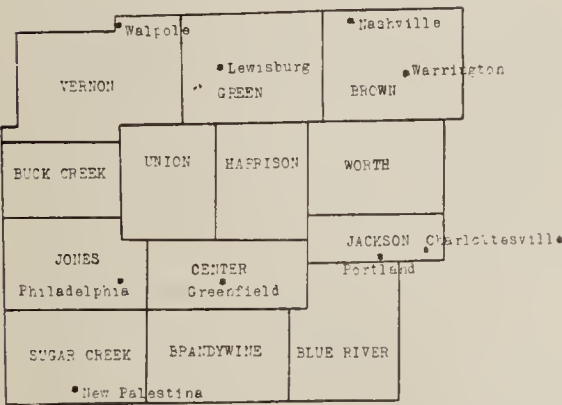
dary of said county, and that all the lands lying west of the said line to the best boundary of said county shall be known and designated by the name and title of Sugar Creek township, No 1st. And that all the lands lying west of the lines dividing thirty-four and thirty-five in Township Sixteen and Range Seven, thence running north to the north boundary of said County shall be known and designated by the name and title of Brandywine Township, No. 2nd. And that all the lands lying east of the aforesaid line to the east

boundary shall be known and designated by the name and title of Blue River Township, No 3rd."

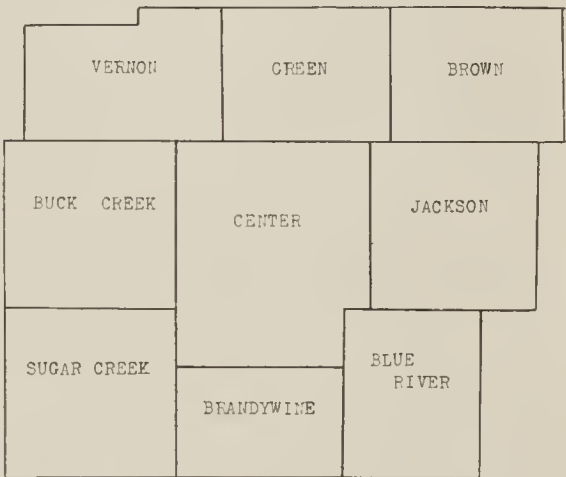
It was soon found advisable to make further divisions of these townships. At the May term, 1831, several divisions were made. Blue River township was reduced in size and given its present boundary. The remaining part of the original Blue River township was organized and became known as Jackson township. Brandywine township was reduced to a district six miles east and west by five miles north and south, located where it is now except that the northern boundary was one mile further north than it is now.

Center township was organized and bounded as follows: Commencing one mile south of the township line dividing 15 and 16 at the line dividing 2 and 3; thence north to the said township line; thence east one mile; thence north one mile; thence west two miles west of the range line dividing 6 and 7; thence south two miles; thence east to the place of beginning.

Harrison township was organized and bounded as follows: Commencing one mile north of the township line dividing 15 and 16 and one mile west of the range line dividing 7 and 8; thence due north to the north line of said county; thence west on said line one mile west of the range line dividing 6 and 7; thence south, within one mile of the line dividing 16 and 15, thence east to the place of beginning.



Hancock County, 1850 to 1853
(Towns as Known Prior to 1850).



Hancock County Since the Last Division,
1853.

The following addition was made to Sugar Creek township: Commencing one mile north of the township line dividing 15 and 16; north from thence one mile in width to the county line, one mile in width and ten miles in length.

At the November term, 1831, Buck Creek township was organized and bounded as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of section 34,

township 16, range 6; thence north one mile; thence east one mile; thence north to the county line; thence west to the same; thence south to the first mentioned line; thence east to the place of beginning.

At the September term, 1832, Green township was organized and made to include all of what is now Green and Brown townships, described as follows: Beginning at the east side of said county on the line dividing congressional townships 16 and 17; thence west on said line to Buck Creek township line; thence north with said Buck Creek township line to the county line; thence east and south with said county line to the place of beginning.

At the September term, 1833, Brown township was organized and given its present boundary lines.

At the January term, 1836, Center township was ordered bounded as follows: Commencing at the northwest corner of section 35, township 16 north, range 7 east (evidently range 6 east was intended); thence east seven miles to the northeast corner of section 35; thence south three miles to the southeast corner of section 11, township 15 north, of range 7 east; thence west seven miles to the southwest corner of section 11; thence north to the place of beginning.

At the May term, 1836, the southern boundary line of Vernon township was located one mile south of the line dividing townships 16 and 17 north.

At the May term, 1838, it was ordered that the following described tract of land formerly belonging to Sugar Creek and Buck Creek townships be set apart and called Jones township, to wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of section 10 in township 15 north, of range 6 east; thence running west with the section lines to the southwest corner of section 17 in township 15 north, of range 5 east; thence with the county lines dividing the counties of Hancock and Marion to the northwest corner of section 26; thence east with the section lines to the northeast corner of section 26, township 16, range 6; thence one mile to the southeast corner of said section 26; thence west one mile to the southeast corner of said section 26; thence south along the section line to the place of beginning.

At the September term, 1838, it was ordered that the following described tract of land formerly belonging to the townships of Harrison, Buck Creek and Vernon "be and the same is hereby set apart and called Union township, to wit: Commencing at the southeast corner of section 30 in township 16 north, of range 7 east; thence west four miles along the section line to the southwest corner of section 27, range 6 east; township 16 north; thence north

along the section lines five miles to the northwest corner of section 3 in township 16, range 6 east; thence east four miles along the section line to the northeast corner of section 6, township 16, range 7; thence south along the section line five miles to the place of beginning."

At the June term, 1850, it was "ordered that sections 1, 12, 13 and 24, in township 16 north, of range 7 east, and sections numbered 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23, of township 16 north, range 8 east, shall compose a separate township and shall be designated and known by the name of Worth township."

On March 11, 1853, the following entry was made in commissioners' Record "C", page 142:

"The board now proceeds to lay off the county into townships, as follows, to wit:" Here follow descriptions of the nine townships of the county with their present boundaries. No change has been made in the township lines since that time.

After the division of the county into townships, the board ordered the election of two justices of the peace in each township, the first elections to be held on the first Saturday of May, 1829. The election in Sugar Creek township was ordered held at the house of William Banks, who lived within or near the present corporate limits of New Palestine. In Brandywine township, the election was ordered held at the house of Samuel B. Jackson, and in Blue River, at the house of Abraham Miller, who lived one-half mile north and one-fourth mile east of Westland. William McCance was appointed inspector in Sugar Creek township, Jeremiah Meek in Brandywine, and Jonathan Justice in Blue River township.

The board then appointed trustees for the school sections in the congressional townships within the county. The following appointments were made:

Section 16, township 15, range 6, William McCance, Jacob Murnan, Joseph Weston.

Section 16, township 15, range 7, Elijah Tyner, Samuel Martin, Lucus Brown.

Section 16, township 15, range 8, Samuel A. Hall, James Tyner, Joshua Binford.

Section 16, township 15, range 8, Basil Meek, Samuel Thompson, James Dennis.

Section 16, township 15, range 7, Meredith Gosney, Benjamin Spillman, Samuel B. Jackson.

Section 16, township 15, range 6, Morris Pierson, Jacob Jones, James Willetts.

The first day's business was closed with the following order: "It is ordered by the board that each and every person producing a wolfe scalp or scalps killed within Hancock County shall severally be allowed the sum of one dollar for each scalp over six months old, and fifty cents for every scalp under six months old, and that the Treasurer shall pay the same out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated, when a certificate be produced by the applicant from under the hand and seal of the clerk of said Board."

This order was based on an act approved June 27, 1827, which provided that in case anyone produced before the clerk of any circuit court, a wolf scalp or scalps with the ears, within thirty days after the wolf had been killed, within eight miles of any settlement in Indiana, he should receive the sums above stipulated. The applicant had to make oath as to the facts, whereupon the clerk was required to destroy the wolf's ears in the presence of the applicant. The clerk then gave the applicant a certificate which enabled him to draw his money. The order is interesting as the first step toward greater security of life and property, and for the light it throws upon the conditions of the times. Quite a number of fees were paid for killing wolves in Hancock county during the first ten years after this order was made.

Among the orders drawn for wolf scalps, as shown by the early commissioners' records, are those of Isaac Lucas, two scalps; one Sebastian, three scalps; Robinson Lucas, one scalp; William Records, three scalps; Reed Fuller, one scalp; Joe Kingan, two scalps; Aaron Pawd, two scalps; Joshua King, ten scalps; John Carr, one scalp; Thomas Carr, one scalp.

It was then "ordered that the board adjourn until tomorrow morning at the hour at 10 o'clock—present the honorable

	Samuel Vangilder,
"Attest	Elish Chapman
"Lewis Tyner	John Hunter."

On the next day, April 8, 1828, the board appointed the following county officers: County lister, Samuel Martin; county treasurer, Henry Watts.

The seal of the Hancock circuit court was adopted by the board to be used when any instrument in writing required a seal affixed thereto. No further steps in the organization of the county were taken on that day.

On Wednesday and Thursday, April 9 and 10, adjourned sessions were

held, but on April 11, 1828, the board received the report from the commissioners appointed by statute to select and locate the seat of justice for Hancock county. This report was accepted and ordered spread on the commissioners' record. By the acceptance of this report, the present site of Greenfield became fixed as the county seat of Hancock county. The report is as follows:

"Indiana, to wit:
Hancock County

"Pursuant to an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, approved December 24, A. D. 1827, James Smock, Thomas Martin, and Levi Jessup, three of the Commissioners appointed by the aforesaid, met at the house of Samuel Jackson, in said County of Hancock on Monday the 7th day of April, A. D. 1828, and after being sworn as the law directs: proceed to the discharge of the duties of our appointment. On Tuesday the 8th day of April, John Anderson appeared and was sworn as a Commissioner appointed by the Act aforesaid, and on the same day Richard Blacklidge appeared and was sworn as a Commissioner appointed as aforesaid. And after examining the several sites shown to us and duly considering all their donations offered, we have unanimously agreed to accept a donation of sixty acres of land donated by Cornwell Meek, John Wingfield, and Benjamin Spilman, bounded as follows to wit: Beginning at the line dividing Sections Thirty-two and Thirty-three in Township Sixteen North, Range Seven East, where the National Road crosses said line thence running north thirty rods from the north side of said Road and the same distance south from the south side of said County Road. Thence west on lines parallel with the said road one hundred and sixty rods to the open line dividing Sections Thirty-two and Five, north and south, to contain sixty acres, which we have selected as the permanent seat of Justice for the Hancock. And it is further agreed and allowed by us that the donors aforesaid be allowed every fourth block in that part of the town respectively donated by them in manner following to wit: John Wingfield and Benjamin Spilman to be entitled to every fourth block, the County Commissioners having first choice, and that Cornwell Meek be allowed every fourth block on that part of town donated by him, the said Cornwell Meek to have first choice in the first four blocks and afterward for the County Commissioners to have the first choice, and it is moreover further agreed by us that the donors aforesaid be allowed to remove all their building, rails, boards, and board timber already sawed off which may be included in their respective donation. And we have further received donations by subscrip-

tion amounting in cash, labor, and lumber, to two hundred and sixty-five dollars. And furthermore we have taken bond on the donors aforesaid for the conveyance of the land above described, which with the papers containing the subscriptions aforesaid is submitted to the County Commissioners.

(Signed) "JAMES SMOCK
"THOMAS MARTIN
"LEVI JESSUP
"JOHN ANDERSON
"RICHARD BLACKLIDGE."

Jared Chapman was appointed county agent to sell the lots and account for the moneys as provided by the statute.

On April 11, 1828, the board also ordered "that the seat of Justice of Hancock county, shall be known and designated by the name and title of Greenfield. (The Seat of Justice of Hancock County.)"

Even at this early day the county was not unmindful of those who might be in need. At the May term, 1828, John Hager and Noble Banks were appointed overseers of the poor in Sugar Creek township, and James Reeves and David Vangilder, overseers of the poor in Brandywine township.

Fence viewers were also appointed at the same term, George Baity and James Anderson for Sugar Creek, William Simmons and Isaac Roberts for Brandywine, and Harmon Wareham and Abraham Miller for Blue River township.

To meet the expenses of the new county government, the board, at the May term, 1828, made the first tax levy. The first rate of taxation on the persons and property of Hancock county was as follows: Polls, 50 cents; horse, 37½ cents; work ox, 18¾ cents; silver and pinchbeck watches, 25 cents; gold watches, \$1.00; land, one-half state tax.

John Foster, acting sheriff of the county, was appointed collector of revenue for the year 1828.

At this time, May 4, 1828, the board also appointed the first grand jurors, who were to serve at the September term of the Hancock circuit court, and who have been named above. On the same day the board also drew the following list of names from which the first petit jury was to be chosen for the September term of the Hancock circuit court: Josiah Vanmeter, Thomas Phillips, Sr., Joseph Mitchell, Adonijah Rambo, William Wilson, Jr., Jacob Manan, Daniel Smith, Andrew Flowers, William Simmons, Warner Copeland, George Smith, John Harwood, Solomon Catt, William Burris, Ambrose Shirley and Harry Pierson. No jury cases were tried at this term, hence these men did not serve.



JUDGE EARL SAMPLE

The organization of the Hancock circuit court, as above stated, with two associate judges and the presiding judge, was maintained until 1852. The presiding judge alone, or the presiding judge and one associate judge, could hold court, but the two associate judges could not hold court in the absence of the presiding judge except to hear certain matters in chancery or equity. The associate judges were not always elected from the legal profession, but were chosen rather because they were good, substantial business men, in whose character and intelligence people had confidence. The men who served one or more terms as associate judge from 1828 to 1852, were: Jacob Jones, James Stevens, John Ogg, Robert McCorkhill, Nathan Crawford, George Henry, Hector H. Hall, George Tague, Owen Jarrett, Andrew T. Hatfield, P. H. Foy.

In 1852 the number of judges of the Hancock circuit court was reduced from three to one.

When the court was first organized it was made a part of the fifth judicial circuit. It remained a part of this circuit until February 1, 1859, when it was made a part of the seventh judicial circuit. In 1873 the eighteenth judicial circuit was formed of Hancock and Henry counties. In 1889 this circuit was divided, and since that time the Hancock circuit court of Hancock county has constituted the eighteenth judicial circuit. The following men have presided over this court since its organization:

Judges	Elected or Appointed
Bethuel F. Morris	1828
William W. Wick	1835
James Morrison	1840
William J. Peasley	1843
William W. Wick	1850
Stephen Major	1853
Joseph S. Buckles	1859
Joshua H. Mellett	1870
Robert J. Polk	1876
Mark E. Forkner	1881
William H. Martin	1888
Charles G. Offutt	1894
Edward W. Felt	1900
Robert L. Mason	1906
Earl Sample	1912

Since the organization of the county there has always been a probate court, having jurisdiction of the settlement of decedent's estates, the care and preservation of the property of minors and of persons of unsound mind, etc. Such a court was first organized at the house of Samuel B. Jackson on December 8, 1828, by the associate judges of the Hancock circuit court. The record shows that this court convened in December, 1828, and in March, 1829. It fails to show, however, that any probate business was transacted.

Under another statute, another probate court was organized in 1829, and was maintained until 1852. Three men presided over this court: Jeremiah Meek, until 1836; John Ogg, from 1836 until 1850, and Samuel Hottle, from 1850 until 1852. The probate judges, like the associate judges, were elected because of character and business ability rather than for their technical knowledge of the law.

In 1852 the Legislature passed an act establishing the common pleas courts in the state, which took over all the business of the former probate courts and also had jurisdiction of some other matters. Under this act, the common pleas court of Hancock county became a part of a circuit composed of Rush, Decatur, Madison and Hancock counties. Section 5 of the act of 1852 provided that "the circuit and common pleas courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction in all actions against heirs, devisees and sureties of executors, administrators and guardians, in the partition of real estate, assignment of dowers, and appointments of a commissioner to execute a deed on any title bond given by the decedent." This provision means that any action or lawsuit against any of the persons, or for any of the purposes, set out in the act, could be brought in either the Hancock circuit court or in the Hancock common pleas court. The common pleas court was in fact a probate court, and was maintained until it was abolished by the act of March 6, 1873. In the office of the clerk of the Hancock circuit court may be seen the two sets of books or records of the courts of the county covering the period from 1852 to 1873—the records of the Hancock circuit court and of the Hancock court of common pleas. Since 1853 the Hancock circuit court has had jurisdiction of all probate matters within the county, and it is now our only county court.

The following men presided over the Hancock court of common pleas:

Judges	Elected
David S. Gooding	1852
Richard Lake	1856
William Grose	1860

David S. Gooding	1861
William R. West	1864
Robert L. Polk	1872

The value of property in those days was not very high, and personal property was not very plentiful. Hence, in order to meet the current expenses of the county, other methods than the tax levy were resorted to. The law of the state permitted the board of commissioners to impose a revenue upon licenses granted to sell groceries, merchandise, liquors, etc. Our county commissioners took advantage of this law, and their first records contain a great number of orders like the following:

"It is ordered that Elijah Tyner is licensed to vend foreign merchandise at his store on Brandywine for and during a term of six months from and after this date [November, 1828]. And the said Elijah Tyner here now files receipt from under the hand of the Treasurer of his having paid five dollars as a tax on said license."

"On application of Joseph Chapman for a license to retail spirituous and strong liquors, foreign and domestic groceries at his grocery at the town of Greenfield in the County of Hancock, Indiana; Therefore it is ordered by the Board that the said Joseph Chapman be licensed as such for and during the period of one year from the date of his license [November, 1829] upon paying the license fee of \$5.00."

"On application of Samuel S. Duncan for a license to open a tavern at his tavern in Brandywine Township and County of Hancock; Therefore it is ordered and considered by the Board that the said Samuel S. Duncan be licensed as such for and during the term of one year from the date of his paying a tax of \$5.00 and by filing his bond with approved security."

As early as 1834 the report of the county treasurer also shows that he collected a license fee of five dollars for a "circus performance."

The license fees imposed upon the retail and tavern business varied from five dollars to fifteen dollars for different years. The commissioners' records show that the county collected a large amount of money from this source during its early history and in fact until 1852.

As the population of the county increased and business assumed more important proportions, some features of the early government were reorganized, and in some instances new offices were created. Thus, in the very early history of the county, three men were appointed in each township to examine teachers, or pass upon their qualifications for teaching. In 1854, however, a county examiner was provided for by law, whose duty it was to examine all the teachers of the county, but who had very little other power.

In 1873 the county superintendent's office was created by a law which gave to the county superintendent supervisory as well as other duties in addition to examining teachers.

In 1891 the county assessor's office was created, so that one officer might have it within his power to discover the omission of any property from the tax sheets.

In 1899 a county council was provided for by statute, whose duty it is to consider the amount of money that may be expended for county purposes.

BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS.

The first board of children's guardians of Hancock county was appointed by Judge Felt, on February 22, 1905. The law under which this board was appointed provides that such board shall be composed of six persons, three of whom shall be women and every member of which shall be a parent. The members of the board are appointed by the circuit court and serve without compensation.

The board has the care and supervision of all neglected and dependent children under fifteen years of age domiciled and resident in the county for which it is created. It has power to take under its control, in the manner specified by law, any children abandoned, neglected or cruelly treated by their parents; children begging on the streets; children of habitual drunkards or vicious and unfit parents; children kept in vicious or immoral associations; children known by their language and life to be vicious and incorrigible, and juvenile delinquents and truants.

The first board appointed by Judge Felt was composed of the following members, who served during the periods indicated: William C. Welborn, three years; J. P. Knight, ten years; W. C. Goble, six years; Mrs. J. M. Pogue, one year; Mrs. Dr. Barnes, eight years; Dr. Mary L. Bruner, ten years.

There have been resignations and the following appointments have been made to fill such vacancies: Mrs. A. P. Conklin, 1906, seven years; George J. Richman, 1908, six years; Frank Larrabee, 1911, four years; Mrs. Ella Hough, 1913, two years; Mrs. Florence Larimore, 1913, two years.

The board at present is composed of Dr. Mary L. Bruner, Mrs. Florence Larimore, Mrs. Ella Hough, J. P. Knight, Frank Larrabee and George J. Richman.

In the performance of its duties, the board has taken and placed in homes thirty children and has inspected and tried to help in various ways twice as many more. The greater number of children taken by the board have been placed in home-finding institutions, such as White's Manual Institute at

Wabash and the Indianapolis Orphans' Home. By far the greater number of children taken from Hancock county have been placed in homes through the efforts of White's Manual Institute.

In view of the great number of roads that the county is taking charge of, a county road superintendent has been provided for, and the first appointment was made in this county in January, 1914.

It is interesting to observe, in the administration of county offices, that when the county was first organized, the offices of clerk, auditor and recorder were combined, and for four years the work of all of them was done by Lewis Tyner. For this reason his name appears as clerk of the Hancock circuit court, and also as auditor or clerk of the board of county commissioners at their first meetings. The filing and recording of the first deeds are also attested by his signature in the county recorder's office. In 1832 his term of office expired, and then a division was made of the official work of the county.

In that year Joseph Chapman, famous as one of the first politicians of the county, and whose fame bids fair to become national, became the clerk of the Hancock circuit court. In 1837 he was followed by John Hager, who held the office for twelve years. Both Chapman and Hager filled the office of clerk of the Hancock circuit court and also performed the duties of the auditor's office. In 1841 John Templin took his seat as the first county auditor of Hancock county. From 1832 to 1841 Joseph Chapman and John Hager, as clerk, Joshua Meek, as recorder, and Morris Pierson, as county treasurer, were the principal figures around the court house at Greenfield. A number of officers since that time have served eight years, as may be seen by referring to the tables appended hereto. During the last fifteen or twenty years, however, an unwritten law has put a limit of four years on every officeholder except the county commissioners, the most of whom have been serving two terms of three years each.

In 1832 the first county recorder, Joshua Meek, took his office, and served three terms of seven years each. He owned a brick factory just north of what was then the town of Greenfield and much of his time was given to his individual business. His eldest son, Oscar F. Meek, was taken into the office when a mere lad and he began copying deeds with a quill pen in 1839-40. He developed a beautiful script when a boy, and retained it until the time of his death, at the age of eighty-three years. His letters were always made small and he delighted to make little flourishes, and shade his letters. He indulged in these little exhibitions of his skill to such an extent that it is even now possible to point out practically every deed that he recorded, beginning with Deed

Record "I", page 72, to Deed Record "O", page 220. He did not record all the deeds that were recorded during those years, but his fine, clear writing, with his frequent emphasis placed on the words, "This Indenture Witnesseth," "To Have and to Hold," and "Warrant and Forever Defend," distinguished his hand throughout the record. Early in 1847 he was seized with a severe illness which kept him out of the office for quite a while. In the latter part of that year, however, his presence is again attested by Deed Record "L", pages 174, 220, 272, etc. The beauty of those early records inspires frequent comment to this day among those who have occasion to inspect them. It was his fine hand that gave them this touch.

Among those who performed distinguished service in the county recorder's office, and who thereby endeared themselves to the people of the county, was Miss Mary N. Roberts. She was the daughter of County Recorder Nathaniel H. Roberts. She entered the office as her father's deputy in 1876, and performed the duties imposed upon her so efficiently that when her father died in 1881 public sentiment was in favor of giving her the emoluments of the office for the unexpired term. A public meeting of the citizens of the county was held at which a nonpartisan committee was appointed to select some person as the nominal recorder in whose name she should act. John W. Ryon was appointed. His name appears upon the record as county recorder, but Miss Roberts assumed all the responsibilities of the office and drew the salary.

Beginning with the administration of Henry A. Swope, a series of deputyships began which developed several very efficient officers. Mr. Swope took into the clerk's office as deputy, Ephraim Marsh. During the several years that Mr. Marsh served in this capacity, he applied himself very earnestly to the study of law. In 1874 he himself was elected to the office, and served the people as clerk for a period of eight years. His training as a deputy under Mr. Swope, together with his legal knowledge, of course, made him an authority on questions pertaining to his office. Upon his election he selected as his deputy, Charles Downing. Mr. Downing served as deputy for eight years, then took charge of the office himself, admirably equipped for the execution of his duties, which extended through another period of eight years.

In the clerk's office, the present generation, and especially the members of the Hancock bar, will long remember the efficient and accommodating service of Moses C. Wood. He became his father's deputy in that office in 1899. He had mastered the intricate duties of the office so thoroughly when his father's term expired on January 1, 1905, that he was retained as deputy by Clerks Hall and Service during the following eight years. Not

only the successive clerks for whom he served, but the members of the bar as well, appreciated the ability and the technical knowledge which he brought to that office. In 1912 the people of the county honored him with an election to the office himself. He remained for awhile with his successor, Horace E. Wilson, then turned in his keys on July 1, 1915, after more than sixteen years of continuous service.

In the auditor's office the face of the present auditor, Lawrence Wood, has long been familiar to the people of the county. His experience in the execution of the duties of that office began during the administration of Lawrence Boring, under whom he served as deputy for five years. This was followed with four years more of service under Auditor Richman. In 1910 he was elected to the office for a term of four years, at the close of which he had rendered the county thirteen years of efficient and accommodating service.

A few unfortunate things have also occurred in the administration of county affairs. On January 12, 1866, the safe in the county treasury was opened, and about thirteen thousand dollars was stolen. This was before there were any local banks, and the safe in the treasurer's office was the only safe in the county. County officers, township trustees, and many private citizens, deposited their money in this safe. The money for which the county treasurer was responsible amounted, it seems, to about five thousand dollars. The remaining portion of the money had been placed in the safe at the risk of the depositors. The county treasurer was held to be without fault, and at the June session of the board of county commissioners the following order was entered on their record:

"Whereas, it has been shown to the full satisfaction of the board of county commissioners of Hancock county, Indiana, by competent and sufficient evidence, that on the night of the 12th of January, A. D. 1866, the treasurer's office of this (Hancock) county was feloniously entered, the iron safe broken open, and a large sum of money stolen therefrom, of which five thousand dollars was money belonging to Hancock county, the same having been collected by Nelson Bradley, treasurer of said county for the year 1865, and delinquencies for former years; and,

"Whereas, it further appearing that said loss occurred without the acquiescence, negligence or fault of said Nelson Bradley, treasurer as aforesaid; therefore,

"Be it ordered by the board aforesaid, that Nelson Bradley, treasurer of Hancock county, be, and he is hereby relieved and discharged from the payment of the said sum of five thousand (\$5,000.00) dollars so feloniously taken from the county safe as aforesaid."

The above finding and order did not satisfy everybody, and an action was instituted later to investigate the matter more fully. The investigation, however, by an auditing committee, only substantiated the former finding of the board of commissioners.

The matter caused a great deal of discussion and gossip, which occasioned several lawsuits. John Fulton was charged with the robbery. The testimony in the preliminary hearing of Fulton involved Jonathan Dunbar. Both defendants were acquitted. One Charles Livingstone, alias William Jackson, was suspected and later arrested at Pana, Illinois, and brought to Indiana for trial. He was found guilty, but before the close of the trial George Y. Atkison was indicted for perjury. Atkison was acquitted of this charge. Jonathan Dunbar next brought an action against Atkison and McCorkhill for slander, as did also John Fulton against Taylor W. Thomas. All these actions terminated in favor of the defendants.

Though Mr. Bradley was saved from loss, not all of the depositors fared so well. David Priddy, trustee of Jackson township, lost eleven hundred dollars of township funds and others lost smaller amounts.

Isaiah A. Curry, while county treasurer, also had the misfortune to lose \$7,366.34 in the failure of the Indiana Banking Company's bank at Indianapolis on August 9, 1883. The receiver of the bank afterward paid to the creditors a dividend of fifty per cent. on their claims. This still kept the sum of \$3,683.17, a total loss to Mr. Curry, which amount he paid in full to the county upon going out of office on November 20, 1884. Ten years later, however, in 1893, a large number of citizens and taxpayers petitioned the General Assembly of the state, which was then in session, for the passage of a law for the relief of Mr. Curry and the repayment of the sum of \$3,683.17 to him. The petitioners represented to the Legislature that they believed he was wholly without fault in the loss of that amount, and that such repayment would be an act of justice due an honest, faithful and efficient officer. The Legislature acted upon this petition, and by special statute directed the county auditor to issue his warrant upon the county treasurer for the above amount. By virtue of the passage of this act, Mr. Curry was reimbursed in full.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Following are the names of the men not elsewhere enumerated, who have occupied county offices, with the dates of their election or appointment:

CLERK.

Lewis Tyner	1828	Charles Downing	1882
Joseph Chapman	1832	R. A. Black	1886
John Hager	1837	Charles Downing	1890
William Sebastian	1849	A. V. B. Sample	1894
James Rutherford	1855	William A. Wood	1898
George Y. Atkison	1856	John M. Hall	1902
John T. Sebastian	1857	W. A. Service	1906
Morgan Chandler	1861	Moses Wood	1910
Henry A. Swope	1865	Horace E. Wilson	1914
Ephraim Marsh	1874		

AUDITOR.

John Templen	1841	James L. Mitchell	1886
John Myers	1846	Lawrence Boring	1890
Barsilla G. Jay	1855	Charles J. Richman	1898
Lysander Sparks	1859	William I. Garriott	1902
Jonathan Tague	1867	Charles H. Troy	1906
A. C. Handy	1870	Lawrence Wood	1910
Henry Wright	1874	Harvey J. Rhue	1914
James Mannix	1882		

TREASURER.

Henry Watts	1828	Robert P. Brown	1867
James B. Stevens	1830	Ernest H. Faut	1872
Nathan Crawford	1831	Andrew Hagen	1876
William O. Ross	1832	Isaiah Curry	1880
Morris Pierson	1833	C. H. Fort	1884
Andrew T. Hart	1841	William C. Barnard	1888
Jacob Huntington	1847	G. W. Ham	1892
John Barrett	1850	Theodore L. Smith	1896
John Foster	1854	James A. Flippo	1900
Elijah S. Cooper	1855	T. N. Jackson	1904
George W. Hatfield	1857	Philander Collyer	1908
John Addison	1861	Allen Cooper	1912
Nelson Bradley	1863		

SHERIFF.

John Foster	1828	Robert P. Brown	1873
Samuel C. Duncan	1832	William Thomas	1874
Basil Meek	1834	W. H. Thompson	1878
John Foster	1836	William M. Lewis	1882
Jonathan Dunbar	1840	U. S. Jackson	1884
William P. Rush	1848	Benjamin F. Pauley	1888
Joshua W. Shelby	1852	Marshall T. Smith	1891
John Osbon	1853	Marshall T. Smith	1892
William H. Curry	1854	William H. Pauley	1894
Morgan Chandler	1855	Noah Spegal	1896
Mordecai Millard	1857	William H. Pauley	1898
Taylor W. Thomas	1859	Lewis N. Larrabee	1900
Samuel Archer	1861	John Carlton	1904
William G. Cauldwell	1863	Jesse Cox	1908
William Wilkins	1867	Mack Warrum	1912
George W. Sample	1872		

RECORDER.

Joshua Meek	1832	J. W. Ryon	1881
John Milroy	1854	Ira D. Collins	1882
Lemuel Gooding	1857	Henry Snow	1886
William R. West	1861	James Thomas	1890
Levi Leary	1864	Raleigh Sitton	1898
William Mitchell	1865	William R. White	1902
Amos C. Beeson	1866	Edmund Jacobs	1906
Francis O. Sears	1869	James E. Sample	1910
John Reeves	1870	John T. Rash	1914
N. H. Roberts	1873		

COUNTY ASSESSOR.

George Parker	1891	William E. Chappell	1906
Alfred Potts	1892	John H. Reeves	1910
Homer Leonard	1896	Eli A. Parish	1914
Amasa Cohee	1900		

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

Jared Chapman	—	George W. Hatfield	1850
Meredith Gosney	1832	C. G. Sample	1854
Morris Pierson	1844	James K. King	1860

William Fries	1864	Ed. M. Johnson	1888
J. H. Landis	1874	Samuel R. Waters	1890
John V. Coyner	1878	Will J. Cleary	1894
Winfield S. Fries	1880	Frank Lewark	1900
John V. Coyner	1882	O. H. Monger	1904
Winfield S. Fries	1884	James A. Cleary	1908
John Landis	1886	G. C. Winslow	1912

CORONERS (SINCE 1858)

George W. Hopkins	1858	W. A. Justice	1884
Barnabas B. Gray	1860	Oliver A. Collins	1888
Isaac H. Ballenger	1861	John H. Justice	1892
Charles A. Burk	1865	Frank Garriott	1896
William N. Johnson	1867	Oscar Heller	1898
Adam F. Brown	1870	Noble P. Howard	1901
Harrison L. Cooper	1872	Milo M. Gibbs	1902
Philander Curry	1876	Jesse Ferrell	1904
Henry C. Garriott	1878	Joseph L. Allen	1906
James R. Trees	1880	Earl R. Gibbs	1910
Noble P. Howard	1882	William A. Justice	1914

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Samuel Vangilder	1828	Jordon Lacy	1847
John Hunter	1828	James Tyner	1849
Elisha Chapman	1828	James Hazlett	1850
William McCance	1831	Reson Perry	1851
George Troxwell	1832	Daniel Wilkison	1853
Benjamin Spillman	1834	Shelton Banks	1855
Enoch O'Brien	1835	Jacob Slifer	1856
Richard Williams	1835	John Collins	1857
John O'Brien	1836	Robison Jarrett	1858
Daniel Smith	1837	Elias McCord	1858
Isaac Willett	1839	Hiram Tyner	1860
Nathan Henry	1840	Nevill Reeves	1859
Jacob Tague	1843	Elias McCord	1860
William Curry	1843	William New	1861
Seth Walker	1844	Elias McCord	1862
Samuel Shockley	1845	John Hinchman	1863
Abram Rhue	1846	William New	1864

Ephraim Thomas	1865	Aquilla Grist	1892
James Tyner	1866	William M. Thomas	1892
William New	1867	Benjamin F. Wilson	1894
David Caudell	1868	William M. Thomas	1894
John S. Lewis	1870	George Crider	1896
Jonathan Smith	1870	John Manche	1896
William H. Dye	1870	Robert G. Wilson	1898
John Addison	1872	Moses Bates	1898
James Tyner	1872	George Crider	1900
William P. Brokaw	1874	Moses Bates	1900
John Addison	1876	Robert G. Wilson	1902
Jacob Slifer	1876	William Marsh	1902
William P. Brokaw	1876	Linza Walker	1904
Augustus Dennis	1878	William T. Spell	1904
Thomas E. Bentley	1878	George W. Gordon	1905
John E. Dye	1880	Horace Wickard	1906
Edward P. Scott	1880	Linza Walker	1906
George Parker	1882	Horace Wickard	1908
James Tyner	1882	William T. Spell	1908
Augustus Dennis	1882	James H. Bussell	1910
John B. Hays	1884	William H. Albea	1910
M. L. Paullus	1884	James H. Bussell	1912
John E. Dye	1886	George W. Allen	1912
Thomas Hargrove	1888	John T. Burk	1914
M. L. Paullus	1888	William H. Albea	1914
Andrew Hagen	1890	Daniel M. Ballenger	1914
B. F. Wilson	1890		

PROSECUTORS.

Among the men from Hancock county who were elected as prosecutor before the county was set apart as a separate judicial circuit by the act of 1889, were Reuben A. Riley, 1844; David S. Gooding, 1848; Montgomery Marsh, 1856; William R. Hough, 1860; Lemuel W. Gooding, 1865, and George W. Duncan, 1882. The following are the names of the men who have served in this office since the county has been a circuit within itself:

Edward W. Felt	1890	Charles L. Tindall	1904
John L. McNew	1894	Edward W. Quigley	1908
Charles Downing	1895	Hiram L. Thomas	1912
John F. Wiggins	1896	Robert F. Reeves	1915
Arthur C. VanDuyn	1900		

COUNTY ROAD SUPERINTENDENT.

Charles N. Warren1914

REPRESENTATION IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Date	Representatives	Counties Represented
1829	Elisha Long ..	Hancock, Hamilton, Henry, Madison, other territory
1830	Elisha Long ..	Hancock Hamilton, Henry, Madison, other territory
1831	Thomas Bell	Hancock and Madison
1832	Thomas Bell	Hancock and Madison
1833	John Foster	Hancock and Madison
1834	Thomas Bell	Hancock and Madison
1835	Leonard Bardwell	Hancock and Madison
1836	Thomas D. Walpole	Hancock
1837	Thomas D. Walpole	Hancock
1838	Joseph Chapman	Hancock
1839	John Foster	Hancock
1840	Thomas D. Walpole	Hancock
1841	Joseph Chapman, James P. Foley	Hancock
1842	Joseph Mathers	Hancock
1843	Joseph Chapman, James P. Foley	Hancock
1844	George Tague	Hancock
1845	Reuben A. Riley	Hancock
1846	A. J. Hatfield	Hancock
1847	David S. Gooding	Hancock
1848	Reuben A. Riley	Hancock
1849	John Alley	Hancock
1850	Aaron Caylor	Hancock
1851	John Foster	Hancock
1852	William Handy	Hancock
1853	William Handy	Hancock
1855	Thomas D. Walpole	Hancock
1857	Thomas D. Walpole	Hancock
1859	Samuel Shockley	Hancock
1861	Noble Warrum	Hancock
1861	George Y. Atkison	Hancock and Shelby
1863	George Y. Atkison	Hancock

Date	Representatives	Counties Represented
1863	James L. Mason	Hancock and Shelby
1865	John H. White	Hancock
1865	George C. Thatcher	Hancock and Shelby
1867	John H. White	Hancock
1867	John L. Montgomery	Hancock and Shelby
1869	John Addison	Hancock
1871	Noble Warrum	Hancock
1873	Charles G. Offutt	Hancock
1875	Smith McCord	Hancock
1877	Noble Warrum	Hancock
1879	A. C. Handy	Hancock
1881	Morgan Chandler	Hancock
1881	Isaac Franklin	Hancock, Henry and Madison
1883	Morgan Chandler	Hancock, Henry and Madison
1883	Henry Marsh	Hancock, Henry and Madison
1885	David S. Gooding	Hancock
1885	Joseph Franklin	Hancock, Henry and Madison
1887	W. F. Ackuman	Hancock
1887	Sidney Conger	Hancock, Marion and Shelby
1889	Noble Warrum	Hancock
1889	James B. Curtis	Hancock, Marion and Shelby
1891	James B. Curtis	Hancock, Marion and Shelby
1891	Samuel A. Troy	Hancock
1893	Benjamin F. Reeves	Hancock
1895	John Q. White	Hancock
1897	Frank L. Littleton	Hancock, Marion and Shelby
1897	Montgomery Marsh	Hancock
1899	Morgan Caraway	Hancock and Marion
1901	L. A. Whitcomb	Hancock and Marion
1903	W. H. H. Rock	Hancock and Marion
1905	W. H. H. Rock	Hancock and Marion
1907	Harry G. Strickland	Hancock
1909	Harry G. Strickland	Hancock
1911	Harry G. Strickland	Hancock
1913	Robert F. Reeves	Hancock
1914	Robert F. Reeves	Hancock
1915	Robert F. Reeves	Hancock

Date	Senators	Counties Represented
1828	Calvin Fletcher .. Hancock, Hamilton, Hendricks, Marion, Carroll and Madison	
1829	Calvin Fletcher .. Hancock, Hamilton, Hendricks, Madison, Marion	
1830	Calvin Fletcher, Hamilton, Hendricks, Marion, Madison and Boone	
1831	Elisha Long	Hancock, Henry and Madison
1832	Elisha Long	Hancock, Henry and Madison
1833	Elisha Long	Hancock, Henry and Madison
1834	Elisha Long	Hancock, Henry and Madison
1835	Thomas Bell	Hancock, Henry and Madison
1836	Thomas Bell	Hancock and Madison
1837	Thomas Bell	Hancock and Madison
1838	Thomas Bell	Hancock and Madison
1839	Thomas Bell	Hancock and Madison
1840	Thomas Bell	Hancock and Madison
1841	Thomas D. Walpole	Hancock and Madison
1842	Thomas D. Walpole	Hancock and Madison
1843	Thomas D. Walpole	Hancock and Madison
1844	Andrew Jackson	Hancock and Madison
1845	Andrew Jackson	Hancock and Madison
1846	Andrew Jackson	Hancock and Madison
1847	Thomas D. Walpole	Hancock and Madison
1848	Thomas D. Walpole	Hancock and Madison
1849	Thomas D. Walpole	Hancock and Madison
1850	John Hunt	Hancock and Madison
1851	John Hunt	Hancock and Madison
1853	Andrew Jackson	Hancock and Madison
1855	Andrew Jackson	Hancock and Madison
1857	David S. Gooding	Hancock and Madison
1859	David S. Gooding	Hancock and Shelby
1861	Martin M. Ray	Hancock and Shelby
1863	Martin M. Ray	Hancock and Shelby
1865	James L. Mason	Hancock and Shelby
1867	James L. Mason	Hancock and Shelby
1869	Luther W. Hess	Hancock and Henry
1871	Luther W. Hess	Hancock and Henry
1873	William R. Hough	Hancock and Henry
1875	William R. Hough	Hancock and Henry
1877	Benjamin Shirk	Hancock and Henry

Date	Senators	Counties Represented
1879	Benjamin Shirk	Hancock and Henry
1881	Simon P. Yancey	Hancock, Marion and Shelby
1883	Simon P. Yancey	Hancock, Marion and Shelby
1885	Leon Bailey	Hancock, Marion and Shelby
1887	Leon Bailey	Hancock and Marion
1889	A. M. Kennedy	Hancock and Rush
1891	Morgan Chandler	Hancock and Rush
1893	Morgan Chandler	Hancock and Rush
1895	Thomas K. Mull	Hancock and Rush
1897	Thomas K. Mull	Hancock and Rush
1899	Frank W. Cregor	Hancock, Madison and Rush
1901	Frank W. Cregor	Hancock, Madison and Rush
1903	Edgar H. Hendee	Hancock, Madison and Rush
1905	Edgar H. Hendee	Hancock, Madison and Rush
1907	Edward E. Moore	Hancock, Fayette and Rush
1909	Edward E. Moore	Hancock, Fayette and Rush
1911	Edward E. Moore	Hancock, Fayette and Rush
1913	Carey Jackson	Hancock, Fayette and Rush
1915	Edward C. Eikman	Hancock, Fayette and Rush

CHAPTER IV.

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

It has been observed that the first meetings of the Hancock circuit court and also of the county commissioners were held at the house of Samuel B. Jackson. The Hancock circuit court continued to hold its sessions there until the September term, 1829, when it convened at "the court house in Greenfield." The commissioners met at the house of Samuel B. Jackson until the May term, 1829, when they met at the house of Jeremiah Meek in the town of Greenfield. Their meetings were then held at the house of Jeremiah Meek until the November term, 1829, when the record recites that they also convened "at the court house in the town of Greenfield."

THE FIRST COURT HOUSE.

According to the best recollection of Jared Meek, recently deceased at eighty-seven years of age, the first court house stood just across the street west of the public square, and south of the old Gooding Hotel. He remembered it as a two-story log house, fronting on what is now South State street. The first reference to this house in the county commissioners' record was made at the August term, 1829, when an election was ordered to be held there. At the November term, 1829, the board allowed to Jared Chapman "in part for his services in building the court house in the town of Greenfield," the sum of one hundred and eighty dollars. At the same meeting, November 9, 1829, the board ordered "that the lower south room of the court house be, and it is set apart for the office of the clerk and recorder, and not to be encumbered with any other business whatsoever." At the November term, 1829, another claim was allowed in favor of Robert Davidson "in the sum of fifteen dollars, it being for extra work done by him in finishing the court house in said county, the contract being previously taken by Jared Chapman." This court house was used until about January, 1834.

THE SECOND COURT HOUSE.

At the January term, 1831, the board ordered the county agent to advertise in the nearest newspaper that proposals would be received by the county commissioners for the building of a court house in the town of Greenfield, at their May term next, "as follows, to wit: forty feet on the ground (square)

to be made of brick, the same to be done in the usual plan." The record shows that John Hays took the contract for erecting it. It was several years, however, before the house was entirely finished. At the November term, 1832, its location on the public square was changed. At the May term, 1833, the foundation was practically completed. On January 7, 1834, John Hays was paid in full on his contract. At the May term, 1834, the board ordered the county agent to advertise for proposals for further finishing the court house. Among the improvements contemplated were the hanging of double doors, the making and hanging of "fashionable window blinds," painting the cupola, grading the yard, etc. The contract for this work was let to Otho Gapen and William Naylor on July 18, 1834.

It is interesting to observe in connection with the construction of this house, which was the first court house on the public square, that a part of the necessary funds were raised by subscription. These subscriptions were either made at the time the site for the county seat was selected, and are the subscriptions referred to in the report of the committee appointed by the Legislature, or else they were subscriptions taken for the special purpose of erecting this building. At different times notes were delivered to John Hays, the contractor, as so much cash on his contract, with the privilege of returning them to the county treasurer in case he failed to collect. At the May term, 1832, the subscription paper and also some notes of different citizens of the county were delivered to Hays, "to use due diligence in collecting the same, and if not collected, to return the same to the treasurer safe." Due care on the part of the commissioners is also shown in an order made at the January term, 1835, when an allowance of four hundred dollars was made to Gapen and Naylor "in part payment of their contract, it being understood that the allowance is not an acceptance of the work done, and that the same is hereafter to be examined."

At the March term, 1837, the commissioners ordered the county agent to make provisions for furnishing three rooms in the upper story of the court house, "partitions to be of good poplar plank $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, well seasoned, tongued and grooved, and well put together; a common batting door to be made to each room with a lock and key to each door, and to be ceiled overhead with good poplar plank $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch thick, * * * * one of the rooms for the use of the Clerk and Recorder." A seat was also ordered made for the judges and a bannister and seats for the jurors.

At the May term, 1839, a contract was entered into with Nathan Henry for putting a new roof on the court house. We do not see shingles like them

any more: "Good poplar shingles, eighteen inches long and one-half inch thick, laid five inches to the weather," etc.

At the December term, 1845, the board contracted with Nathan Crawford for the erection of two buildings as offices for the clerk, recorder, auditor and treasurer. These offices were built, one to the northeast and the other to the northwest of the court house. The buildings were each twenty feet by forty-eight feet, and had vaults built in them for keeping the county's moneys and records. Heretofore the records and valuable papers had been stored away and kept by the officers in any manner possible. Now adequate provision was made for their safe keeping.

A hall extended through the original building from north to south. The county offices were originally on the lower floor to the west of the hall. The court room was in the southeast part of the building. In the southeast corner of the court room was a large fire place, eight or ten feet wide, in which large logs were burned. The floor of the entire court room was of brick. It was in this room that Thomas D. Walpole made his reputation as a trial lawyer. This court house stood and was used until about 1851.

DURING THE INTERIM.

The minutes of the December session, 1850, of the board of county commissioners recite: "Ordered that the present session of the board be held in the auditor's office in consequence of the court house being unfit for the transaction of business." The auditor's office at that time was located in one of the buildings erected in 1846. At the same session an allowance of five dollars was made by the board in favor of the trustees of the Methodist church in Greenfield "for the use of the meeting house to holding circuit court at the September term, 1851." This church stood on the west side of South State street, a few blocks below Main street. The circuit court continued to hold its sessions at the church, and the board of commissioners at the auditor's office until December, 1854. At that time the building known as the county seminary was taken and used for the court house. In June, 1855, a contract was entered into between the county commissioners and the trustees of the Christian church for the use of the church as a court house until the new court house should be completed. All the court furniture was at once removed from the seminary to the church, and the sheriff was given possession of the key of the church during terms of court. It was agreed that the church should suffer no injury, and that it should be occupied free of charge. At the January term, 1856, the above order was rescinded, and the courts were ordered to convene thereafter in the new court house.

THE THIRD COURT HOUSE.

On March 11, 1854, the commissioners ordered the old court house sold, and also ordered the county auditor to give notice in the *State Sentinel* that proposals would be received by the board on the third day of the next term for the building of a new court house.

At the June term, 1854, a special tax levy of forty cents was levied on each one hundred dollars of taxable property for the purpose of building the proposed court house.

On June 9, 1854, the contract for the erection of the new building was awarded to Nathan Crawford, "the lowest and best bidder," for fourteen thousand and four hundred dollars. At the December term, 1854, Edwin May was employed as architect to superintend the erection of the house, and an order was made allowing the sum of twenty-five dollars for every visit he should make to the building during the erection thereof. Nathan Crawford began his work. In September, 1855, the board ordered it painted, "the walls stone color, the cupola a lighter shade, the blinds green, the roof copper color and all other painting to be left to the painter's judgment and taste, provided it be done in a good and workmanlike manner." At the same time the contractor was ordered to place in the cupola the necessary timbers for the purpose of hanging a bell therein.

At the January term, 1856, the board of commissioners ordered "that all courts hereafter be held in the court room in the new court house." This is the court house that is known to the present generation as the "old court house." The county offices in this building were on the lower floor, on either side of a hall extending through the building from north to south. The court room was upstairs, the court and jury being seated at the east end of the room. When court was in session, the bell in the court house tower rang every morning at the time of convening. When the lawyers remained too long in their offices, it was the custom for the sheriff or bailiff to step to the door or window and call them. In fact, it was sometimes suspected that some of the older lawyers of that day appreciated the value of the advertisement in the call to "come to court," and that they delayed purposely.

The bell whose sound from the court house tower was familiar to the older generation, now calls the people to worship at the Presbyterian church in the city of Greenfield.

The court room in this building came to be used for various purposes about the time of the Civil War. Finally several balls were given there, to which many people of the county took exception. Public sentiment became

stirred up about the matter, and the board of county commissioners, at the December session, 1865, made the following order relative to the future use of the court room: "Ordered by the board, that the court room shall not hereafter be used for the exhibition of shows or the holding of balls or parties therein; nor shall the same be used by individuals for any private purpose whatever."

This court house stood until 1896.

OUR FOURTH COURT HOUSE.

On September 11, 1895, the county auditor was directed to give notice to architects that October 4, 1895, had been fixed as the day on which the board would convene for the purpose of meeting architects who wished to submit plans and specifications for the erection of a new court house. On that day the following architects appeared before the board: A. N. Rush, Grand Rapids, Michigan; McPherson & Brown, Indianapolis; Wing & Mahurin, Ft. Wayne, Indiana; Louis H. Gilson, Indianapolis; Labelle & Lormer, Anderson, Indiana; G. W. Bunting, Indianapolis; Krutch & Laycock, Indianapolis; Bell & Kent, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

On October 5, 1895, the plans submitted by Wing & Mahurin, of Ft. Wayne, were accepted. A contract was entered into with that firm whereby they agreed to make all drawings, plans and specifications, and to superintend the construction of the building, and were to receive as compensation therefor, three and one-half per cent. of the actual cost of the building.

Samples of stone were submitted by: Cleveland Stone Company, of Chicago; Matthews Brothers, of Ellettsville, Indiana; Forest City Stone Company, of Cleveland, Ohio; Malone Stone Company, of Cleveland, Ohio. The sample of Matthews Brothers, of Ellettsville, Indiana, of Bedford limestone, was accepted. On April 30, 1896, the contract for the construction of the building was awarded to Geake, Henry & Green, of Ft. Wayne, Indiana.

In June, 1896, an action in the name of William P. Bidgood was brought against the contractors to enjoin them from building the court house. In that action notice was also served upon the county treasurer, George W. Ham, not to pay any warrant that might be drawn in favor of the contractors. This had the effect of stopping the work for a while. In the early part of July, 1896, however, a legal opinion was obtained by the county commissioners and other officers from Byron K. Elliott, of Indianapolis, that such warrants might safely be paid, whereupon work was at once resumed by the contractors.

LAYING OF CORNERSTONE.

The laying of the cornerstone of the court house, on September 22, 1896, was one of the greatest ceremonial events in the history of the county. The ceremonies were conducted by the Masonic order. Members of the Knights Templar from Rushville, Knightstown, Richmond, Ft. Wayne and other points were in attendance to assist in the work. There was a great parade. It included all of the great secret societies of Greenfield, and representatives and delegations from all the lodges in the county. The line of march extended north on Pennsylvania street to Walnut; west on Walnut to Noble street; south on Noble to North street; west on North to School street; south on School to Main street; east on Main to State street; north on State to Grant street; east on Grant to Wood street; south on Wood to Main street; west on Main to public square. The following was the order of the march:

E. P. Thayer, Marshal of the Day, and Staff
 Ft. Wayne City Band
 Ephraim Marsh and Staff
 Greenfield Commandery, Knights Templar
 Knightstown Commandery, Knights Templar
 Odd Fellows
 Knights of Pythias
 Band
 Visiting Masons
 County Officials
 City Officials
 Speakers
 Operative Masons
 Hancock Masonic Lodge

The parade was over a mile in length. The school children occasioned great enthusiasm.

The following was the program of the day, given on the public square:

	Music—Fort Wayne Band	
Invocation		Elder W. M. Gard
	Music by Union Choir	
	Laying of the Corner Stone	
	Music by Band	
Address		Judge Charles G. Offutt
	Music by Band	
Address		Hon. William R. Hough

Music by Band

Music by Union Choir

BenedictionRev. M. E. Nethercut

Judge Frank E. Gavin, of Greensburg, acting grand master, conducted the ceremonies connected with the laying of the cornerstone. He was assisted by Martin H. Rice, grand treasurer, Henry Geake, John T. Duncan, William Ward Cook and Homer Bragg.

A large box was placed in the cornerstone which contains lists of officers and members of practically all the lodges and orders in the county. It also contains copies of the following newspapers: *New Palestine Courier*, *The Hancock Democrat*, *Greenfield Republican*, *Greenfield Herald*, *Evening Republican*, *Evening Tribune*, *Stone-Cutters' Journal*. Among other things deposited in that stone are the pictures of the Greenfield high school building, and of the court house; a list of the children in the Greenfield public schools; premium list of the Hancock county fair of 1896; a bar docket of the Hancock circuit court, February term, 1896, containing pictures of members of the bar; also bar docket of September term, 1896; copies of addresses delivered by the Hon. Charles G. Offutt and Hon. William R. Hough at the laying of the stone; Holy Bible, presented by John T. Hatfield, and history of Hancock, presented by John H. Binford.

On May 22, 1897, the county commissioners purchased from R. R. Ellis, a jeweler of Greenfield, the fine two-thousand-dollar Howard clock which was placed in the tower.

At 10:30 A. M., August 24, 1897, the last stone was laid on the court house, the builder leaving a small American flag to wave from it.

Among the principal items of expense connected with the building of the court house were the following:

April 30, 1896, contract for construction of the building	\$128,764.00
Extras, not including furniture, on account of changes, etc., as shown by the "Record of Receipts and Disbursements for New Court House"	80,933.78
Furniture	19,980.50
To Wing & Mahurin, Architects	8,634.60

Other amounts were paid out, not included in the above items,
making the total cost of the building a little more than\$242,600.00

The building was completed, and the county officers took possession on January 1, 1898.

The court house contains forty rooms. It is a magnificent structure, of Bedford limestone, artistically and compactly built; commodious, well lighted, absolutely fire proof, and heated by a steam plant that has been installed just east of the jail. The offices of the county surveyor, the city clerk, city treasurer, and the mayor's office, are on the first floor. On this floor are also a large "record room" for storing old records, a "farmers' room," a G. A. R. room, and living rooms for the janitor. On the second floor are the offices of the county auditor, treasurer, road superintendent, recorder, assessor, sheriff, and the commissioners' court room. On the third floor are the judge's office, the large and small court rooms, the grand jury room, the court reporter's room, the law library, and the county superintendent's office. The walls and ceilings of all the offices and halls were handsomely and artistically decorated with paintings, and all except the ceiling of the third floor are well preserved. The tile roof with which the court house was covered was not a success, and leakages have completely ruined the entire ceiling over the third floor. In 1914 the building was covered with a new tile roof, which, all are hoping, will prove more satisfactory.

In the hall of the second story is a marble tablet with the following historical inscription:

B. F. WILSON	
	COMMISSIONERS
W. M. THOMAS	
	1897
J. MANCHE	
	L. BORING, AUDITOR.
WING & MAHURIN	GEAKE & HENRY
ARCHITECTS	BUILDERS

There seems to be a consensus of opinion among men who visit the city of Greenfield, that Hancock county has one of the most beautiful and most artistically designed court houses in the state.

THE FIRST JAIL.

While the old log court house was in use just south of the Gooding corner, a one-story, or probably one and one-half story, jail was built near the northeast corner of the present public square. On June 11, 1829, the board of county commissioners held a special meeting "for the purpose of transact-

ing business concerning the jail." On that day it was ordered, among other things, that Robert Davidson and Jacob Blackburn be allowed one hundred and four dollars and fifty cents "for building a jail in Hancock county." At the January term, 1832, the commissioners ordered the county agent, Jared Chapman, to advertise for bids for the erection of "a stairway to be erected at the east side of the jail in Greenfield for the convenience of the upper room of said jail." The stairway was certainly to be substantial, and timber was plenty: "there shall be four sills ten inches square, of suitable length upon which the stairs and platform shall stand; the upright posts shall be six inches square, the stairs shall be three feet wide in the clear; the platform the same width of the stairs and four feet long; the posts shall extend three feet above the stairs, and suitable railings round the same at the top; and the doors of said jail to be put in good order for opening and shutting, all of which timber shall be of good white oak and all work shall be done in a good and workmanlike manner; the stairs shall rise the same as the court house stairs and rail on the outside of the stairs from top to bottom."

In another order Nathan Crawford is "authorized to put a lock onto each door on the outside of the jail in such a manner as will be more safe and strong for said jail." The sheriff did not have his residence in the jail then, hence from time to time orders like the following, concerning the care of prisoners, appear on the commissioners' record:

"Cornwell Meek is allowed the sum of two dollars and twenty-five cents for service rendered by him in victualing and taking care of prisoners in the jail of said county."

"Ordered that Jeremiah Higgins be allowed seventy-five cents for guarding jail and prisoner."

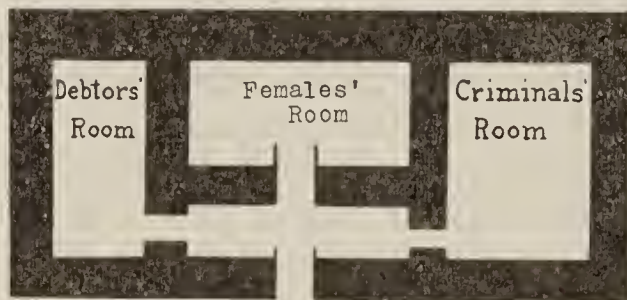
This jail stood only four or five years. About 1833 it contained a prisoner, one John Hays, who, it seems, was demented. He apparently tried to escape by burning his way out. Instead of succeeding, however, the flames consumed the prisoner with the jail.

THE SECOND JAIL.

On April 14, 1835, the board of commissioners met in special session for the purpose of receiving plans for a jail for the county. The plan adopted was for a one-story building, seventeen feet by forty feet on the ground, "walls to be of brick and to be twenty-six inches thick and made in the following manner: The outward half of the wall to be 13 inches, two courses of brick then a plank the thickness of a brick, nine inches in breadth, which will be placed on the wall four inches from the face thereof and extending to the

center of the same, which will require the width of a brick to fill out the course, and the innermost half of the wall 13 inches, one course of brick, then a plank as before 13 inches in width, which will bring the lower edge of the first mentioned plank with the upper edge of the last mentioned, and to lay and raise the wall in that manner." At first the floor of the jail was ordered made of "niggerhead stones," but later it was ordered "that said floor be laid of hewn timber ten inches thick, and to extend all over the foundation and that there be a plank laid across the ends of the timber the thickness of the walls and to be pinned down and laid in such a manner as not to break joints at the same place."

The jail was composed of three rooms. Below is a plan of the building as it appears on the county commissioners' record:



The jail was to be finished by January 1, 1836. It was built directly south of the court house and within eight feet of the south line of the public square. The contract for its construction was let to Cornwell Meek, who agreed to build it according to plans and specifications for twenty-two hundred dollars. This jail was used by the county less than twenty years.

THE THIRD JAIL.

At the March term, 1852, the board ordered the county auditor to give public notice "that on the second Monday in April, he will receive plans and specifications for the building of a log jail for said county, from all who are willing to suggest a good plan for building a substantial jail."

On April 12, 1852, the board ordered the auditor to give further notice that at the June term proposals would be received for the erection of the jail, to be of the following dimensions: "Thirty two feet in length and 18 feet in width, two stories high, the first story to be eight feet and second story to be seven and one-half feet in height, divided into four rooms with a hall between them, and one door in front made of Oak plank two inches thick, provided with a good and sufficient lock; and two good strong doors leading from said hall into the lower rooms, and two doors leading from said hall up-

stairs into the rooms intended for jail rooms, the said doors to be made of good oak timber and of the thickness of two inches and *filled with good jail door nails* * * * * the floor upstairs to be laid in timber 6 inches thick and then drove upon the same a plank floor of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick *thoroughly nailed with double 10 penny nails closely driven* * * * * and overhead, the same as the last mentioned floor." The walls were built of logs, twelve inches square.

In those days when iron was too expensive, a good substitute for it was produced by driving heavy planks full of nails. This made it practically impossible for a prisoner to saw or cut his way through a door or wall. It will be observed that in this jail, the doors and the floor and ceiling were driven full of nails.

The contract for the erection of this jail was given to Jonathan Dunbar. At the March term, 1853, he was allowed three hundred and fifty-eight dollars in full on his contract. The jail was built on the south side of the public square, and was used until the present jail was built in 1871. This building is still standing on West South street, just a little west of State street.

THE FOURTH JAIL.

The present jail was built in 1871, under the supervision of Charles H. Brown, architect. The principal contract for its construction was let to John R. Reeves. The original contract price was thirty-two thousand, nine hundred dollars. The commissioners' record, however, shows that over forty-five thousand dollars was paid out before it was finished.

The front part of the building is used as a residence for the sheriff, the jail itself being to the rear. The following report made by the board of state charities on September 4, 1914, will give a good idea of the building:

"Building and Equipment.—An old building of brick and steel. It is neither strong nor safe. The lower part is poorly ventilated. Steam heat, electric light; city water. Plumbing fair, but in good repair. Good sewerage. Washtubs are used for bathing. Iron bunks with mattresses and comforts in fair condition. The bedding is not washed.

"Management.—The jail is managed by the sheriff and his wife. No printed rules for the government of prisoners. Tramps received upon order of the marshal. Commissioners visit the jail frequently.

"Prisoners.—Five men awaiting trial, two serving sentence; total seven. Provision for sex separation, but none for classification. Prisoners bathe weekly. No rule in regard to the change of underclothes. Papers and magazines for reading. Religious services not held regularly. No employment. Three meals a day. The prisoners seem satisfied with food.

“Improvements.—The interior of the jail has been improved by paint.

“Recommendation.—Bath facilities, standard bedding and printed rules are recommended.

“Expenses For 1913.—Repairs, \$245.22; supplies, including fuel, light, water, etc., \$88.20; sheriff's fees, including boarding of prisoners, \$1,112.30; total, \$1,445.72.”

CARE OF THE POOR.

Among the first acts of the county commissioners, after they had divided the county into three townships, was to appoint overseers of the poor for each township. The first claim allowed by the board for caring for the poor, however, was not until the May term, 1831, when the record shows an allowance in favor of James Glendon of “the sum of Six Dollars and — cents for services rendered by him in boarding and bedding a pauper in said County and for removing the same out of the aforesaid county.” Several other claims of a similar nature were allowed at the same term. Among them “Lot Edwards, Doct. is allowed the sum of Six dollars and seventy-five cents for services rendered him as a physician employed by the overseer of the poor in Brandywine Township.” This is the beginning of a series of claims of this kind filed for caring for the poor of the county.

THE OLD APPRENTICE SYSTEM.

In 1843 a law was enacted giving the overseers of the poor within their respective townships power and authority to bind as apprentices the minor children of any poor person who had become chargeable as a pauper within the township, or who was supported there in whole or in part at the charge of the county; also all minor children whose parents had abandoned them or had unreasonably neglected or were unable to provide for them; also all minor children who were or who would become a county charge and who had a lawful settlement in such township. The same law also provided that others might bind out their children as apprentices. All of such contracts had to be signed and acknowledged by the parties the same as deeds and had to be recorded in a special record kept therefor. Such contracts were called indentures. The record kept for that purpose in Hancock county shows that in all twenty-nine children were bound out to service in this manner. No entry has been made in this record for over forty years. A good idea of the nature of such contracts and of the methods pursued may be had from the following extracts of contracts:

The first is a contract between the overseers of the poor and “John Doe,” wherein the overseers “have put and placed and bound ‘Richard Roe,’ a poor

boy, aged four years, nine months and nine days; the said Richard Roe is to serve said 'John Doe' the term of sixteen years, two months and twenty-one days, that is to say until the said 'Richard Roe' shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years, and the said overseers do by these presents give unto the said 'John Doe' all the right, power and authority over the said 'Richard Roe' and his services during the term aforesaid which the laws of this state give to a master in and over a lawful indentured apprentice, and the said 'John Doe' in consideration thereof doth on his part covenant and promise and agree with the said overseers and their successors in office and each of them and with said 'Richard Roe' that he will give him, the said 'Richard Roe,' twenty-one months schooling, one-half of which is to be given between the ages of nine and twelve years, and six months between nineteen and twenty-one years of age; and to train him to habits of industry and morality, and during the time of his service to provide him and allow to him sufficient meat, drink, washing, lodging and apparel, and all other things necessary during his said term of service, and the said 'John Doe' further covenants and agrees to give to the said 'Richard Roe' at the expiration of his aforesaid term of service two suits of everyday apparel, and also to give him a freedom suit worth Thirty Dollars."

Following are the essential parts of another indenture, wherein a young girl was bound out to "John Doe" and wife "to learn the trade and occupation of a house servant:" "And the said 'John Doe' and wife covenant to teach the said 'Rosanna Roe' the said trade and occupation and to provide her during said apprenticeship with all necessaries proper to her age and condition and to cause her to be taught to read and write and the rules of arithmetic to the double rule of three inclusive, if practicable; and at the expiration of said term to furnish to her, the said 'Rosanna Roe,' the following: one feather bed and bed clothes for one bed, also a common suit of wearing apparel."

COUNTY FARM.

On March 6, 1851, the county commissioners bought of George Anderson the following described real estate for the purpose of providing a home and proper care for the poor of the county who were unable to support themselves and who had no one to care for them: The west half of the northwest quarter of section 7, and the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 6, all in township 15 north, range 7 east. This land was retained by the county until 1866, when it was sold to Amos C. Gambrel. The method of caring for the poor during those years well illustrated by the following contract, made in March, 1856, with William G. Smith:

"Articles of agreement made and entered into this 5th day of March
(7)

A. D. 1856, between Chilton Banks, Daniel S. Wilkison and Rezin Perry, County Commissioners of Hancock County, Indiana, of the first part, and William G. Smith of the County and State aforesaid, of the second part *witnesseth*:

“That the said party of the first part, in consideration of the rents, covenants and agreements hereinafter contained, and which are to be paid and performed by the said party of the second part, do rent, demise, and to farm let unto the said party of the second part the farm in said County and State known as the poor farm to hold the same until the first day of March 1857 at the rate of One Hundred Dollars per year for the rent of said farm.

“And said Commissioners agree that said party of the second part shall have the care, custody, and keeping of the paupers of said County for said term, and shall be allowed the sum of Two Dollars and fifty cents per week for each and every pauper he may clothe, feed and lodge during said term. And said Smith agrees with said Commissioners that he will pay the rent hereby made payable and will take care of, clothe, feed, and lodge the County Paupers for said term on said farm, in a suitable manner; that he will not commit nor suffer waste on said premises, that no wood or timber shall be cut thereon except such as may be necessary for firewood for his own use on said farm, and that at the expiration of said term he will deliver up possession of said premises to said Commissioners or their agent in as good condition as they now are, fair wear and tare and damage by fire excepted. And said Smith further agrees that at each session of the Board of Commissioners during said term, he will render to them an account of the names, time of arrival and health of all paupers under his charge, and if any shall have left, the fact and the time shall be so stated and said account shall be rendered under oath.

“Witness our hands and seals the date first written,

“CHILTON BANKS (Seal.)

“D. S. WILKISON (Seal.)

“REZIN PERRY (Seal.)

“WM. G. SMITH (Seal.)”

It seems that during this period there were more paupers at times than could be cared for by the tenant on the farm. The commissioners entered into separate contracts with individual householders to care for such paupers, say for the period of one year.

On June 5, 1866, the county commissioners bought another farm of two hundred and thirty-eight acres of land about two and one-half miles east of Greenfield as a home for the poor. This land has been farmed since that time and the proceeds thereof used for the support of the inmates of the infirmary.

The first building on this farm was a one-and-one-half-story brick house that had been built for a private residence. The house was occupied by the superintendent of the farm. Attached to the rear of the superintendent's residence was a cheap frame building which was used as the infirmary. Mr. Binford, in his "History of Hancock County," published in 1882, described the buildings as follows: "The building is a discredit to the county, being old and dilapidated, and not at all in harmony with the wealth and dignity of our citizens. The superintendent's residence is a plain, old-fashioned, story-and-a-half brick, built many years since for a private residence. The infirmary building proper is a cheap frame, known by carpenters as a 'plank house,' built in the rear of, and attached to, the superintendent's residence. The building is not only cheaply constructed, and poorly ventilated, but small and wholly inadequate to the demands of the unfortunate."

In 1883 plans submitted by Charles G. Mueller, architect, of Indianapolis, were adopted by the county commissioners for the construction of a new building. At the December session of the board, on December 11, 1883, the contract for the construction of the building was awarded to John R. Cowie, William New and John Sloan, as partners, for twenty-two thousand, four hundred and fifty dollars. The record awarding this contract was signed by James Tyner and Augustus Dennis. George W. Parker, the third commissioner, entered a written protest against letting the contract for the reasons, as alleged, that the taxpayers were already overburdened with taxation; that many taxpayers were not as well situated as the paupers were at that time; that it was cheaper to assist these paupers in homes and among their friends, and that the asylum as contemplated was an extravagance. On the next day, December 12, 1883, the contract was signed by the two above-named commissioners, James Tyner and August Dennis, but Parker again entered a written protest against contracting for the erection of the building, on the grounds as alleged, that the architect, Charles G. Mueller, had given the county no contract by which his compensation could be determined, and second, because he was not a "home architect."

The building was constructed in accordance with the plans and specifications that had been adopted. It furnishes a good home for the poor, and the report of the board of state charities, made after a visit to the institution on June 4, 1913, is very favorable and very creditable to the management:

"Farm.—Two hundred and seventeen acres of good land, valued at two hundred dollars per acre. Four acres in garden, in good condition. Variety of vegetables. Two and one-half acres in orchard. Stock: Twelve head of cattle, six cows, nine horses, fifty-five swine. Farm buildings in good con-

dition. All are to be painted. Some old, dilapidated sheds in barnyard have been torn down. Fences good. Two hundred rods of new fence and one hundred and twenty rods soon to be built. Door yards well arranged and cared for.

"Building.—Administration building in front. Two-story brick connecting in rear. Inmates' kitchen and diningroom in basement. Men on first floor, women on second. Separate dining-rooms. In good repair except the rear porch. Trimmings recently painted. Gas plant in basement for lighting purposes. Steam heat. Ventilation by doors and windows. Rooms well lighted and ventilated. Ample and comfortable furniture. Iron beds. Chair in each room. Bedding is good, clean and changed frequently. Two bathtubs. Bathing weekly. House clean. Floors oiled. Walls newly whitewashed. Free from odors.

"Inmates.—Population: nine men, seven women. Sex separation. Inmates clean and well cared for. Sufficient clothing, clean and well taken care of. Food consists of meat for breakfast and dinner, good bread, vegetables and fruits in season. Mush is served frequently during the winter. Health good. Reading matter furnished. Religious services held frequently, but not regularly.

"Management.—Salary of Superintendent Clarence G. Cook, one thousand dollars; physician, two hundred dollars. Superintendent hires one man to help. Records very well kept. Superintendent is a good farmer and conscientious and his wife an excellent housekeeper. Cooking is done by inmates under direction of matron."

A SUGGESTION.

At the meeting of the farmers' institute at the court house at Greenfield in January, 1907, a plan was submitted by the ladies of the Clio Club of the city of Greenfield for converting the county farm, houses and premises, into a boys' dormitory, manual training and industrial school. The ladies of the club, through the report of their committee, expressed their opposition "to the term, pauper, and its degrading effects," and held that there was "quite a difference between poor and pauper."

The suggestion originated with Mrs. A. N. Rhue, and the thought of the club is pretty well shown by the following excerpts taken from their committee's report:

"The tendency to avoid the poor house has been in a measure gratified since the township trustees are authorized to provide for the poor of each township. * * * * Most of the poor, especially the children, are better cared for,

very nicely, kindly and quietly at their own homes, avoiding the publicity, shame, and disgrace, and breaking up of family ties by being dragged away to the poor house.

“As a matter of business economy and common humanity, we recommend that this worn-out issue, this miserable pauper prison, be changed to a more modern, more charitable, more profitable institution. * * * * We hope that some day the big, empty poorhouse shall swarm like a beehive with a goodly number of sturdy, ambitious farmers’ boys, each one learning his individual trade, whereby he can made his living, provide a home for himself and family, and that when he is old he may sit under his own vine and fig tree, having proven himself worthy of all the cost and trouble of establishing the Hancock Industrial School.

“MRS. ADA NEW,

“MRS. IONE REASNER,

“MRS. MATTIE THOMAS,

“MRS. ROSA B. RHUE,

“Committee.”

After the subject had been presented to the institute a general discussion followed, in which both men and women participated. A number who expressed themselves, commended the plan; others were in doubt as to the results of the proposition.

CHAPTER V.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTY.

EARLIER PEOPLE.

That there were people in the county before the first white settlers arrived, is, of course, well known. Spearheads, arrow points, stone axes, etc., may still be found in all parts of the county, especially on the hills and bluffs bordering the creeks and rivers. Skeletons have been found in gravel pits in different parts of the county. In the pit on the north side of the National road, just west of Sugar creek, a well-preserved skeleton was unearthed a few years ago, with relics, such as beads, arrow heads and implements of war buried beside it.

The county offers very little evidence of the presence of the Mound Builders. The following excerpt taken from the report of the state geologist, for the year of 1885, sets forth about all of the evidence that we have:

"There is, in section 11, township 16, range 7, some curious earthworks that probably belong to the age of the Mound Builders. These are located on the farm of Freeman H. Braddock, and lie on the south side of Brandywine, at the extreme point of a very abrupt bend of that creek. A ridge of clay land some ten feet above the creek bottom, and covered with oak timber, projects sharply into a piece of marshy land to within three hundred feet of the creek. From this point a levee, three feet high and ten feet wide, has been constructed to the ancient bed of the stream. The excavation which furnished the earth for this embankment is distinctly seen in the projecting point of high ground, and immediately back of this are three pits about eight feet in diameter and six feet deep, and east of these, about ten feet, are two other pits of the same dimensions, but not quite so deep. These works are evidently artificial and ancient, for large trees are now growing on the sides of these pits and on the embankment. About fifty yards east of these pits was formerly a small lake or pond, which may have been an excavation, but probably was natural. It is now drained. When, by what people, or for what purpose these works were made, we venture no conjecture."

WHITE SETTLERS.

The first white people came into the county in 1818, and established their homes in Blue River township. From that date the increase in the population

has been rapid. During the first twelve years it increased at the rate of about 150 per year; during the next decade, 1830-1840, at the rate of over 600 per year; from 1840-1850, at the rate of about 200 per year; from 1850-1860, at the rate of over 300 per year. It continued to increase steadily until 1900, since which time it has decreased a little. The following is the population of the county as shown by the United States census reports, since 1830: 1830, 1,436; 1840, 7,535; 1850, 9,698; 1860, 12,802; 1870, 15,123; 1880, 17,123; 1890, 17,829; 1900, 19,189; 1910, 19,030.

TASKS BEFORE EARLY SETTLERS.

When the first settlers came into the county, they were confronted with three distinct lines of work. The forests had to be cleared away, the land had to be drained, and highways for intercommunication had to be constructed.

CLEARING AWAY THE FORESTS.

The first and most obvious task was to clear away the forest. To appreciate the rate at which it disappeared, we should bear in mind that our county contains 196,480 acres. In 1850, 48,600 acres of this land were reported as improved. At the close of each decade following, the acreage of improved land was reported as follows by the United States census: 1850, 48,600 acres; 1860, 80,880 acres; 1870, 98,883 acres; 1880, 122,539 acres; 1890, 139,776 acres; 1900, 157,114 acres; 1910, 163,307 acres.

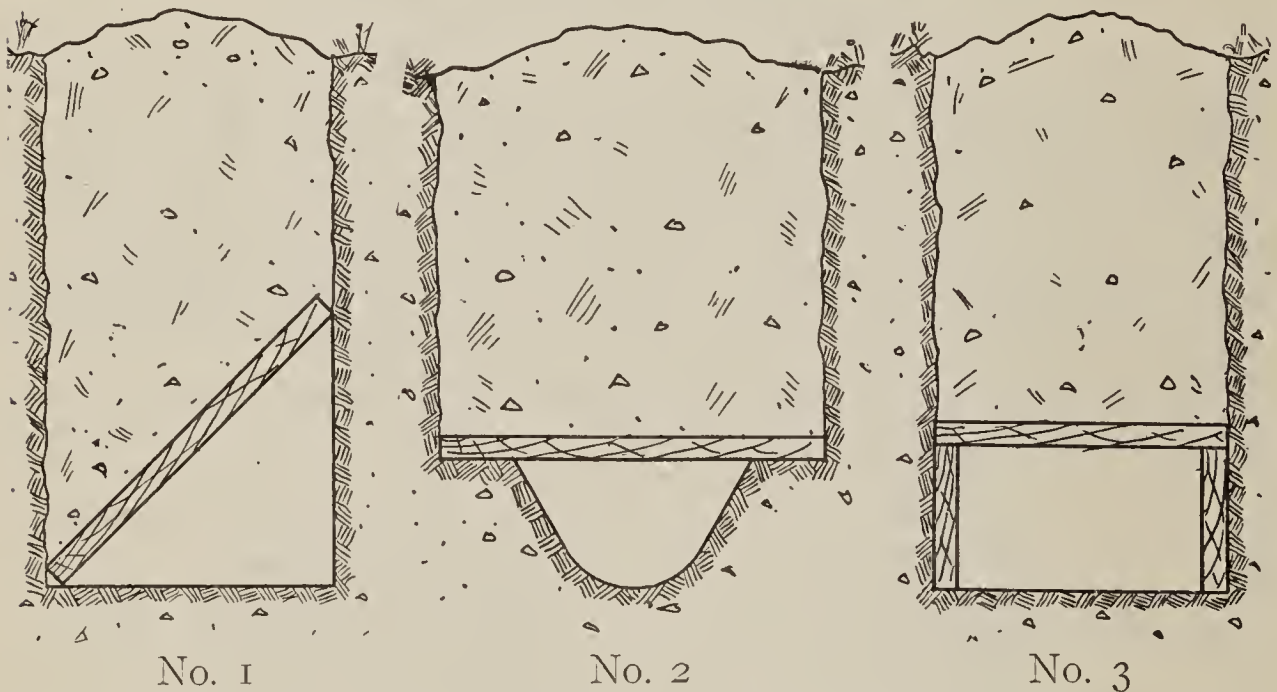
From the above reports it appears that the forest in Hancock county was cut down at the following rate per year:

1840-1850	3,000 acres per year (estimated)
1850-1860	3,228 acres per year
1860-1870	1,800 acres per year
1870-1880	2,365 acres per year
1880-1890	1,723 acres per year
1890-1900	1,733 acres per year
1900-1910	600 acres per year

DRAINAGE.

The first homes were established on knolls, where small patches of ground were cleared for cultivation. There were creeks and rivers in the county that carried away much of the surface water, yet there were great areas that were not reached by the streams or their tributaries. The great problem was to get outlets. In the early history of the county a few outlets were established with which arms could be connected. These arms, when covered, were

at first constructed of wood. Several methods were employed; one was to cut a channel from a foot to eighteen inches wide, and to the proper depth. Slabs of timber, eighteen or twenty inches long, were then placed along one edge of the bottom of the channel and made to lean against the other side of the channel. The ditch when filled left a passage for the water under the slanting timber. In the construction of the larger covered drains, wider channels were cut to the required depth. Shoulders four or five inches wide were left along each side of the bottom of this channel, then a second channel cut to a depth of ten or twelve inches. Timbers were split like those used in making puncheon floors and laid from shoulder to shoulder covering the lower channel. When the ditch was filled a large open passage was left under the timber to carry away the water. These first methods of constructing covered drains are illustrated in figures 1 and 2.



After saw-mills were established, covered drains were frequently constructed of boards. Boards were set on edge along the sides of the bottom of the channel and covered with a third board, as indicated by figure 3.

Clay tile were not used in the county until just before the Civil War. In 1858 Isaac Beeson, who then conducted a potter's shop at the southwest corner of section 12-15-7, where the Western Grove Friends church now stands, made the first clay tile. They were round tile, turned by hand on a potter's lathe. After being used for a half century they were taken up and found in good condition. Some of them may now be seen in the geological museum at the State House at Indianapolis. In 1863, Jacob Schramm built a tile factory

on his farm in the German Settlement, in Sugar Creek township, and manufactured what were known as "horseshoe" tile. It had no bottom, but was constructed with two sides and a top, on the principle of the board drains described above. About this time, or a year or two later, James Thomas, of Jackson township, also brought in some clay tile from a factory in Rush county. Just about the close of the Civil War the "horseshoe" tile were replaced by flat-bottomed tile, which were continued in use for a period of fifteen or twenty years. They are familiar to most people of the county, and may still be excavated in repairing the older ditches. During the eighties round tile came into general use and since that time have been used almost exclusively in our covered ditches.

In 1852 a law was passed providing for the incorporation of drainage companies for the construction of the larger outlets. Under this law, people interested in the establishment of a drain associated themselves together in a drainage company. They adopted articles of incorporation, which were placed on record in the county recorder's office, and, after some preliminary steps, were ready to begin work. It is not the intention here to go into the details of incorporation, but the extent of the drainage work that was undertaken by these companies can be indicated to a degree by an enumeration of the articles of incorporation that were recorded between 1866 and 1879. The names of the greater number of the companies will also indicate the localities in which they operated.

Incorporated

Hancock Big Slash Draining Company	1861
Little Sugar Creek Draining Company	1866
Little Buck Creek Draining Company	1866
Jackson Township Draining Company	1866
Hancock and Madison Ditch Company	1866
Indian Creek Draining Company	1867
Crumb Branch Draining Company	1867
Raccoon Slash Draining Company	1868
Black Swamp Draining Company	1868
Brandywine Ditch Company	1868
Black Hawk Draining Company	1869
Little Brandywine Draining Company	1869
Nameless Creek Draining Company	1869
Fox Draining Company	1869
Cranberry Marsh Draining Company	1869
Wildcat Draining Company	1870

Nathan Creek Draining Company	1870
Lake Erie Draining Company	1871
Flatfork Ditch Company	1874
Hancock Draining Association	1875
Cory and Bridges Ditch Company	1879

In connection with the construction of these large drains, the name of James H. Carr, who was drainage commissioner of the county for many years after the Civil War, should be mentioned.

While these larger outlets were being constructed by the drainage companies, smaller drains were also being constructed by individuals. Where smaller outlets were necessary across the lands of others, a method was provided by law by petition before the board of county commissioners, or before the circuit courts of the various counties. This method has been preserved to the present.

The largest work of drainage in the county was the opening of Buck creek, by dredging it. The work was begun about 1888, but was not completed for several years. Much of the bottom land along Buck creek was marshy and it was necessary to deepen and straighten the stream in order to reclaim the land. It was an expensive work and aroused much opposition. Legal proceedings were carried to the highest courts in the state before it was settled. When the work was finally accomplished, many acres of marshy land were reclaimed and converted into the most fertile fields of the county. Edwin P. Thayer, Jr., was the contractor on this work.

Another drain of similar dimensions that has been attempted several times is the dredging of Brandywine. A petition to dredge Brandywine creek was filed in the Hancock circuit court, in 1899, and another in 1905. Several petitions have been filed for the same purpose since that time, and such a petition is pending at present. This work has always aroused such opposition that the petitioners have never succeeded in getting an order of court for the establishment of the proposed work. There is no other work of drainage left in the county that can reclaim so much land as the dredging of Brandywine creek.

During the past fifteen or twenty years the tendency has been to cover all ditches wherever possible, thus overcoming the inconvenience of cultivation, and reclaiming acres of land. In all parts of the county, public and private ditches have been tiled, and this work continues at this time. The largest covered ditch in the county is the Hollis ditch, in the northern and eastern part of Center township. Over seven miles of tile are laid in the system.

The main ditch is over three miles in length. It drains one thousand five hundred fifty-seven acres, and the water gathered up by its arms is finally carried through a thirty-inch tile for a distance of a half mile. The Briney ditch, in the eastern part of Center township, is also one of the largest in the county. It has a number of thirty-inch tile approaching its outlet, but not so many as the Hollis ditch.

ROADS.

In the very early history of the county the state aided in the construction of highways connecting important points. Hancock county profited by this aid in the construction of the following roads, all of which can be located by their names. These roads were under construction at the dates indicated: Centerville state road; Brookville state road; Greenfield and Rushville state road, 1832; Morristown, Greenfield and Noblesville road, 1832; Greenfield and Shelbyville state road, 1834; Knightstown and Pendleton state road, 1834; Greenfield and Lebanon, 1836; Indianapolis and Pendleton state road, 1837.

In the construction of these roads, the Legislature appointed viewers to view and mark the proposed highways and make report thereon. The manner in which this was done, the method of describing the course of the proposed highway, and of marking the same, is rather interesting at this time, and the following report made by the viewers appointed on the Greenfield and Rushville state road, taken from commissioners' record "A", page 107, is inserted:

"The undersigned Commissioners appointed under an Act of the Legislature of the State of Indiana for viewing and making a State Road from Rushville in Rush County to Greenfield in Hancock County, did after being duly qualified according to the requisition of the Act aforesaid, proceed on Monday the 23d day of October instant to view and mark said Road, and to report as follows:— Commencing on the Brookville State Road, near the bridge across Hodge's Creek and leave said State Road in front of Hodge's House at a sugar tree 18 inches in diameter thence north 60 degrees west passing south of old Mr. Havens' house then continuing said course to the crossing of the line between Section 35 and 36, Township 14 North, Range 8 East, thence North 58 degrees west, south of a random line, on the south of a small deadening and south of a small stream, the waters of Mud Creek, intersecting the random line at a camp meeting ground, thence on said line to the bank of said Branch to a bench, Tree marked 18 North, thence on the south side of said Creek to where the true line crosses said Creek, thence North 50 degrees west through the farm of Wallingford and William Cassaday, passing

between said Cassaday's Barn and Spring House, keeping said course 50 degrees west of North to the crossing of Mud Creek thence North 58 degrees west to the crossing of little Blue River and to escape the crossing of said River three times run from the crossing 38 degrees west 160 poles to a branch of said stream near the house of Henry Clendening, thence North 78 degrees west 160 poles to the fence of William Clendening near his northwest corner of improvements thence north 58 degrees west through the land of said Clendening, Henry Birt and others to the crossing of Beaver Meadow Creek near the northwest corner of William Zorn's land and a county road on the east side of said Zorn's land then to escape the crossing of a large swamp tributary of Beaver Meadow North 75 degrees west 60 poles to a large poplar in the field of John Walker north 41 degrees west 60 poles to the crossing of said swamp where the old Connersville road crosses the same, thence north 59 degrees west through the lands of Snider Phelps and Bentley to the crossing of Big Blue River at Bentley's ford, passing the southeast corner of Micajah Binford's land on the bluffs of Blue River thence after crossing the river north 58 degrees west through the lands of said Binford and Henry B. Hill north of the north side of said Hill's house to the crossing of Six Mile Creek on the land of Samuel Moore near said Hill's corner on the bank of said creek thence north 59 degrees west to the north of Samuel Bundy's house. The entering is marked on a sugar tree 18 inches in diameter on Bundy's improvement pursuing North 59 degrees west to the crossing of a creek called Nameless on the lands of Abram Miller, Esq., thence after crossing said stream north 60 degrees west to where it intersects the random line of said swamp on the lands of ————— Glandon, thence on said random line 54 degrees west to where said line intersects the National road on the east bank of little Brandywine. Your commissioners would further state that the above location embraces, perhaps, the most suitable ground for a road of the same extent that they have any knowledge of in the counties of Rush and Hancock, that the ground is generally of good quality and that a very small proportion of wet land presents itself on said line, and that the best of crossing of streams are nearly on a a line and that the several persons through whose lands the aforesaid location runs seem well pleased. The Commissioners aforesaid would further state that said Road could not possibly be properly located without a surveyor and chain carriers and that they employed Henry B. Hill, surveyor and Reuben Bentley and Bazil Meek acted as chain carriers and hereby requests a reasonable compensation for said extra services. The whole distance of said line from Greenfield to Rushville as measured is twenty-one

miles nearly, but by sections is only twenty miles and twenty-five poles. Given under our hands and seals this 12th day of October, 1831.

“NATHANIAL SMITH (*Seal*)

“BAZIL MEEK (*Seal*)”

Similar methods were employed and similar reports were, of course, made on all of the above state roads.

THE NATIONAL ROAD.

The National road was constructed through Hancock county in 1835. Some work was probably done on it in 1834. The road was built through an unbroken forest. One gang of men started the work by cutting the trees and clearing the right of way. Another removed the stumps and a third graded the road bed.

Originally it was a “dirt road.” Its culverts and bridges, however, were all constructed in the most substantial manner. Small streams were arched with stone and the larger streams, such as Sugar creek, Six Mile and Brandywine, were spanned by bridges. Enclosed wooden bridges were constructed over Brandywine and Sugar creek. Each had two drive ways, each about twelve feet wide. The bridge over Sugar creek stood until July, 1892, when some one evidently threw a lighted match into a load of wheat that had been left there. Before the burning straw could be taken out the entire structure was consumed by the flames.

By virtue of an act of the General Assembly of the state of Indiana, approved January 31, 1842, it was made the duty of the boards of county commissioners of the several counties through which the National road extended, to place the road under the charge and supervision of the road supervisors through whose districts any portion of the road passed. That act also made it the duty of such supervisors to keep the road in repair.

By an act of the Congress of the United States, approved August 11, 1848, all that portion of the National road lying between the east and west boundary lines of the state of Indiana was transferred to the state of Indiana.

By virtue of a special act of the General Assembly of the state of Indiana the Central Plank Road Company was incorporated and was given control of all that portion of the National road lying between the eastern line of Hancock county and the western line of Putnam county within the state of Indiana. Section 18 of this act required that the track of said road be constructed of timber, plank, gravel or other hard material. The act also specified that the track of said road should not be less than sixteen feet wide.

The Central Plank Road Company improved the road by planking it.

This work was done about 1850 or 1851 through Hancock county. The work began at Indianapolis and proceeded eastward. General John Milroy had the contract for the construction of a large portion of the work through Hancock county. Milroy, by the way, was a "General" in the same sense that our present auctioneers are "Colonels."

In the construction of the plank road, stringers four inches by six inches were laid along the highway at such a distance as to lie under the wheels of wagons that traveled over the road. The stringers were laid so that the top was about level with the ground; planks three inches thick and eight feet long were then laid over them and earth was filled in along the sides to level the road. The planks were laid along the north side of the grade. Wagons kept to the right, and hence, teams going west had the right of way; wagons going east had to get off the plank when meeting other conveyances. The planks were not nailed to the stringers and in many places they turned up at the ends and became a nuisance to travelers. Within a few years after they had been laid the road was covered with gravel. In most places the gravel was put over the planks; in some places the planks were removed.

The National road became a toll road when it passed to the control of the Central Plank Road Company. It then remained a toll road until 1889, when it was purchased by the county.

A few references are made to the National road on the records in the office of the county recorder of Hancock county. Deed Record "U" at page 13, shows that on January 11, 1861, the Central Plank Road Company conveyed to Barney B. Gray all the part of the National road lying between the east line of Hancock county and the west bank of Sugar creek, including the west abutment of the bridge over said creek.

Deed Record "U," at page 14, shows that on November 18, 1861, Barney B. Gray and Eliza Ann Gray, his wife, deeded the above described portion of the National road, lying in Hancock county, to James P. Foley.

Miscellaneous Record "A," at page 104, shows that after James P. Foley bought the road he, with others, on November 19, 1861, organized the "Foley's Charlottesville, Greenfield and Philadelphia Turn Pike Company," for the purpose of improving the road.

Just at this juncture the Civil War broke out and the new corporation found it impossible to raise money to make the improvements contemplated. In 1864 the Hancock Gravel Road Company was incorporated for the purpose of improving the same portion of the National road.

It seems that some question was raised as to the right of the new company to take charge of the road, but the county commissioners seemed to take

the view that the road had been abandoned for several years, and made a finding at their March session, 1865, that the statutes had been complied with and therefore gave their consent to and granted the right of way of the above described portion of the National road to said company. This company then had charge of the road until it was purchased by the county, in 1889.

Just at present efforts are being made to have the National road paved with brick. Several meetings of prominent citizens have been held, but as yet nothing definite has been done.

COUNTY ROADS.

While the state was giving assistance in the construction of roads connecting important points, and while the National road was being constructed, the county also busied itself with road building within its own confines. In 1830 the population was sparse and the entire county was still covered with forest. There were few farms and only a few towns and mills. It is interesting to observe that the first roads constructed under the supervision of the board of county commissioners were constructed to connect different parts of the county with the towns, or for the purpose of providing a way to reach mills. Possibly as many or more highways were at first constructed to give access to mills that had been built along the streams of the county, than to connect localities with the towns. Two mills that are mentioned quite often in the petitions for highways are Pierson's mill, which was located on Sugar creek, five or six miles northwest of Greenfield, and Bellus' mill, which was located on Sugar creek about two miles north of New Palestine. The highways that were petitioned for in that early day did not follow section lines, but generally followed the most direct road to the mill or to the town or to some highway that had previously been built connecting with a mill or a town. One can hardly get a correct idea of the methods that were pursued or the manner in which the roads were constructed in the early history of the county, without reading some of the petitions that were filed with the board of county commissioners. The first petition was presented to the board, August 11, 1828. It requested the board to construct a road from a point in Brandywine township to the town of Greenfield. The petition is as follows:

"To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners of Hancock County: Greeting: We, the undersigned subscribers, citizens of Brandywine Township in said county do labor under many disadvantages for the want of roads being opened through our county. Therefore we pray your honors to grant us a road in the manner following, viz: to commence at the southwest corner of Section 32 in Township 15, North of Range 7 East, thence to Sweem's Mill

on Brandywine Creek, thence to the southwest corner of Isaac Roberts land, thence with said Robert's west line to the northwest corner, thence the nearest and best way to the Town of Greenfield for which your petitioners in duty bound will ever pray.

"Signed, etc., June 19th, 1828.

"OTHNIEL H. SWEEM,

"JARED CHAPMAN, AND OTHERS."

Two petitions came up for consideration on the 12th day of August, 1828, and asked for the construction of a road from Greenfield to Anderson Town:

"We the undersigned petitioners do think it beneficial to have a county road opened from Greenfield to Anderson Town and under this consideration we the undersigned do petition the respected County Commissioners of Hancock for the grant of a road commencing at the National Road south at the west side of B. Spilman's first choice Block, thence the nearest and best route to the Northeast corner of the northwest quarter of Section 18, in Range 7, Township 16, thence the nearest and best route to north line of Hancock County on the direction of Anderson Town. Signed etc.,

"W. WILSON AND OTHERS."

On May 4, 1829, it was ordered by the board that on a petition presented to said board by George Worthington and others: "Road to commence on the south line of the county as near Michael Murnan's mill as the situation of the ground will permit, running thence on the nearest and best route to George Worthington's, thence to William Pierson's Mill, thence on the nearest and best route to intersect the contemplated State Road from Greenfield to Anderson town on the East Side of Sugar Creek."

On the same day a "Settlement on Buck Creek" presented a petition, signed by John Shirley and others, praying for a road "to commence at or near the Mill of William Pierson on Sugar Creek in said County, from thence in a westward direction to the settlement on Buck Creek, thence in a south westward direction until it intersects the Centerville State Road near the house of Samuel Fuller."

On August 9, 1830, Joseph Chapman and others, filed the following petition:

"To the Honorable Commissioners of Hancock County: Gentlemen, we, your petitioners, pray your Honorable body to grant an order for a county road to begin at the south side of Greenfield where the State Road from Shelbyville to Fort Wayne leaves the same, thence the nearest and best way to Joseph Thomas, thence the nearest and best way to William Murnan's on the

Brookville State Road, thence with said road to the corner between John Snodgrass, Senior, and William Murnan, thence to the corner between Esom Thomas and Elias Truett at the old State Road, Gentlemen, grant this and we, your petitioners, will ever pray at the same time," etc.

On that day the following petition for a highway by George Anderson and others was acted upon:

"To the Honorable County Commissioners of Hancock County, we your petitioners beg your honors to grant us a county road to commence and end as follows, to-wit:— Commencing at the east side of William Murnan's land on the Rushville State Road, thence the nearest and best way to John Baker's and from thence to Greenfield, the county seat of said county, we further represent to your honors that there is at this time a petition in circulation for a road to commence and end near the same point but as this will be on the nearest and best ground and the most beneficial to the public, we beg your deliberation," etc.

At the January term, 1831, Jacob Zumwalt filed the following petition which was acted upon:

"It is ordered by the Board that the following petition presented to the Board by Jacob Zumwalt and others praying for a road to commence and run as follows, to-wit: Commencing at or near Sweem's and Stephen's Mill on Brandywine Creek, thence in a southwestward direction until it strikes the section line dividing sections 17 and 20, thence with said line west as near the situation of the ground will admit, to the south west corner of William Thomas' land, thence the nearest and best route to Bellus' Mill on Big Sugar Creek, thence the nearest and best route to intersect the Brookville State Road at or near James Parker's," etc.

At the same term a petition was also presented by Allen Simpson and others for a road "beginning at the Brookville State Road on the line between sections 28 and 29 and running the nearest and best way to Joseph Thomas, from thence to Greenfield."

At the May term, 1831, the following petition was presented to the board by David Temple and others asking for the following highway along Six Mile creek:

"We, the undersigned do petition to the Honorable, the Board of Commissioners, doing county business in Hancock County, Indiana, praying for the granting of a County Road leading up Six Mile and running up through Josiah Vanmeter's land up the east side of main Creek until Benjamin Fort's corner adjoining James Bartlow's, and thence through his land and through Jackson's lands along up the west side of the Main Creek, on the most suitable

ground and thence through John Catt's land and so on to intersect the Andersontown road on the west side of the creek on the most suitable ground," etc.

Following is a petition presented by Levi Leary and others at the September term, 1831, of the board of county commissioners, asking for a highway from Pierson's mill, to the northeast part of what is now Center township:

"We the undersigned citizens of Hancock County, to the Honorable the Commissioners of said county, now in session whereas we deem it necessary to have a road from William Pierson's Mill to the northeast corner of Section 15, Township 16, North, Range 7 East, beginning at said mill thence running the nearest and best route to the south of James Reeves' land, thence with said lane to the section line north of the school section, thence following said line to said corner aforesaid—and we your petitioners do ever pray, etc.

"May 28th, 1831.

"LEVI LEARY AND OTHERS

"TWELVE LAWFUL SUBSCRIBERS."

At the November term, 1831, the board made the following entry in relation to another in Jackson township:

"Petition from James Bartlow, Andrew Jackson and others following, to-wit: Commencing at the National Road on the section line between John Burris and Samuel Thompson and running up the line until the brakes of the west fork of six miles, thence by John Fort's east of Benjamin Fort's orchard and so on up to the west side of the creek on the most suitable ground, and thence on east of James Dennis' to intersect his land and running west until his meadow and thence running north through Samuel Dille's land, and thence running past the northeast corner of the school section and thence to intersect the county road running on the west side of the school section on the most suitable ground. Signed, James Bartlow and others."

At the March term, 1832, the board ordered "that a road be located beginning at the county line near John Jackson's, where a road from the falls of Fall creek cross the county line, thence the nearest and best way to William Curry's of Brandywine township."

CHANGES IN LOCATION OF HIGHWAYS.

No attempt is being made here to give a full history of the construction of all the early roads in the county, nor even to give a full history of the construction of any of them. The foregoing petitions have been inserted for the purpose of illustrating the general plan of making connections with the roads that were important to the early settlers. It is needless to say that as soon as the forest began to disappear and the land was put under cultiva-

tion, these roads, running at various angles across the county, made it very inconvenient to cultivate many of the farms. As soon as fields of any size were cleared, the farmers began to feel the inconvenience of the location of these highways, and they began petitioning for changes in their location. The first of such petitions was presented to the board on January 7, 1833, and is in the following words:

"To the Honorable Board of Commissioners of Hancock County, whereas I wish to cultivate a portion of my land on the east township of the northeast quarter of section 31, range 8, township 15, north, through which a County Road runs angling, I do pray a change of said road as follows to commence at the northeast corner of said lot thence south a few poles thence in a westward direction to said road again, and I do further wish said Board to appoint Viewers for that purpose.

"FESTUS HALL."

A number of such petitions were filed following this date, but we offer just one more, which was presented to the board at the September term, 1835:

"To the Honorable the Board of Commissioners of Hancock County, Indiana, we, your petitioners, citizens of Buck Creek Township in said County do humbly pray your honorable Body to grant us a change in the road leading from the National Road on Buck Creek to William Pierson's Mill on Sugar Creek, whereas the said road now runs on a line due north one mile and one-half, then angles through a number of farms to the injury of those wishing to improve their land, therefore we pray a change in said road," etc.

Between the January term, 1833, and the May term, 1838, twenty-five petitions were filed with the board of county commissioners, asking for changes in the location of highways. These petitions continued to be filed for years to come. From 1850 to 1860, thirty-three changes in the location of highways were petitioned for, as indicated by the indexes of the county commissioners' records. It was not until after the Civil War that our roads were all generally located on section lines as we now find them.

TURNPIKE COMPANIES.

All that has been said in connection with the great improvement made in the drainage of the county immediately following the Civil War, can also be said of road construction during the same period. Up to this time roads had been laid out and graded, but very little had been done in the way of building substantial road beds. Across low places, trees and logs were frequently placed in the road to make passage possible during wet weather. In

1852 a law was passed by the General Assembly of the state of Indiana providing for the incorporation of gravel road or turnpike companies. Some amendments were made to this law, but in the main it provided that companies could subscribe capital stock, improve highways, and then maintain the same by collecting toll from people who used the roads. This brought in the era of "toll gates," which are still familiar even to the middle aged. A number of turnpike companies were organized in Hancock county under this law. From 1865-1882, forty or more highways, from one to twelve miles in length, were improved under this system. Highways leading to the towns were usually selected for improvement, and during the decade or more following the Civil War it was practically impossible to reach any town in the county without having to pass a "toll gate" and pay the fee for the upkeep of the road. The "toll gates" were usually built near the edge of towns or at such points at which the greatest number of people passed. At nearly all of them sweeps were built which were kept down except when vehicles passed. The most of them had a small porch adjoining the road, from which the "toll keeper" received the fee, usually ranging from three cents to a dime or fifteen cents, depending upon the length of the road and the distance over which the traveler passed.

A great number of people took stock and were financially interested in these roads. The names of the principal turnpike companies, with the dates of their incorporation, are inserted. The names of the companies will in most instances indicate the location of the roads:

Hancock Gravel Road Company (National road)	1864
Greenfield and Brandywine Gravel Road Company	1865
Eden and Pendleton Turnpike Company	1865
Greenfield and Western Grove Turnpike Company	1867
Fortville, Pendleton and Eden Junction Turnpike Company	1867
Barnard and Troy Gravel Road Company	1867
Greenfield and Pendleton Gravel Road Company	1867
Northwestern Gravel Road Company	
Markleville and Knightstown Gravel Road Company	
McCordsville and Eden Gravel Road Company	
Charlottesville and Brandywine Gravel Road Company	1869
Brandywine Gravel Road Company	1869
Brandywine and Greenfield Junction Gravel Road Company	1869
Prairie Branch Gravel Road Company	
Western Grove Gravel Road Company	
Hancock and Hamilton Gravel Road Company	1872

McCordsville and Clarksville Turnpike Company	1872
McCordsville and Buck Creek Gravel Road Company	1872
Greenfield and New Palestine Gravel Road Company	1873
New Palestine and Eastern Gravel Road Company	1873
New Palestine Gravel Road Company	1873
Doe Creek Gravel Road Company	1873
Woodville and Markleville Turnpike Company	1873
Sugar Creek and Philadelphia Turnpike Company	1874
Leamon's Gravel Road Company	1874
German Gravel Road Company	1874
Jackson and Center Township Turnpike Company	1874
Hancock and Shelby Gravel Road Company	1874
Philadelphia and New Palestine Gravel Road Company	1875
Greenfield and Sugar Creek Gravel Road Company	1876
Center and Brandywine Township Gravel Road Company	1876
Anderson and Warrington Junction Turnpike Company	1878
Sugar Creek and Fortville Gravel Road Company	1878
Buck Creek Gravel Road Company	1882

These roads were operated for a number of years, but in most instances were not very profitable to the stockholders. In 1882 a petition was filed with the board of county commissioners requesting the county to take over the "toll roads" and make them "free gravel roads." An election was held in April, 1882, but the movement was defeated. In the spring election of 1888 the question was again submitted to all voters of the county as to whether the "toll roads" should be made "free gravel roads" by purchase, or whether they should remain "toll roads." In this election the proposition of purchasing the "toll roads" was again defeated.

On August 13, 1889, another special election was held to determine whether the "toll roads" should be purchased. In this election the movement was successful and the following roads were purchased by the county at the prices indicated:

Hancock Gravel Road Company's road	\$7,500.00
Greenfield and Pendleton Gravel Road Company's road	2,275.00
Greenfield and New Palestine Gravel Road Company's road	1,650.00
Greenfield and Brandywine Gravel Road Company's road	2,622.50
Sugar Creek and Fortville Gravel Road Company's road	2,665.00
Center and Brandywine Gravel Road Company's road	720.00
Doe Creek Gravel Road Company's road	1,217.75

The purchase of the Prairie Branch Gravel Road Company's road was defeated in this election, whereupon the directors at once surrendered their charter and their road was made a part of the "free gravel road" system without cost to the county. The greater number of the "toll roads" had already surrendered their charters and the few that remained were soon given over by the directors. The New Palestine and Eastern Gravel Road Company seems to have been the last to surrender its charter. This was done at a special meeting of the board of commissioners, November 22, 1894. At this time there were between one hundred and twenty-five and one hundred and fifty miles of free gravel roads in the county. From time to time additions were made to this mileage by the improvement of other roads.

"THREE-MILE ROADS."

The next great improvement in road building came with the passage of the "Three-Mile Road" law in 1905. During the summer of 1906 a number of petitions were filed with the board of county commissioners in accordance with the provisions of this law, and a vast amount of money was expended by the county during the next few years in road construction. Following is a list of the roads that were improved under this law and under the "county line" road law, beginning in 1907. The bond issue for the construction of each road is also given:

BUCK CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Roads	Bond Issue	Date of bond issue.
James M. Evans et al Road	\$ 6,120.00	August 5, 1908
James F. McCord et al Road	1,640.00	March 1, 1909
Franklin Steele et al Road No. 1	9,663.60	January 4, 1909
Franklin Steele et al Road No. 2	8,156.40	December 7, 1908
Samuel Wallace et al Road	9,820.00	March 1, 1909
John N. Dobbins et al Road	7,220.00	March 1, 1909
Edward Eastes et al Road	5,840.00	March 1, 1909
Daniel Fisher et al Road	5,760.00	March 1, 1909
*James F. McCord et al Road	3,980.00	December 8, 1908
John R. Williams et al Road	6,000.00	January 1, 1909
John F. Wallace et al Road	2,660.00	April 5, 1909
Total	\$66,860.00	

*Buck Creek and Vernon

VERNON TOWNSHIP.

Daniel Dinach et al Road	\$ 6,160.00	August 5, 1908
Lewis C. Pickle et al Road	6,430.00	November 6, 1908
Robert G. Wilson et al Road (West) ..	3,420.00	March 1, 1909
Robert G. Wilson et al Road (East) ..	4,420.00	March 1, 1909
J. H. Kimberlin et al Road	5,374.60	January 4, 1909
Henry Collins et al Road	4,960.00	February 1, 1909
Jesse P. Cook et al Road No. 1	6,600.00	February 1, 1909
Jesse P. Cook et al Road No. 2	8,000.00	February 1, 1909
Thomas W. Gardner et al Road	30,480.00	February 1, 1909
T. J. White et al Road	5,140.00	April 6, 1909
*Lee D. Olvey et al Road	5,600.00	June 7, 1909

Total\$86,580.00
 *Vernon and Green

BROWN TOWNSHIP.

Elnathan Hays et al Road	\$ 4,150.00	July 8, 1908
Ira W. Sparks et al Road	4,640.00	January 5, 1909
William Hoppes et al Road	6,080.00	January 4, 1909
Samuel B. Blackburn et al Road	6,140.00	January 4, 1909
Harry Davis et al Road	4,660.00	July 15, 1910
Joseph Wilkinson et al Road	10,100.00	April 15, 1911
*Elmer McComas et al Road	23,000.00	May 5, 1914
Charles W. Manfold et al	9,700.00	July 6, 1914
xJohn L. Hanna et al Road	14,000.00	July 6, 1914

Total\$82,470.00
 *Brown and Green
 xBrown, Green and Vernon

CENTER TOWNSHIP.

John L. Fry et al Road	\$33,640.00	January 6, 1909
Richard Hagan et al Road	19,940.00	March 4, 1909
Charles F. Carlton et al Road	34,200.00	February 1, 1915
*Joseph M. Henry et al Road	8,200.00	April 5, 1915
xKim Derry et al Road	88,000.00	August 2, 1915

Total\$104,780.00
 *Green, Center and Jackson
 xCenter and Jackson

BLUE RIVER TOWNSHIP.

Murry Moore et al Road	.....\$ 6,420.00	July 15, 1911
Adam L. Sivard et al Road	..... 10,000.00	January 5, 1912
Charles E. Coffin et al Road	..... 1,500.00	September 1, 1913
<hr/>		
Total	.....\$17,920.00	

SUGAR CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Columbus M. Jackson et al Road	.....\$ 2,900.00	December 4, 1911
Fred Hitzman et al Road	..... 2,960.00	December 4, 1911
William G. Lantz et al Road	..... 9,000.00	July 7, 1913
<hr/>		
Total	.....\$14,860.00	

From the above tabulated statement it appears that from 1908 to the present (August, 1915), Hancock county has spent for road improvements the sum of \$373,470.00. This also represents only the face of the bonds that were issued for the construction of the roads and does not include any interest that is being paid thereon.

At this time (August, 1915) we have two hundred and eighty-one miles of free gravel road in the county.

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EARLY LIFE IN THE COUNTY.

When the first settlers came into the county the nearest grist-mill was on Whitewater, where Connersville now stands, or near there. Cincinnati was the point from which groceries and other supplies were purchased. They were brought to Indianapolis and to other points in wagons. Whatever the settlers had to sell, such as grain, hogs and cattle, was also commonly taken to Cincinnati. Many droves of hogs and cattle and flocks of sheep were driven to Cincinnati over the National road. Anthony Fort, of Charlottesville, at one time drove a flock of turkeys to market there. In fact, flocks of turkeys were frequently driven through from central Indiana. Drivers are said to have had little trouble with them except that when evening came they always flew into the trees to roost, regardless of the wishes of their driver.

The *Indiana Gazetteer*, published in 1833, gives the following report of Hancock county: "The face of the county is generally low or rolling; the soil is chiefly a rich loam mixed with a sand and covered with a heavy growth of beech, buckeye, ash, walnut, poplar, cherry and different kinds of oak; with an undergrowth of spice, pawpaw, hazel and thorn. The staple products of

the county are wheat, corn, oats, pork, beef, flour and poultry. The county is advantageously situated for mills; the streams passing through it afford a number of excellent sites for water-mills; it is also well supplied with springs of purest water."

That the eyes of the settlers were open to the advantages of mill sites, is evident from the number of mills that were built within eight years after the organization of the county. Following are a few of them and the dates at which they were established. These mills were propelled by water:

Joshua Wilson, 1824, on Blue river, grist-mill.

William Pierson, 1825, on Sugar creek, five miles northwest of Greenfield, grist-mill.

Othniel H. Sweem, 1826, on Brandywine creek, three miles below Greenfield, grist and saw-mill.

John Fort, 1827, Six Mile creek, above Charlottesville, grist-mill.

Steven Bellus, 1828, Sugar creek, two miles north of New Palestine, grist and saw-mill.

Black and Brother, 1832, Sugar creek, one mile south of Philadelphia, saw-mill.

David Longnaker, 1833, Six Mile, above Fort's mill, saw-mill.

Isaac Willett, 1834, four miles northwest of Greenfield, grist-mill.

Steven Harlan, 1835, Sugar creek in Brown township, grist and saw-mill.

William Curry, 1835, about four miles northeast of Greenfield, grist-mill.

George Mason, 1835, Sugar creek in Green township, grist-mill.

William Beeson, 1836, in Green township, grist-mill.

Daniel Blakely, 1836, Sugar creek in Brown township, saw-mill.

All of these mills were small concerns. Some of them were hominy mills, or "corn crackers," as they were commonly called, yet they made it possible for the people of the county to obtain flour and meal without having to make a long wagon journey for it.

These were days when people lived in rude log houses, with puncheon floors and oiled-paper windows; when furniture was crude and often home-made; when clothing was homespun; when the logs crackled in the fireplace and the kettle swung from the crane. They were days, too, when crops were planted and cultivated with a hoe; when the harvest was gathered with the reap hook, the scythe and the cradle; when log-rollings flourished, and when the smoke in the "clearings" was never lost from sight. Game was plentiful. The howl of the wolf broke the stillness of the night and the bear and the panther were at home in the forest.

Each township had its board of three township trustees, and each school district its board of three district trustees. Highways were few and went at all angles through the woods. Everywhere there were swamps, swamps, swamps. Yet the soil, that "rich loam mixed with sand," was productive. The streams were furnishing water power for the mills, and the springs were supplying purest water. Grocers and merchants were establishing themselves in the county, and all these things were adding something to the comfort of the people, whose number was increasing daily.

For the purpose of raising revenue for the county, all persons wishing to engage in the sale of merchandise, groceries or liquor had to pay a license fee. The record of these fees makes it possible now to learn the distribution of the groceries, etc. Below are given the names of the owners and the dates on which their first license fees were paid to the county treasurer. Some of these men made application to sell merchandise or groceries for such periods as three months and six months. Ordinarily, however, the license fee was paid for a period of one year. Some of the names appear on the record many times, since the license fee was paid annually.

GROCERIES AND MERCHANTS.

Name.	Date.	Location.	Business.
Elijah Tyner	1828	Blue River,	Grocery
James Parker	1828	Greenfield,	Grocery and Liquor
Nathan Crawford	1829	Greenfield,	Grocery
E. & R. Tyner	1829	Greenfield,	Grocery
Joseph Chapman	1829	Greenfield,	Grocery and Liquor
James Hamilton	1830	Greenfield,	Grocery
George Troxell	1830	Greenfield,	Grocery
Amos Dickerson	1831	Sugar Creek,	Grocery and Liquor
Morris Pierson	1831	Greenfield,	Grocery and Liquor
Lewis Tyner	1832	Greenfield,	Grocery
John Eastes	1832	National Road,	Grocery
Jared Chapman	1832	Greenfield,	Grocery
Thomas Lackey	1832	Charlottesville,	Grocery
Eli Gapen & Son	1832	Greenfield,	Grocery
Maxwell & Johnson	1832	Charlottesville,	Grocery
Dunbar & Clark	1832	Greenfield,	Merchandise
William Curry	1833	Greenfield,	Grocery
William Curry	1833	Greenfield,	Grocery
J. M. Clark	1833	Greenfield,	Merchandise

Name.	Date.	Location.	Business.
A. T. Hart	1833	Greenfield,	Grocery
John Delana	1833	Sugar Creek,	Grocery
John White	1833	Greenfield,	Grocery
John and William Justice	1834	Greenfield,	Grocery
George Tague	1834	Greenfield,	Grocery
Henry A. Milroy	1834	Greenfield,	Store
Crawford & Meek	1833	Greenfield,	Merchandise
David Templeton	1834	Charlottesville,	Grocery
E. B. and C. B. Chittenden	1834	Greenfield,	Grocery
Samuel Etter	1834	Greenfield,	Grocery
Charles Bouge	1835	Sugar Creek,	Store
John M. Talbott & Co.	1835	Greenfield,	Foreign Merchandise
Jacob Boyse	1835	Greenfield,	Grocery
Harder & McLellen	1835	Greenfield,	Grocery
Robert Sanford	1836	Greenfield,	Grocery
James Robbins	1836	Charlottesville,	Grocery
George Kingery	1836	Greenfield,	Grocery
Noah Perry	1836	Greenfield,	Grocery
George Henry	1836	Lewisburg,	Foreign and Domestic Merchandise
Hill & Overman	1836	Charlottesville,	Foreign and Domes- Merchandise
Cornwell Meek	1836	Greenfield,	Foreign and Domestic Merchandise
Nicholas McCarty	1836	Greenfield,	Foreign and Domestic Merchandise
John Hare	1836	Charlottesville,	Foreign and Domes- tic Merchandise
Baxter & Clark	1836	*Portland,	Domestic Merchandise
Hiram Burch	1836	*Portland,	Grocery
Jesse Atkison	1836	*Portland,	Grocery
Barzilla Rozell	1837	Brown Township,	Grocery and Liquor
Goodwin & Foley	1837	Greenfield,	Grocery
William Bentley	1837	Greenfield,	Grocery
Taylor Willett	1838	Charlottesville,	Grocery and Liquor
Atherton & Avery	1838	Sugar Creek,	Grocery
Asa Gooding	1838	Greenfield,	Grocery and Liquor
Jacob Schramm	1838	Sugar Creek,	Grocery and Liquor

Name.	Date.	Location.	Business.
Meridith Gosney	1838	Hancock,	Merchandise and Grocery
Crawford & Hart	1838	Greenfield,	Merchandise and Grocery
Thornburgh & White	1838	Hancock,	Merchandise and Grocery
C. & I. Lewis	1838	Sugar Creek,	Merchandise, Grocery
Jonathan Evans	1838	Sugar Creek,	Merchandise, Grocery
Robert Eakin	1838	Brown Township,	Merchandise and Grocery
James P. Foley	1838	Hancock,	Merchandise and Grocery
Peter F. Newland	1838	Charlottesville,	Grocery and Liquor
Joseph Lewis	1838	Hancock,	Grocery and Liquor
Jacob Slifer	1838	Hancock,	Grocery and Liquor
Joshua Stone	1838	Greenfield,	Grocery and Liquor
William Johnson	1838	Greenfield,	Grocery and Liquor
John Delaney	1839	Sugar Creek,	Grocery and Liquor
John Dye	1839	Sugar Creek,	Grocery and Liquor
Solomon Hull	1839	Hancock,	Gracery and Liquor
Asa Cooper	1839	Hancock,	Grocery and Liquor
H. Worster & Templin	1839	Hancock,	Merchandise and Grocery
Gavice Richardson	1839	Hancock,	Grocery and Liquor
J. C. & R. F. Ramsey	1839	Hancock,	Merchandise and Grocery
Jacob Huntington	1839	Hancock,	Merchandise and Grocery
M. Goldberg	1839	Hancock,	Merchandise and Grocery
C. I. Morrison	1839	Hancock,	Merchandise and Grocery
Thornburgh & Co.	1839	Hancock,	Merchandise and Grocery
Cranforce & Hart	1839	Hancock,	Merchandise and Grocery
William Garrison	1839	Hancock,	Grocery and Liquor
Jefferson Beaucham	1839	Hancock,	Merchandise and Grocery
William Bentley	1839	Hancock,	Grocery and Liquor
William Griffin	1839	Greenfield,	Grocery and Liquor
Isaac Stevens	1839	Greenfield,	Merchandise and Grocery
Cornwell Meek & Co.	1839	Greenfield,	Merchandise and Grocery
P. P. & J. F. Oaks	1839	Greenfield,	Merchandise and Grocery
Joseph Ingles	1839	Hancock,	Merchandise
John Martin	1839	Hancock,	Grocery and Liquor
Henry Lehman, Daniel Graft..	1840	Hancock,	Grocery and Liquor
John Wilkinson	1840	Greenfield,	Grocery and Liquor
A. T. Hart and Lewis Burk..	1840	Greenfield,	Grocery and Liquor

These stores must not be pictured as large, commodious, well-lighted rooms. Some of the above applicants had but a few articles to sell at their residences. The real storerooms were small and, of course, lacked the variety that we observe in our groceries of this day. Though this is true, it is apparent that the necessities of life could be purchased at a number of places along the National road, which was the great highway of travel. The statement also shows that a few stores were located on the Brookville road in Sugar Creek township and at least one or two on the Knightstown-Pendleton state road. In this connection it is also interesting to observe the market prices of that time. The following are the Greenfield prices, taken from the *Greenfield Reveille*, April, 1845:

Wheat, per bushel	\$.50	Coffee, per pound	\$.10
Corn, per bushel . . . . .	.20	Tea, per pound . . . . .	.50
Oats, per bushel . . . . .	.16	Sugar, per pound . . . . .	.06
Flaxseed, per bushel . . . . .	.70	Sugar (Orleans) . . . . .	.07
Corn Meal, per bushel . . . . .	.25	Cotton Yarn, per pound . . . . .	.13
Flour, per cwt.	1.50	Nails, per pound . . . . .	.06 $\frac{1}{4}$
Hams, per pound . . . . .	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	Iron, bar, per pound . . . . .	.05
Shoulders, per pound . . . . .	.05	Molasses, gallon . . . . .	.43
Sides, per pound . . . . .	.05	Salt, per bushel . . . . .	.44
Ginseng, per pound . . . . .	.25	Feathers, per pound . . . . .	.26
Beeswax, per pound . . . . .	.22	Lard, per pound . . . . .	.04
Butter, per pound . . . . .	.08	Cheese, per pound . . . . .	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$
Honey, per pound . . . . .	.05	Rags, per pound . . . . .	.02
Eggs, per dozen . . . . .	.03	Chickens, per dozen . . . . .	.50

Prices as quoted in the *Greenfield Spectator*, September, 1848, are about the same as the above with the following additions:

Cattle on foot, per pound	\$.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hogs, per 100 pounds	\$ 1.75
Calves	2.00	Cows	10.00
Sheep	1.00	Timothy Hay	5.00
Potatoes, per bushel . . . . .	.18 $\frac{3}{4}$	Gunpowder Tea, per pound . . . . .	.80
Imperial Tea, per pound . . . . .	.80	Young Hyson, per pound . . . . .	.62 $\frac{1}{2}$

TAVERNS.

On May 7, 1833, Daniel Bohn (father of our neighbor and fellow citizen, Daniel Bohn) left his home in Adams county, Pennsylvania, and started on horseback through the states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, for the pur-

pose of finding a new home for himself and his family. On this journey he traveled over the old Centerville state road, which passed through Greenfield. On June 30, 1833, he again arrived at his home in Pennsylvania. During the journey he kept a diary in which he noted, among other things, the taverns at which he stopped and the expenses of his lodging. None of the taverns were in Hancock county, yet the bills presented to him give a fair idea of what tavern prices were at that time. A few of the entries are taken from this diary:

"On May 27, 1833, we lodged at the house of Messrs. Vose & Griffin, Dublin,—Night Bill, \$1.00.

"May 28, 1833, we lodged at the house of Mr. Wilson, three miles east of Indianapolis,—Night Bill, \$1.00.

"June 4, 1833, we lodged all night at the house of Mr. J. Wilson,—Bill, \$1.00.

"June 5, we lodged all night at the house of Messrs. Vose & Griffin in Dublin,—Bill, \$1.37½."

The bills included the cost of supper and breakfast, the night's lodging, and the care of his horse. Meals were ordinarily furnished at 15 cents. Board, including three meals daily, and bed, \$1.25 per week.

The great amount of travel westward over the old Centerville state road and, later, over the National road, caused a great many taverns or eating houses to be established along this line. The Brookville road, although it led from Cincinnati, was in bad condition for travel. People from that point ordinarily came to Richmond or Cambridge City, and then traveled westward over the National road. There were days in which fifty or more teams followed each other westward in one train. Many of the travelers camped along the road, while others drove into the large stable yards and slept in their wagons.

The taverns were among the largest and most commodious houses of that day. In connection with the tavern the keeper ordinarily had a stable with a large yard in which the wagons and horses were kept. In fact this was a legal requirement. For the protection of travelers, an act, approved February 12, 1825, provided that no license to keep a tavern should be granted to any person unless twenty-four citizens (later the number was reduced to twelve) should certify that the applicant was of good moral character, that it would be to the benefit of travelers and conducive to the public good if such tavern should be opened, and that they believed it to be the bona fide intention of the applicant to keep a tavern for the accommodation of travelers. The applicant had to prove to the satisfaction of the board of

county commissioners that he was a bona fide owner or tenant, for one year, or more years, of a good house with at least three apartments, and a stable convenient to said house, with at least four good stalls. The applicant had to show further that he was the owner of at least two beds and bedding over and above what was needed for his family, and that he had all other necessary furniture, etc. He also had to give security for his faithful observance of all requirements of the statute. Drovers also went along the road with droves of hogs, sheep, cattle, etc., for market at Indianapolis or Cincinnati. Many tavern keepers, and in fact others, were prepared to care for such droves and flocks by having pens and lots fenced near the tavern. A portion of the tract of land lying between the National road and the railroad just west of Philadelphia and east of Sugar creek was used for this purpose for many years by Charles Atherton, one of the very early pioneers of the county.

Taverns could always be identified by signs that were hung up. Ordinarily the word "Tavern," painted on a large board, announced this fact. Others displayed a brightly polished brass plate with a design of some kind engraved upon it. Travelers always understood that this signified a tavern. The location of the Guymon House in Greenfield, for instance, was advertised in the local papers for many years after the Civil War, "At the Sign of the Eagle."

A few taverns were established along the Centerville road before the organization of the county. Among them were Samuel B. Jackson, whose house was located near the the present site of the terminal car barns at Greenfield, and Jeremiah Meek, whose house stood on the north side of the old state road, about where the county jail now stands. There were, no doubt, others who made it a business to keep travelers, but of whom we have no record at this time.

After the organization of the county a fee was collected from all tavern keepers. This license fee was \$5.00 during the greater part of the time. The first license granted by the board of county commissioners of Hancock county was issued to John Branden at the August term, 1829. The following is the record:

"On the application of John Branden, Esq., by a recommendation of twelve or more of his fellow citizens within the town of Greenfield and its vicinity for a license to open a public house within the town of Greenfield in said county of Hancock, Indiana.

"Therefore, it is ordered by the board that said John Branden be licensed as such for and during the term of one year from the date of said license.—

And the said Branden now produces a certificate from under the hand of the treasurer of said county of him having paid \$5.00—etc., as a tax on said license.”

At the May term, 1831, the board made the following entry relative to the application of Samuel C. Duncan for a license to open a tavern:

“On the application of Samuel C. Duncan for a license to open a tavern, at his tavern in Brandywine Township and County of Hancock, therefore it is ordered and considered by the board that the said Samuel C. Duncan be licensed as such for and during the term of one year from the date thereof, by his paying a tax on the same of \$5.00, and filing his bond with approved security according to law in such case made and provided. Whereupon he presents Nathan Crawford as his security which is approved by the court.”

At the same term the following entry was made by the board of county commissioners on the application of John Branden:

“On the application of John Branden for a license to open a house of entertainment in the town of Greenfield for and during the term of one year from the date thereof. Therefore it is ordered by the Board that the said John Branden be licensed as such for and during the term of one year as aforesaid by his paying a tax on the same of \$5.00 to the Treasurer of said County and filing his bond according to law, in such case made and provided. Security approved of by Board—William Ryse.”

For a decade or more, beginning with 1829, taverns were established and located as follows, as shown by the record of the county commissioners:

Keepers	Dates	Location
John Branden	1829	Greenfield
Samuel Duncan	1831	Brandywine township
James Parker	1834	Sugar Creek
Henry Woods	1836	Charlottesville
Peter F. Newland	1836	Sugar Creek
*A. G. Morris	1836	Portland
John Hare	1836	Charlottesville
*Asa Gooding	1837	Greenfield
*James Parker	1837	Sugar Creek
*Washington Landis	1837	Charlottesville
*David Richardson	1837	Sugar Creek
*Elijah Knight	1838	Greenfield
*James Hamilton	1838	Greenfield
*Lewis Burk	1838	Greenfield

Keepers	Dates	Location
*Samuel Goble	1839	Portland
*Basil Meek	1839	Greenfield
*William I. Rush	1839	Hancock county
*William Mullins	1839	Hancock county
*Johnson Woods	1839	Hancock county
*John R. Burges	1841	New Palestine
*Also retailed spirituous liquor "by the small."		

Taverns along the National road were advertised in the Greenfield papers. The following taken from the *Greenfield Spectator*, September, 1848, calls attention not only to the hotel, but to the wagon yard, accommodations for drovers, etc.:

"PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO HOUSE.

"SIX MILES WEST OF GREENFIELD.

"The undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the traveling public that he has leased for a term of years the above house, formerly kept by J. Ross, six miles west of Greenfield, where he will at all times be prepared to accommodate those who may favor him with their custom in a style inferior to none.

"WAGON YARD.

"In connection with the above house, there is a large wagon yard; also, rooms for movers, drovers, etc. His bills will be in accordance with the times.

"HUGH J. KELLY."

TAX LEVIES.

The first tax levy was made by the board of county commissioners at their May term, 1828. It was not levied upon the value of the property. It was a specific tax, not an ad valorem tax. Thus a tax of thirty-seven and a half cents was levied on each horse, eighteen and three-fourths cents on each work ox, twenty-five cents on each silver or pinchbeck watch. The amount of the tax was fixed regardless of the value of the property. One horse might be worth as much as two others, but the tax was the same on all. During the first years the assessors did not have to fix the valuation of property. Their only duty was to collect the number of items of a man's property and the tax was so much *per*. The following is the entry in the commissioners' record, which established the tax rate in the year 1828:

"It is ordered by the Board that the following rate of taxes be assessed

(9)

for the year 1828, on the persons and property of Hancock County, for polls, fifty cents, for a horse, thirty-seven and a half cents, for a work ox, eighteen and three-fourths cents, for silver and pinchbeck watches, twenty-five cents, for gold watch, one dollar, and for land, half the rates of state taxes."

At the May meetings of the board in 1829, 1830 and 1831, the rate of 1828 was readopted. The following entry was made for 1832:

"It is ordered by the Board that there be assessed on Town Lots one half cent on each dollar, on work oxen, twenty-five cents on each ox, fifty cents on each horse over five years old, on each watch fifty cents, brass clocks each, one dollar, on every hundred acres of first rate land, forty cents, second rate, thirty cents, third rate, twenty cents, for road purposes equal to the county aforesaid."

The above rate was also readopted for 1833 and 1834. In 1835 the following levy was made:

"Ordered that the rates of taxation on property for the year 1835 shall be as follows to-wit:—On land one half the amount of the State tax; on polls, fifty cents each; horses over ten dollars in value, on pleasure carriages, watches, fifty cents each."

At the January term, 1836, the following entry was made relative to tax rates for that year:

"Ordered that the rates of taxation on property for the year 1836 shall be as follows to-wit:—On land one half the amount of the state tax, on polls fifty cents each; on horses over ten dollars in value, on pleasure carriages, and watches fifty cents each; on work oxen three years of age fifty cents per yoke; on each tavern license five dollars, on each grocery license in the town of Greenfield fifteen dollars on all such as are taken at this term, those taken out at subsequent terms in the town of Greenfield twenty-five dollars; in all other parts of the county ten dollars on such as are granted this term and such as are subsequently granted, fifteen dollars; license to vend wooden clocks, ten dollars; license to vend foreign merchandise, ten dollars."

At a special meeting of the board on June 13, 1836, another levy was made, which was on an entirely different basis, being levied on the value of the property. Under this levy it became necessary not only to learn how many horses, oxen, wagons, etc., a man possessed, but to assess that property at a certain value and then determine the amount of taxes from the value of the property. The entry made by the board at this special session is as follows:

"Ordered that for the purpose of raising a county revenue there be a tax levying of twenty cents on each hundred dollars of valuation and one

cent on each hundred dollars of valuation for road purposes, and seventy-five cents on each poll—for county purposes.”

The method of taxation was hereby changed from a specific to an ad valorem basis and has remained upon that basis to the present. Similar entries were made for the years 1837 and 1838.

As the county grew, more money was required to transact its business, and it is interesting to observe how the levy became more inclusive from year to year. The levies made in 1839 and 1840 are very similar. The levy of 1840 is given because of its greater clearness. Following is the entry:

“Ordered that for the purpose of aiding in raising a revenue for county purposes, there shall be assessed on each license to retail spirituous liquors in Greenfield the sum of twenty-five dollars and in all other parts of the county the sum of fifteen dollars; on each license to vend foreign merchandise and foreign domestic groceries five dollars for any amount not exceeding one thousand, and two dollars and fifty cents for each additional one thousand dollars; provided, however, that no license on merchandise shall exceed in all the sum of twenty dollars; on each license to vend wooden clocks the sum of fifty dollars; on each traveling caravan, managerie, or other collection of animals, or show of wax figures, or circus exhibition to the people for money, thirty dollars for each day’s exhibition; on each one hundred dollars valuation of taxables fifteen cents for state revenue, and fifty cents on each poll for state revenue, on each one hundred dollars valuation of taxables thirty cents for county revenue, and seventy-five cents on each poll for county revenue, and on each one hundred dollars of valuation of taxables five cents for road purposes.”

The license fee established in the entry above remained in force, and similar rates were maintained for a number of years. The county treasurer collected taxes. He did not, however, depend on people coming to his office to pay them, but published notices that he would be in the different townships at stated times to receive taxes. The following notice, taken from an issue of the *Greenfield Spectator*, September, 1848, is illustrative of this early custom:

“NOTICE

“Is hereby given that the undersigned will attend at the usual place of holding elections in each township in Hancock county on the following days for the purpose of receiving taxes for the year, 1848, to-wit:” (Here follow dates and the notice is signed, “J. Huntington, T. H. C.”)

There was also another officer, the “collector of revenue,” whose spe-

cial business it was to collect the taxes that had not been paid to the county treasurer. The report of Joseph Chapman, collector of revenue of the county for the year 1831, shows that he collected \$328.78. There was a delinquent list of \$24.38 that year. This left a balance of \$304.40. The collector received a commission of six per cent. for making collection. His commission for the year 1831 amounted to \$18.27, leaving a balance to pay to the county treasurer of \$286.13.

The amounts collected annually were, of course, very small compared with the amounts collected now. The total tax realized on the levy for 1829, including poll tax, license fees, etc., amounted to \$703.17; for 1833, \$787.88½; and for 1835, the last year under the old system \$925.28. For the next year under the ad valorem system, \$1,665.74 was collected; evidently the change from the specific to the ad valorem system was a wise one for the purpose of raising money.

The returns for 1832 showed 524 polls, 485 horses, 172 oxen, 27 watches and one clock. The report for 1835 showed 684 polls, 709 horses, 130 oxen, 15 silver watches, one gold watch, three pinchbeck watches, and two brass clocks.

SURVEY OF COUNTY IN 1840, ETC.

In 1840 the county had been organized twelve years. It had been twenty-two years since the first settlers made their homes within its borders. The magnitude of what had been accomplished by these early people can be appreciated, in a measure at least, by a reference to the United States census report of 1840, in which the statistics of the county are included. We had at that time, as shown by the report: Horses and mules, 2,743; cattle, 5,745; sheep, 5,789; swine, 28,306; wheat, 28,531 bushels; dairy products, valued at \$283.232; oats, 66,392 bushels; rye, 2,130 bushels; buckwheat, 1,641 bushels; corn, 86,095 bushels; potatoes, 11,090 bushels; hay, 1,612 tons.

Several crops were grown in the early history of the county that are no longer produced. Thus, in 1840, 1,614 bushels of buckwheat were reported; in 1860, 6,841 bushels, while in 1870 only 544 bushels were reported. The last report was made upon this crop in 1890, showing that 551 bushels were produced. After 1890 buckwheat disappeared from the reports from Hancock county.

Maple sugar was reported for a number of years. In 1840, 39,080 pounds are reported; in 1850, 38,213 pounds; in 1860, 5,564 pounds. A decade later 557 pounds were produced, while in 1880 only 90 pounds were produced. In 1890 one-half of this amount was reported.

Hemp and flax were important in the early crops of the county. Six and one-fourth tons were reported in 1840. In 1850, 4,926 pounds of flax straw were reported and 317 bushels of seed. The culture of flax declined for a time during and immediately after the Civil War. In the latter part of the seventies it increased again and in 1880 the United States census reports 2,067 tons of straw and 57,972 bushels of seed. It was so extensively grown in the county at that time that reference was frequently made to the crop by the local correspondents. Thus, on May 1, 1879, the correspondent from Woodbury wrote: "Farmers are about done sowing flax and there has been an immense crop sown in our township this year."

On May 15, 1879, the Warrington correspondent wrote: "The farmers are getting alarmed about their flax crop. They say if it does not rain pretty soon the flax will be a failure."

The culture of flax was encouraged by oil crushers who bought the seed and used it to make oil. The oil crushers furnished the seed to the farms and agreed to purchase the crop when made. During the later seventies and the early eighties independent firms sprung up over the country and a war was made on prices. Flax culture thereafter soon became a matter of history in Hancock county.

It is interesting to observe also the importance of the tobacco crop in the earlier development of the county. In 1840, 10,304 pounds were reported, and 69,432 pounds in 1860. Since the Civil War the tobacco crop has been very light in the county. In 1880, 3,110 pounds were reported, but later reports show less than 800 pounds.

We have only one census report in which skins and furs are reported from Hancock county. That is from the report of 1840, in which their value is placed at \$809.

In the census report of 1840 Hancock county is also credited with one distillery, which gave employment to three men and produced 10,000 gallons annually.

We must bear in mind that in these early days the spinning wheel and the distaff were found in practically all of the homes. The value of home-made goods was reported in 1840 at \$19,239. The value of the garden products, on the other hand, for the entire county was reported at only \$50.

The census report shows that the nursery and florist's stock was estimated at a value of \$1,150; that this gave employment to three men and that the capital invested therein was estimated at \$3,300. The nursery stock was owned by Isaac Barrett just north of Charlottesville. A few years later this stock was moved, or another nursery was started by Joshua Meek on a farm just across Brandywine, northeast of Greenfield.

Fifteen retail dry goods, groceries and other stores were reported with a capital of \$51,075.

The value of the wagons and carriages manufactured in the county during that year was reported at \$664. Five men were employed in the wagon and carriage-making business and the capital invested therein was estimated to be \$500. The owner of the wagon-making establishment at Greenfield in 1845 was H. McClenen.

Nine grist-mills and eleven saw-mills were reported and the value of their products per annum was \$7,500. The value of hats and caps manufactured in the county was estimated at \$1,600. Two persons were employed in the business and the capital invested therein was placed at \$2,000. There were two tanneries in the county that tanned during the year 350 sides of sole leather and 400 sides of upper leather. Four men were employed and \$6,050 was invested in the business.

The population of the county was reported in 1840 as 7,535 persons; of these, 1,494 were engaged in agriculture and nine in commerce. There were seven common schools in the county, attended by 156 pupils. There were 330 persons in the county over twenty years of age unable to read or write.

The farmers' annual register, issued in 1845, shows that the county had four attorneys, viz: David M. C. Lane, D. S. Gooding, J. R. Williams and Thomas D. Walpole; five physicians, B. F. Duncan, Simon Alters, Robert E. Barnett, Hiram Comstock and N. P. Howard. The principal merchants reported in the county were: John Templin & Company, H. T. Hart & Company, at Greenfield, and Jonathan Evans at New Palestine. Three post-offices are reported: Greenfield, William Sebastian, postmaster; Philadelphia, Charles Atherton, postmaster; Charlottesvill, Henry Kinder, postmaster. The register also reports that the National road passed through the county, and that the Dayton and Indianapolis stage passed east and west through Greenfield. The *Greenfield Reveille* was published at Greenfield in 1845.

In 1850 the *Indiana Gazetteer* continued this report of the county:

"The soil is unusually rich, though in some portions of the county it requires draining before it can be cultivated to advantage.

"Wheat, corn and grass, of which a considerable surplus, as well as of hogs, cattle and horses, are raised for exportation. The estimated value of the surplus is \$75,000.

"There are in the county twenty stores, eighteen mills propelled by water; five lawyers, fourteen physicians, thirteen preachers, and the usual propor-

tion of carpenters, smiths, coopers and wheelwrights. There are twelve churches, belonging mostly to the Methodists and Baptists."

As shown by the United States census report of 1850, just above one-fourth of the forest in the county had been cut away. At first thought it would seem that the county was being pretty well cleared. A large portion of the soil had been prepared for cultivation, yet only one acre out of every four of the broad, prairie-like fields over which we now look had been cleared for cultivation. Practically three-fourths of the fields that now fall within our view were still covered with timber. The cash value of the farms of the county were estimated at \$1,405,948. The value of the live stock in the county was estimated at \$238,524. The population had grown to 9,594, of which 104 were colored persons. The school attendance had increased to 2,413. The days of the large district schools were here or were approaching. A few of the old records still left in the county giving the reports of teachers made in 1854, show attendance of from fifty to sixty pupils in the different parts of the county. Charlottesvile, Philadelphia, New Palestine, Nashville and Warrington had all been laid out and contained a few houses, possibly a store or two and a blacksmith shop. Fortville, which had just been laid out, was known as "Walpole." Cleveland was known as "Portland," and Eden went by the name of "Lewisburg." Greenfield in 1850, as reported in the *Indiana Gazetteer* for that year, contained sixty dwellings, with a population of about 300. The greater number of houses were along Main street, with a few on the "back street" (North street). Greenfield was incorporated as a town in 1850 and did not become a city until more than twenty-six years afterward.

Several state roads had been built in various directions across the county but they were all dirt roads, as was also the National road. The Plank road, of which we hear so much, was not constructed until 1852. There was only one railroad in the county, the Knightstown-Shelbyville railway. The Bee Line, now known as the Big Four, which passes through McCordsville and Fortville, was not built until 1851, and the Indiana Central, now known as the Pennsylvania Line, was not built until 1852.

It is not the intention to give a detailed discussion of statistics. The accompanying tabulated statement made from the United States census reports will give an opportunity, however, for the study of the increase and decline of the principal crops and products that have made our development possible.

DEVELOPMENT AND DECLINE OF SOME OF THE CROPS AND PRODUCTS THAT HAVE BEEN ATTEMPTED IN
THE COUNTY, AS SHOWN BY THE UNITED STATES CENSUS REPORTS.

	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910
Number Horses	3,501	4,534	5,246	6,151	7,706	6,709	9,406
Number Mules		91	204	260	235	227	530
Number Work Oxen	80	194	14	5	2		
Number Milch Cows	3,135	3,627	3,986	4,449	5,656	6,158	6,301
Number Sheep	12,456	12,568	13,449	6,140	9,291	8,431	10,911
Number Swine	33,782	32,165	22,042	42,567	47,189	55,323	43,707
Bushels Wheat raised	58,267	163,170	440,212	604,887	394,342	846,450	343,144
Bushels Rye raised	490	2,049	979	861	3,928	2,860	
Bushels Barley raised		3,561	2,455	7,995	6,606	110	26
Bushels Corn raised	664,715	798,885	810,496	1,390,291	1,274,435	2,201,150	2,950,148
Bushels Oats raised	49,364	62,074	42,050	59,855	207,474	141,950	347,295
Pounds Hops raised	367	5					
Tons Flax Straw	4,926	190	394		2,067		
Bushels Flax Seed	317	3,696	12,141	57,972			
Pounds Broom Corn				940	15		
Bushels Buckwheat		6,841	544	668	551		
Pounds Tobacco		69,432	550	3,110	685	730	
Pounds Maple Sugar	38,213	5,564	557	90	40		120
Gallons Maple Molasses	2,263	1,404	1,040	1,048	897	918	558

COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

This society was organized as an auxiliary of the American Bible Society in 1837, by Rev. Richmond, who was also its first president. At the opening of the Civil War, David S. Gooding was the president of the society. He was followed by George Barnett, F. M. Gilchrist, G. W. Dove, and others. Prior to the presidency of David S. Gooding, Joseph Mathews, John Rardin and H. B. Wilson were at the head of the society. The purpose for which it was organized was the distribution of Bibles among especially the poorer classes. The society remained active until in the early nineties. At that time quite a large distribution of Bibles was made and rather a large amount of money was handled in the county in this work.

COUNTY FAIRS.

The agricultural possibilities of the county were recognized at an early day and efforts were made to develop them. In 1835 the following entry was made in the record of the board of county commissioners of Hancock county :

“Ordered that the sheriff cause to be put up in each township three notices that there will be held at the court house in Greenfield, on the third Saturday of June, 1835, a meeting of the citizens of the county for the purpose of organizing a county agricultural society.”

We have no history of the result of this meeting.

The first agricultural association of which we have any definite history was organized in the county in 1856, for the purpose of holding county fairs. Andrew T. Hart was elected president of the group of persons who associated themselves together for this purpose. The first county fair was held at Greenfield during the summer or fall of 1856, at the east end of town, north of the National road. After the first year, the fair was moved to the south side of the railroad, east of Brandywine creek, on land belonging to Samuel Milroy. The promoters continued to hold their fair on this land until 1860, without having any very definite business organization. They seem to have had very little capital stock and did not own the ground on which the fairs were held. In 1860, they organized a joint stock company and elected the following officers: Robert E. Barnett, president; John Hinchman and John P. Banks, vice-presidents; James L. Mason, secretary; John H. White, treasurer.

At that time Henry Newby, Samuel Heavenridge and Joshua Meek were appointed to select grounds for the fair. The committee made a favorable report upon eight acres of land, owned by Samuel Milroy, which was

bought, and on which the fairs continued to be held until about 1879. Judging from newspaper reports, the fairs must have been conducted pretty much on the plan of those with which we are familiar. Stock, grains, fruits and all sorts of products were exhibited, for the best of which premiums were offered. Then there were also side shows, balloon ascensions, and, in fact, almost everything that can be offered as an attraction upon fair grounds.

The year 1867 seems to have offered a very successful fair. Almost a double number of tickets was reported sold and one thousand entries were reported in the different classes. The local paper contains the following little note concerning this fair: "Those fond of sight seeing can be accommodated in almost any line from a double horse to a hoe-down by the sable sons of Africa." A balloon ascension was advertised for the last day of the fair.

The following officers were elected in 1874: Wesley Addison, president; N. P. Howard, vice-president and general superintendent; William Mitchell, secretary; John J. Walker, treasurer; Burd Lacey, director eastern district; John H. White, director middle district; John Steele, director western district; John Hinchman, county at large; Joseph Baldwin, county at large. The men above named took an active interest in the management of the fair for a number of years.

During its later years, the fair seems to have been less successful financially than it was during its earlier years. A fire destroyed Floral hall in 1871. It was never rebuilt, and the last fair was held in 1879.

In 1883, an effort was made to reorganize the association by issuing one hundred and fifty shares of stock, at twenty-five dollars each, and distributing these shares in certain proportions among the people of the different townships. No person was to have more than four shares. The effort at this time failed. On December 5, 1885, there was a meeting of people interested in the promotion of another fair, and the following directors were elected: Blue River, Frank Tyner; Brandywine, Coleman Pope; Brown, Dr. R. D. Hanna; Buck Creek, George Parker; Vernon, Harvey Caldwell; Greenfield, J. Ward Walker, Eph Marsh and H. B. Thayer; Center, Marion Steele; Green, Dr. William A. Justice; Jackson, K. T. White; Sugar Creek, Anton Schildmeier, Jr. The following officers were also elected: J. Ward Walker, president; K. T. White, vice-president; Charles Downing, secretary; Nelson Bradley, treasurer; Charles G. Offutt, legal advisor. The association was organized as a joint stock company with a capital stock of twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

On December 21, 1885, Boyd's grove, north of Greenfield, was selected

as the fair ground. The race track was prepared during 1886, and the first fair opened on August 24, 1886. Fairs continued to be held on this ground for fifteen years or more, when the association also became financially embarrassed. On February 23, 1903, William A. Hough was appointed receiver to wind up its affairs. He afterward sold the ground to George T. Randall. Mr. Randall platted the ground and it is now known as "Randall Place" in Greenfield.

HANCOCK COUNTY SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

In the early files of the *Hancock Democrat* notices are found showing that township Sunday school conventions were held in different parts of the county. We find no record of a county convention, however, until on July 21, 1868. Pursuant to a call that had been theretofore given, a convention was held at Greenfield, at which all of the townships were represented. On that day an organization was effected, which became known as the "Sabbath School Union." The following were the first officers elected: President, A. K. Branham; vice-presidents: Blue River, Elihu Coffin, Jr.; Brown, Dr. William Trees; Brandywine, John P. Banks; Buck Creek, Ephraim Thomas; Center, M. C. Foley; Green, R. J. Ramsey; Jackson, James M. Clark; Sugar Creek, T. E. Smock; Vernon, Levi Thomas; secretary, Jonathan Tague; corresponding secretary, E. I. Judkins; executive committee, Dr. C. F. Lockwood, M. L. Paullus and Thomas Kane.

A program had been made out for that day, touching upon the various phases of Sunday school work and dwelling upon the necessity and advantage of closer organization. Since this time county conventions have been held practically every year and during some years more than one convention has been held. The early conventions were generally held at Greenfield. On April 27, 1872, the Hancock Sabbath School Society convention was held at the Methodist Episcopal church at Greenfield. In 1873, a Sabbath school union convention was held for a period of three days, April 25, 26 and 27. Conventions were also held at different places, including Philadelphia, Fortville, New Palestine, Charlottesville, and likely other points. In later years the county conventions were practically all held again at Greenfield, township conventions being held in the separate townships.

The *Indiana Gazetteer*, 1850, reported in Hancock county thirteen preachers and twelve churches. Some of these churches possibly supported Sunday schools, but the great growth of Sunday schools from that date to the present can probably be shown best by the report of a survey of the county in 1914, and published in *The Awakener* in July, 1914:

Population, age 6 to 21 years	4,736
Total population	19,030
Number of Sunday schools	51
Number of scholars	5,118
Number of officers and teachers	678
Average attendance	3,229
Added to church from Sunday school	379
Number of cradle rolls	32
Cradle roll members	488
Number of home departments	26
Home department members	478
Number of Sunday schools keeping a record of tem- perance pledges	10

For many years the state apportionment was thirty dollars for this county. It has been one hundred dollars now for a number of years.

Among the officers and workers in the Hancock County Sunday School Association none have been more faithful than Mrs. Robert H. Archey, who has been secretary of the association for the past twenty years, or since May, 1895. The presidents of the association during that time have been Charles Ratliff, Rev. L. A. Wells, of the Friends church, at Greenfield; Edward W. Felt, George J. Richman, W. C. Goble, Dr. B. S. Binford, Milo Goodpasture, Charles Cook and Henry Hawkins, the latter being president at this time.

The home department of the association was organized at Mt. Comfort in May, 1895. Miss Emma Parnell was the first home department superintendent.

OLD SETTLERS' MEETINGS.

As the people who first settled in the county grew older, and especially as those who had spent their younger years in the unbroken forests grew to old age, there was a desire to live over again the experiences of the older days. The local papers announced meetings of the old settlers in various parts of the state, and on July 18, 1874, a meeting of the citizens was held at Warrington for the purpose of arranging for an old settlers' meeting in that vicinity. On that day the following officers were elected: President, John Vandyne; vice-president, Benjamin F. Reeves; secretary, A. J. Reeves; A. C. Tharpe and T. H. Armstrong, marshals; committee on arrangements, Nathan Overman, W. Marsh, R. Blakely, Thomas Walker, George Mingle, J. N. Martindale, E. H. Barrett, William Bridges, A. W. Hammer, John Vandyne, S. McCray, Asa Perkey, E. Burns, James Warrum, James Stanley, W. G. Cauld-

well, J. A. McDaniel, Bird Lacy, John B. Hays, John Jackson, R. Cooper, Allen York.

Arrangements were made to hold a meeting at Holiday's grove, one-fourth mile north of Warrington, on August 21, 1874. Quite a large assembly of people was present on that occasion, but we have fuller details of meetings that were held at later dates.

Old settlers' meetings continued to be held in that neighborhood from time to time for a number of years. One of the largest was held on September 22, 1883, at Copeland's grove, north of Warrington. A gentleman named Roach, from Anderson, addressed the people, giving a history of the manners and customs of the county fifty years ago. He reviewed the price of corn, stock, labor, the manner of cooking, log rolling, flax raising, manufacturers, and the good qualities of the old pumpkin pies and chicken potpies. He also reviewed, for the enlightenment of the younger generation, the old way of sparking and marrying.

A feature of this meeting was an exhibition of relics. The following were reported in the *Hancock Democrat* of that time: Sarah Newkirk, table fork, sixty-five years old; apron, seventy years old; song book, made by a relative, seventy-four years old; another book, ninety years old; J. D. Newkirk, sickle, fifty years old; C. C. Butler, Bible, one hundred and twenty-three years old; Philip Cronk, sword used by relative in War of 1812; Matt F. Cook, cotton dress home-manufactured, sixty-five years old; Matt's first vest, sixty-two years old; Margaret Garriott, Bible and Testament; H. C. Garriott, first cap, forty years old; William M. Hays, first pair of pants, forty years old; Hattie McDaniel, sugar tongs, one hundred years old; Elizabeth Bundy, sugar bowl, seventy-two years old; Sarah Newkirk, reticule, seventy-five years old.

A similar meeting was held at Fortville in the same year, and for a number of years many of our people attended old settlers' meetings at Oaklandon, in Marion county.

During the week of the county fair, 1879, a number of citizens of the county appointed a committee to make arrangements for an old settlers' meeting to be held at Greenfield in 1880. Nelson Bradley, Stephen T. Dickinson and Washington Duncan were placed on this committee. The meeting was set for August 17, 1880, at Boyd's grove, just north of the city of Greenfield. A number of chairs were provided, and a large stand was erected for the speakers. On the back of the stand was a large oil painting by John Keifer, representing the habitation of an old settler. It was a log cabin. In the door stood the wife; at the left, a rosy-faced girl, feeding the fowls; on the right sat

father, planning for the future; near him stood the son, watching a dusky Indian nearby. A coon skin was stretched on the side of the house near the chimney; a barrel lay on the ground in front of the house, labeled "hard cider," and in a tree in the background sat a wise old owl. Near the picture on the back of the stage was a large American flag.

The addresses delivered on these occasions were, of course, full of reminiscences of pioneer days. Quite a number of old settlers were invited to speak, and a few of the speeches of this particular day are included herein. They must always be interesting for the pioneer spirit which they will reflect.

BY REV. WILLIAM NICHOLS, OF NEW PALESTINE.

"Ladies and Gentlemen: At old settlers' meetings it is fitting and proper to call up the past and rehearse memories and events past and gone. I was born in territorial government, long before it became the state of Indiana. My birthplace is in the Whitewater valley, near Metamora. As minister I have lived in three or four counties and traveled over all the middle and eastern part of the state. I could go back in the history of our country and relate the many trials of the past and the building up of the present. I have seen grand movements arise from a wilderness and poverty. We all began there. I see many here today who can recall to memory all this. You can tell incidents startling and true! So can I, but I will content myself by relating a little incident, which, although harmless, impressed me deeply; many have probably experienced similar ones. When four years old, I was terribly afraid of Indians. A large party of them came to father's house to trade. On seeing them, my fear was so great that I slipped away and concealed myself in a hollow stump. As I crawled into the hollow, a grand-looking old fellow espied me and, knowing my design, he came after me; taking me up, he carried me to the front, by the side of all the Indians. I thought I was gone. He meant no harm and wished only to scare me.

"We have all felt hardships; have seen enterprises of the republic start from the bottom, yes, from the forest. Look over the history of the world; of every republic that has been established; yet, will any compare with ours? Being free, the old settlers went to work with energy; into the wilderness they penetrated; cleared the way for progress and a good republic.

"Young people of today know little of the trials we endured to secure an education. A log hut, windows made by cutting out a log and pasting oiled paper over the hole, was our school house. There we learned to read, write, spell and cipher, and from such places the best men and statesmen of America have risen. Presidents and other high officers there began their upward career.

"I see many old ladies present. No one deserves to be revered more. They have heard the prowling of the wolf and savage and never faltered. Many a mother and sister present can remember when clothing made of deer skin was the best. Well do I remember what pleasure it gave me to don my first pair of pantaloons made of deer skin. My first coat was of deer skin and, had it not been for the moths and I had I known we would ever thus meet, I could have kept it and worn it today. Thanking you, I will give way to others."

BY REV. DAVID CAUDELL, OF VERNON.

"Old Settlers and Citizens of Hancock: I have no doubt that many of those present today, when we rehearse what events occurred, will say within themselves, surely they exaggerate the truth. I came to this county on October 28, 1834—forty-six years ago—a little over the average natural life of most people. When I look over that time and the changes wrought, the hardships endured, I conclude it is not I that have lived to be present here, yet it is true. When I came to the north part of the county and settled in Vernon township it was a wilderness; no settlement or cabin for miles around. I settled in a large woods and began the work of clearing. The woods here is no comparison to the woods at that time. When I go back and consider these things it seems it is not me here today. I can say what many old settlers cannot say. I have most always enjoyed good health. No matter what kind of weather, I went out if necessary. Many times have I gone five or six miles to a log-rolling or barn-raising, and I have worked as high as eighteen days rolling logs without returning home. No matter how much water or snow was on the ground, we would not stop. Some of the neighbors, old settlers, can witness everything I say to be true. When we look back and see how young people dressed them, how now, how they acted then and how now, I am led to believe they will never fully realize how the way was paved for them by their fathers and forefathers. Everything is now changed, even the mode of worship. We always held the meetings in private houses. There were no attempts at display, and everyone felt that we were on an equality. We had to walk for miles to attend church. In order to save their shoes, the ladies would carry them in their hands, tramp along, wade the swamps, until in sight of the place of worship, when they would sit down and put them on. After services, on the return toward home, no sooner were they out of sight than they would sit down and take off their shoes and trudge along home. You cannot find anyone who will do that now. Now they must have a horse and a fine buggy or else they cannot go, ever though the distance be one mile. Our

women walked four miles and did not grumble. Six yards would then make a nice dress, and they would wear it from six to twelve months. Now it takes fifteen yards [William Sears: "Some take twenty-five." Laughter], and they don't wear it five months. The first winter I could fell timber in my yard. Our chairs were three-legged stools; the table, a bench with four legs. Comparing the times then with now, it is calculated to bring up feelings that young people can never experience."

BY JOHN P. BANKS, OF BRANDYWINE:

"In our younger days we would always say 'Ladies and Gentlemen,' but on the present it is more fitting to say 'Fathers and Mothers.' You have just heard two ministers tell a little of their experiences. A preacher one-half century ago, if worth anything when he commenced, became poorer and poorer—one evidence of his sincerity. The people grew wiser and better. The old pioneer preachers, when worn out, found themselves without land or other possessions, would fill their jacket pockets with pills, or go to mending shoes to keep gaunt want and privations from their door. I was born in old Virginia, at the time when it owned this territory. Moved to White-water valley and went into the block-house with my parents, six miles north of Connersville. After peace was restored, we settled and soon afterward I married and went to Rush county. That county was wealthy. I only had forty acres and, having ambition, I wanted more, so moved on. When I came here, one-half century ago, Robert Milroy was superintendent of the National road, and was building the stone bridge, now standing in Greenfield. Speaking of roads, I want to say a word about gravel roads. We old settlers cleared the way for the roads, helped build them, and today, when we came to this meeting, were compelled to pay toll. It looks like poverty, to hear that the officers instructed their gate-keepers to remain at home and collect full toll. It is a disgrace. Shame on such deeds! The women deserve praise for their heroism in the early settlement of the country. I have seen mothers, aunts and sisters, from dark to daylight with gun in hand and the trigger cocked, keeping away the wolf and Indians. The old ladies have borne the heat and work for the present. They were faithful, true and heroic."

BY NOBLE WARRUM, OF JACKSON:

"In the year 1840, I was appointed collector of the revenue of Hancock county, known now as treasurer. But this duty was not then performed as it is now. The citizens of the county did not then call at the office and pay

their taxes; in fact, we had no office, therefore, I was obliged to travel through the county from house to house and receive and receipt, wherever I could find a taxpayer. Many receipts have I filled on stumps and log-heaps, and (droll as it may seem to you) I have received mink and coon skins in payment for taxes. I well recollect on one occasion being over in Vernon township near where McCordsville now stands, at one Wm. McCord's, of whom I made a collection and late in the evening I started for my old friend, William Caldwell (who was the first justice of the peace that ever was in Vernon township). But dark overtaking me, I let my horse have his own way. He guided me to what was then known as the 'Big Deadening', where I found a cabin occupied by a family by the name of Jones, and by the way, Mr. Jones was a very clever gentleman, although they had just moved in and were unprepared to receive and accommodate, yet he received me in a very kind and hospitable manner. But the will was there, God bless him and his wife for their treatment. The needy shared alike with the wealthy. In those times all loved one another; but now, when pride creeps in, love creeps out.

"These old settlers came here not to plunder nor to get rich in a month or a year, but to make an honest living, just as God intended they should, by the sweat of their brow. And many times their sole sustenance was johnny-cake and venison, being entirely destitute of salt. And this venison, in preparing it for what was termed jerk, was cut in thin slices, and, by having thin sticks inserted, were placed over our fires in our log-cobins, where it hung until perfectly dry; when prepared in this way—kept from moisture—it would keep for almost any length of time. And occasionally we would kill a fat bear and then we could afford to shorten our johnny-cake, and if we were lucky enough to raise any pumpkins, we stewed them and made what was known as 'pumpkin pone,' and on such occasions the neighbors generally received a cordial invitation.

"And now, as regards the old pioneer mothers, who were willing to make their living by the sweat of their brow. I have seen these old mothers, after spinning nearly all day, sit down, as they said, 'to rest', and take their needle and thread in hand and make a calico dress before bedtime, a plain calico dress; they needed none of that artificial beauty. You saw none of those whalebones nor bumps, Grecian-benders, nor humps—but their bodies were the most beautiful of God's creation. And the young men of that day found them just as attractive and as interesting as the young men of today consider the young ladies of the present age, and were just as anxious to place their arms around them, or steal a kiss from their ruby lips; but I can't help saying,

God bless the ladies for their good, in all ages, and dressed in any kind of a garb."

A roster was made of the oldest people present with the number of years each had been in the county or state. The following list is taken from the report made at the time to the local papers: Ruth Hudson, born 1795, in county over fifty years; Matilda Catt, in county fifty-two years; Elihu Coffin, in state fifty-two years; Benjamin Reeves, in county sixty years; William Bridges, in county fifty years; John B. Banks, in county fifty-one years; David Caudell, in county thirty-six years; Benjamin Price, in county forty-eight years; George Baxter, in county thirty-six years; John R. Couden, in county forty years; Benjamin McNamee, in county forty-seven years; Mrs. Berilla Cooper, in county forty-six years; George McConnell, in state fifty-six years; Lewis Jackson, in county forty years; Rolman and Nelson Johns, in Brown township fifty-three years; Thompson Allen, in Brown township fifty-three years; Washington Duncan, in county sixty years; Henry Duncan, in state fifty-one years; Clarissa Duncan, born in state 1808; Melinda Elsbury, in county fifty years; Martha Roberts, in county forty-five years; Sarah Stuart, in county forty-six years.

It was estimated that at least six thousand people were present on that day. A number of amusements were provided for the young as well as for the old. In fact, it seems that the amusements provided for the younger people proved distasteful to some of the older folks. We take the following from the report made to the *Hancock Democrat*: "We heard much comment, mostly unfavorable, on the allowing by the manager of the various gaming and dancing establishments on the ground. One old gentleman, who resides in the east part of town, on being met as he was leaving the grounds by a *Democrat* reporter, and asked why he was going away so soon, replied, rather angrily, that the 'devil was there', referring to the establishments."

Many relics were also exhibited, which served to remind the old settlers of the happy hours spent years ago. Among the exhibits were a flax hackle, a chair, a sickle, horn and a Bible. It was generally reported that many more relics would have been brought had it been understood that the relics were to be displayed.

On August 4, 1881, a second meeting was held. It was estimated that at least two hundred and fifty persons came on the train from the east, and that from six thousand to nine thousand persons were in attendance. A feature of this meeting was a choir composed of the old folks, who sang "Auld Lang Syne," "Morality," "Eternity," etc. Among the relics were a flax hackle, hemp hook, a boiling pan, and the horns of a large buck killed many

years ago. The local reporter stated in his paper that "stands and other places where money can be spent are more numerous than was ever seen at any county fair."

The third meeting at Greenfield was held on August 5, 1882, and ten thousand people were reported present. The old people again sang "Liberty," "Ohio," "Morality," etc., from the "Old Missouri Harmony." A few notes are taken from the local paper of that date:

"Ebenezer Scotton, of Buck Creek township, wore an old coat which was over sixty years old. It was embellished with large buttons.

"Jared C. Meek, of Eden, the first white child born in Greenfield, was frequently pointed out on the ground as a person with a remarkable history."

The following were the presidents of the old settlers' meetings during their most flourishing years: 1880, Nelson Bradley; 1881, Thomas Hawk; 1882, James Tyner; 1883, R. A. Riley.

The old settlers' meetings continued to be held for several years. After the organization of the county fair, and the purchase of Boyd's grove by the fair association, a day was set apart at the fair as old settlers' day. It seems, however, that interest began to wane, and in a few years no further effort was made to continue the meetings.

RAILROADS, INTERURBANS, ETC.

The Knightstown & Shelbyville railway was completed about 1848 and operated until about 1855. It crossed the southeast corner of Blue River township, following the south valley of Blue river. The old grades may still be seen at some places.

Prior to the construction of the Indiana Central railway, the Dayton coach made its weekly trips over the Centerville state road and, later, over the National road, between Indianapolis and Dayton. This was the first line established for the carrying of passengers.

The Bee Line, now known as the branch of the Big Four, passing through McCordsville and Fortville, was constructed in 1850. In 1851 the Indiana Central railroad, now known as the Pennsylvania line, was constructed through this county. In 1867 work was begun on the "Junction" railway, now known as the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton. The work on this road was concluded in 1869. In 1881 the Indiana, Bloomington & Western was organized, but trains were not run over the road until the latter part of 1882 or early in 1883. In 1890, the branch of the Big Four running through Shirley was constructed.

Work on the first traction line was begun in the fall of 1899. The road

was completed in 1900 between Indianapolis and Greenfield. The first car ran out of Greenfield on June 13, 1900, and the road began carrying passengers regularly on June 17, 1900. At first the line had difficulty getting into the city of Indianapolis. All cars stopped at Central avenue, in Irvington, and passengers changed to the city cars. After a few months, however, arrangements were made by which the cars of the traction line ran into the city.

The Union Traction line, through Fortville, was completed so that cars began running between Fortville and Anderson in December, 1900.

The contract for the construction of the Indianapolis-Rushville line was let in 1901. As originally planned, the road was to be double tracked and was graded with this object in view. The company became financially embarrassed, however, and the work was delayed. Finally one track was laid. The road went into a receiver's hands and the first cars were not run until February, 1906.

The Honey Bee line, or the Indianapolis, Newcastle & Eastern Traction Company, running through Maxwell, was begun in 1906. In 1907, work on the road was halted because of financial difficulties. The company's affairs went into a receiver's hands and the road was not completed for traffic for two or three years. Cars began running in June, 1909.

The Tidewater pipe line was laid across Brandywine and Blue River townships in 1910. Oil is carried through this line from the oil fields of Illinois to Jersey City. The line enters the county a short distance east of Finly, and pursues an easterly direction across the corner of the county. In 1915 a large pumping station was erected in Brandywine township, a half-mile north of Fountaintown.

During recent years the people of the county have had the advantage of traveling in every direction by railroad, while the trolley cars are passing over the traction lines in either direction at every hour.

Aside from the convenience of transportation thus offered, these corporations pay a large sum of money into the county treasury annually, as taxes. In fact, very few people have any idea of the amount of revenue derived from this source. Following are the amounts of taxes paid by these corporations in the year 1915:

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company	\$21,652.02
Peoria & Eastern Railway Company (through Maxwell)	9,608.12
Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railway Co. (through Shirley)	1,329.99
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western Railway Company (through New Palestine)	3,690.06

Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company (through Fortville)	7,594.81
Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Company (through Greenfield)	4,958.69
Indianapolis, Newcastle & Eastern Traction Company	2,706.79
Indianapolis & Cincinnati Traction Company	1,046.26
Indiana Union Traction Company	1,597.40
Tidewater Pipe Company	768.70
Total	<hr/> \$54,952.84

PROPOSED RAILWAY.

There is no subject upon which so much has been said in the history of the county and so little done, as upon the subject of a railroad running north and south through the city of Greenfield. The agitation for a north and south line was begun about the time of the Civil War, or very soon thereafter, and has remained a subject of discussion at short intervals from that time to the present. The first agitation that caused people to believe that such a railway would actually be built was begun during the summer of 1871. The proposed line was the Columbus, Nashville & Greenfield Railway. The agitation waned with the summer and the project was soon forgotten.

The next railroad, and one that received a great deal more serious consideration, was the Chicago, Greenfield & Cincinnati railroad. At a special session of the board of county commissioners of Hancock county in 1889, petitions were presented by several townships in the county asking for appropriations by the townships of the amounts indicated below to aid in the construction of this railroad through the respective townships. The petitions also asked that elections be ordered by the board in the respective townships to give the voters an opportunity of determining whether the said amounts should be donated. On that day the board granted the prayers of the petitioners and elections were ordered in the following townships, to be held on November 16, 1889: Blue River, \$15,000; Brandywine, \$10,000; Center, \$43,000; Green, \$12,000; Vernon, \$17,000.

In all of the townships except Center and Blue River, the majority of the votes were cast against making the appropriation. The result of the election was as follows:

Blue River—

For the railroad 110 votes

Against the railroad 96 votes

Majority for railroad 14 votes

Brandywine—

Against the railroad 152 votes

For the railroad 29 votes

Majority against railroad 123 votes

Center—

For the railroad 800 votes

Against the railroad 176 votes

Majority for railroad 624 votes

Green—

Against the railroad 149 votes

For the railroad 80 votes

Majority against railroad 69 votes

Vernon—

Against the railroad 256 votes

For the railroad 226 votes

Majority against railroad 30 votes

The Chicago, Greenfield & Cincinnati Railroad Company was a corporation organized under the laws of the state of Indiana. Its purpose was to build a railroad from Noblesville to Rushville, thus connecting with lines leading to Chicago and Cincinnati. The proposed road was to cross the Pennsylvania line at Greenfield, and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad at Fountaintown. Local people were interested in the project. Morgan Chandler was president and Charles Downing was secretary of the company. The special election, however, determined the fate of the railroad.

In September, 1897, the Greenfield & Maxwell Railroad Company was incorporated. The directors of the new company were, Ephraim Marsh, S. R. Wells, W. J. Alford (of Anderson), George Cooper, Jerome Black, J. H. Moulden, H. B. Thayer.

The purpose of the company, as indicated by its name, was to build a railroad from Maxwell to Greenfield. On November 12, 1897, a petition, signed by ninety taxpayers of Center township, was filed with the county commissioners, praying for an election to be held in Center township to vote a subsidy of forty-seven thousand five hundred dollars to the Greenfield & Maxwell Railroad Company as an aid in the construction of the line. The board ordered an election to be held on January 18, 1898. This movement aroused a great deal of opposition in the township. The subsidy was asked for on the theory that the new railroad would have a tendency to lower freight rates and give greater accommodation to the traveling public of the county. The opposition to the road argued that these things were, from a practical standpoint, minor matters; that the road was a private venture, and that the subsidy simply meant the payment of that much money into the hands of the promoters. In the election six hundred and nineteen votes were cast in favor of the appropriation and nine hundred and twenty-one against it, thus defeating the movement by a majority of three hundred and two votes.

But the most interesting, by far, of all the proposed railways is the story of

BLACK DIAMOND.

The work of locating the Black Diamond system began on April 30, 1895. The road, as planned, was to extend from Port Royal, South Carolina, to Chicago. By the spring of 1898, it was reported by Albert E. Boone, general manager of the system, that the survey from Port Royal, South Carolina, to the city of Greenfield had been completed and paid for. A mass meeting of the citizens of Hancock county was called at the court house on May 11, 1898. The call was given by the general manager of the system, in which he informed the people that four routes had been suggested from Greenfield to Chicago. They were as follows:

- Route 1. Greenfield via Mohawk, Fortville, Noblesville.
- Route 2. Greenfield, Maxwell, Ingalls, etc.
- Route 3. Greenfield via Mohawk, Fortville, Tipton, etc.
- Route 4. Greenfield via Philadelphia, Gem, Cumberland, Hunters, etc.

The route to be selected was to depend upon the interest manifested at the meeting to be held on May 11. The name of the branch of the road going through Greenfield was to be the Indianapolis, Vevay & Tidewater railway. Colonel Boone gave notice that he himself would come to Greenfield on May 10, for the purpose of meeting any delegations that might want any information concerning the proposed railway.

The mass meeting was held as advertised. A large number of the citizens of the county were present. Among those from a distance were, J. V. Carter, editor of *Vevay Democrat*; Mayor J. R. Simpson, Paoli, Indiana; Colonel Tutt, of Knoxville, and Albert E. Boone, general manager of the Black Diamond system. The promoters asked the citizens in the townships through which the proposed road was to run to appropriate seven thousand dollars to defray the expense of the preliminary survey. At the conclusion of the meeting Mayor Duncan was instructed to appoint a committee of the business men of Greenfield to consult with the citizens of the townships through which the proposed road was to pass, to get their views as to whether they were in favor of building the road and assisting in defraying the expenses of the survey, profiles, etc.

From this time, all of the local newspapers between Port Royal, South Carolina, and Chicago were filled with the doings of the promoter of the system. Items from one paper were copied in the others, so that the proposed work was continually before the people. News of what was being done at any point traveled along the entire line through the chain of county papers.

On August 25, 1898, a petition, signed by a number of taxpayers of Blue River township, was filed with the county commissioners, asking for an election to be held in Blue River township to vote an appropriation of \$17,941.10 as an aid in the construction of the Indianapolis, Vevay & Tidewater railway. A similar petition was filed on the same day by citizens of Center township, asking for an appropriation of \$76,426.

The board of county commissioners ordered an election in these townships on September 27, 1898. The following was the result of the election:

Blue River—

Against the appropriation	153 votes
For the appropriation	77 votes
<hr/>	
Majority against the appropriation	76 votes

Center—

For the appropriation	923 votes
Against the appropriation	511 votes
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Majority for the appropriation	412 votes

These appropriations were to be made on condition that the road be finished and that no part of the appropriation be due and payable until the line should be completely finished and trains operated thereon.

The promoters seemed to be quite hopeful, as is indicated by the following letter written by Colonel Boone to the editor of the *Greenfield Republican*:

“Zanesville, Ohio, September 28, 1898.

“From the telegram to the *Enquirer*, Cincinnati, Ohio, I see the subsidy carried at Greenfield (Center township), but failed in Blue River township. I am deeply grateful, as well as satisfied. It guarantees for the Black Diamond a footing amongst a class of people that will protect the franchise from any and all attempts to secure unjust awards at court in case of litigation. I shall now prepare my plans to make Greenfield the pivot point of line to Vevay, to Chicago and to connect with an outer belt for Indianapolis.

“I cannot let this occasion pass without thanking you for the noble stand you took when the Black Diamond needed loyalty and support. You can assure your people that every pledge made in the petition will be carried out to the letter, and the shops shall be no small affair. They will be large enough for the business of two hundred and fifty-four miles of road—Vevay, via Greenfield, to Hammond, Indiana. We will take out a new charter in the name of the Chicago, Greenfield & Tidewater Railway Company, building from Greenfield (south of Pan-Handle) to Vevay, as the ‘Ohio River division,’ and from Greenfield (north of Pan-Handle) to Hammond, as the ‘Lake Michigan division’.

“All the franchise south of Greenfield will be perfected in the name of the Indianapolis, Vevay & Tidewater, and same then transferred to the Chicago, Greenfield & Tidewater Railway Company. The change is made because the road will not go to Indianapolis, and then, as we must build from Maxwell to Vevay to earn the subsidy, the change must necessarily be made.

“I enjoy the hope that I have made clear my appreciation. With kind regards to all friends of the Black Diamond cause in Hancock county, Indiana, I am with respect.

ALBERT E. BOONE.”

“P. S.—A debt of gratitude you will forever owe to Charles Tutt, of Knoxville, Tennessee, for his faithfulness to your city. I rejoice that the name of Tutt will never perish, for it will be amongst the files that the coming of the Black Diamond to Greenfield was due solely to the work of Charles Tutt and the friends he secured in your county. The first engine upon your line shall be called ‘Colonel Tutt.’

BOONE.”

“N. B.—Whilst the name Vevay will be stricken out for the insertion of Greenfield, yet we will compensate Vevay by making a change of name of the Springfield, Ohio River & South Atlantic to that of Vincennes, Vevay & Tidewater.

BOONE.”

It did not become necessary, however, to take out a new charter in the name of the Chicago, Greenfield & Tidewater Railway Company, nor did it ever become necessary to change the name of any other branch of the system to compensate Vevay for the loss of her name in the line to Chicago. Though the promoters continued to give out information concerning the progress of the work at different points along the line, the optimism of the people of Hancock county received a rude shock when the following item was published in the local papers within less than a year after the appreciative letter of Colonel Boone had appeared in the same columns:

"J. V. Dill, liveryman of Greenfield, sold the effects of the Black Diamond railway to pay the expense of livery hire of the representatives of the Black Diamond system," etc.

Since that time we have had rumors of the construction of a belt road to include a number of county seats in the counties adjoining Marion, but as yet this road has not passed the stage that was reached by all the others.

The only company that has ever succeeded in operating a line for the regular transportation of passengers north and south from Greenfield has been the Greenfield Auto Traction Company, incorporated July 11, 1910, and operated under the management of W. C. Welborn, an attorney of the Hancock bar. This company operated an auto traction line between Greenfield and Maxwell, and for a time between Fountaintown and Pendleton. The line was discontinued in January, 1913.

THE GRANGE.

About 1870, or perhaps a little later, the Grange movement swept over Hancock county, and within two or three years twenty-one local lodges were organized. In March, 1874, representatives of the various Granges met at Greenfield and effected a county organization. The following officers were elected: President, B. F. Reeves, Warrington; vice-president, J. T. Dawson, Philadelphia; secretary, I. A. Curry, Greenfield; treasurer, E. S. Bottsford, Philadelphia; business agent, Alpheus Tyner, Morristown; gate keeper, Thomas Bentley, Greenfield; executive committee, Smith McCord, R. J. Moore, William Frost.

Arrangements were also made for the establishment of a Grange store at Greenfield, of which Alpheus Tyner was to have charge. At the meeting of the Hancock county council on the first Saturday of March, 1874, the following resolution was adopted in recommendation of Mr. Tyner: "Resolved, that in the election of Alpheus Tyner as purchasing agent of the Patrons of Husbandry of Hancock county, we recommend him as a man of integrity and ability and entitled to your confidence and respect."

The following lodges were reported in April, 1874:

Blue River, John T. Coffin, master; B. B. Binford, secretary.

Eden, No. 469, E. B. Bragg, master; B. T. Cooper, secretary.

Philadelphia, No. 386, John E. Dye, master; T. J. Dawson, secretary.

White Haven, No. 924, James Mitchell, master; L. Bussell, secretary.

Fortville, No. 528, J. S. Merrill, master; Charles P. Thomas, secretary.

Sugar Creek, No. 892, James Wilkinson, master; Weston Summerville, secretary.

Sugar Creek, No. 638, J. P. Murphy, master; T. J. Wilson, secretary.

Buck Creek, No. 509, I. S. Wright, master; B. F. Millard, secretary.

Cleveland, No. 343, G. W. Sample, master; I. Murdon, secretary.

Warrington, No. 591, J. M. Bundy, master; B. F. Reeves, secretary.

McCordsville, No. 431, Elias McCord, master; John Bells, secretary.

Palestine, No. 505, Uriah Low, master; Edward Schreiber, secretary.

Milners Corners, No. 764, W. G. Caldwell, master; William McKinsey, secretary.

Cumberland, No. 1045, Abner Newland, master; Thomas Furgason, secretary.

Shiloh, No. 319, J. F. Hackleman, master; Alpheus Tyner, secretary.

Brandywine, No. —, Harrison Wilkinson, master; F. M. Clark, secretary.

Union, No. 1389, J. Q. White, master; Andrew Williamson, secretary.

Vernon, No. 1378, A. P. Hastings, master; S. E. Collins, secretary.

Six Mile, No. 1629, Charles Fort, master; Daniel Loudenback, secretary.

At this time the Grange of Hancock county had a membership of over one thousand and five hundred. The organization took an interest in general and economic matters, such as the development of farms, the beautifying of the county, the school system, taxation and, finally, politics.

At a regular meeting of the county council at the Grange hall in Greenfield, on April 4, 1874, the advisability of nominating a county ticket was considered. It was at this meeting, too, that the council expressed its disapproval of the frequent changes in the use of text books and adopted a resolution in relation thereto. Other matters were presented, but there was a special interest in this meeting, because the question as to whether the Grange should enter the political arena was to be determined. The notice that the advisability of nominating a county ticket was to be considered, in itself brought a large attendance. Soon after the meeting opened, Mr. Furry, of Sugar Creek township, offered the following resolution:

“Resolved, that a committee of five be appointed by the chair who shall,

without delay, issue an address, accompanied by a call for a mass convention of those ACTUALLY engaged in agricultural pursuits (not to nominate a ticket), but for a free consultation on all matters of interest to them. Such convention may organize and perform all rules necessary to a nominating convention at a future day."

J. H. White submitted the following as an amendment to the above resolution: "That the committee take into consideration the propriety of calling such convention, and report at the next regular meeting of this council."

The amendment, however, was not entirely satisfactory to a number, and William Lewis, of Jackson township, submitted the following as a substitute:

"Resolved, that this council instruct each Grange to elect one delegate for each twenty members or fraction thereof, to meet at the court house in Greenfield, three weeks from today at 10 o'clock a. m., to make their nominating ticket."

The voting began, in the course of which Mr. Lewis's substitute was first lost. Then Mr. White's amendment was lost, and finally the original resolution was defeated. This left the matter of a county ticket undecided. The council adjourned, to meet again on April 18, 1874. Nothing was done at the second meeting, and the matter does not seem to have come up again until at a special meeting of the county council held at Greenfield on July 18, 1874. At this meeting George Furry introduced the following resolution:

"Believing the time has fully come when the agricultural and industrial interests of the county (judging from the past) cannot reasonably expect redress and protection from either of the present existing parties: therefore,

"Resolved, by the Hancock County Council, Patrons of Husbandry, this July 18, 1874, that there be an election called of the agricultural and industrial classes in the several townships in said county, on the last Saturday in July, between the hours of one and four o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing delegates to a county convention—one delegate for each one hundred votes polled at the last general election, and one for each fractional part thereof; said delegates to meet in the town of Greenfield in said county on the first Saturday in August next, at one o'clock A. M., then and there to proceed to nominate a county ticket of competent, faithful, temperate and honest men, irrespective of their connection with any political, religious or social order—men who will unflinchingly stand by in sympathy with the industrial interests of the county, strictly adhering to the principles which should

characterize every patron; that the nomination should seek the man and the man be nominated."

The report of the vote of the council on this resolution was as follows: Yeas—T. E. Bentley, R. P. Andis, William Lewis, Aaron Foster, A. J. Lee, A. L. Ogg, Burd Lacy, J. S. Merrill, George Furry, George L. Judkins, L. D. Milburn, E. T. Chandler, Aquilla Grist. Nays—I. A. Curry, T. J. Dawson, Smith McCord, William Frost, T. B. Miller, J. H. White, R. J. Moore, James Finnell, John E. Dye.

George L. Judkins moved to reconsider the vote adopting this resolution. His motion was seconded, and entertained by the president, who submitted it to the council, whereupon there was a bolt from the room to prevent its passage. Capt. Adams L. Ogg asked for a call of the house, which, after being made, showed that a quorum was lacking. The council then adjourned, to meet in regular session on the first Saturday in August, 1874. Under the rules of the council the motion to reconsider stood for action at the next regular meeting.

Two days later, on July 20, 1874, printed hand bills were scattered broadcast over the county, of which the following is a copy:

"TAKE NOTICE

"The Hancock County Council, Patrons of Husbandry, have called upon the voters of the agricultural and industrial classes generally, to assemble at their respective townships on Saturday, July 25, 1874, to organize an independent party, and to name there all things calculated to release us from the burdens of extravagant and bad government.

"MANY VOTERS."

Pursuant to the above notice, a number of men assembled at the court house, on July 25, but the convention lacked unity and coherence. The leaders in the convention seemed to be Capt. Adams L. Ogg, George Furry and Thomas E. Bentley. Although the motion had carried on July 18, 1874, in favor of an independent county ticket, it caused much dissatisfaction in the Grange. On August 29, another reform or independent convention was held at Greenfield, at which both a county central committee was appointed and a county ticket nominated. The names of the committeemen as well as of the candidates have been set out in the chapter on politics.

The following resolutions which stood as its platform give a good idea of the reforms advocated:

"Resolved, that the man receiving the nomination for representative in said convention shall unhesitatingly pledge himself to a speedy repeal of the

late salary grab of the last Legislature, and pledge himself, so far as he may be able, to reduce to a fair and reasonable basis, the salaries and fees of all state, county and school officers, to abolish the office of county school superintendent and many other offices that are useless burdens to the people.

"Resolved, that, in view of the fact that the county officers elected this year are by law liable to receive the salaries and fees as prescribed by the present law, therefore the said convention shall not tender to any man the nomination for either of the county offices, who will not pledge himself that if elected to any office he will faithfully perform the duty of such office for the following named reduced salary:

"Clerk	\$1,200.00
Treasurer	1,200.00
Auditor	1,200.00
Sheriff	1,200.00
Recorder (for each deed)	1.00
County Commissioners, per day	3.00
Trustees, per day	2.00
County Assessor, per day	2.00
Members of the Legislature, per day	5.00

"Resolved, that in case the above named officers should be elected by said independent convention, they shall faithfully collect all fees subject to the several offices under the present law, and all such money over and above the above named salaries shall be given in charge of the county commissioners as a county fund, subject to their disposal for the actual benefit of the county.

"Resolved, that we favor the election of a district prosecutor, who has the ability within himself to conduct the interests of the state in criminal courts without employing assistance, except in very extreme and complicated cases, and then only a reasonable and stated fee."

Up to this time, the Grange had flourished in the county. Farmers took a general interest in it, and good seems to have been accomplished. Its advent into politics, however, was its undoing. The ties of party were stronger than the ties of the order, and within the next year or two it lost rapidly in numbers and influence. Within three or four years it became practically extinct. We hear of it again on January 9, 1879, when the following notice was inserted in the local papers, showing that an effort had been made to revive it, and that new officers had been elected and installed:

"The Grange has been in a feeble condition for some time past, and has

only been meeting occasionally. It has been rejuvenated and the members have resolved to hold regular meetings. With this purpose the following officers have been elected and installed for the ensuing year: Worshipful master, David S. Gooding; overseer, Alfred Potts; secretary, William Fries; assistant steward, H. C. Willett; chaplain, E. R. Gant; secretary, R. D. Cooper; gate keeper, A. Little; treasurer, Hiram Rhue; trustees, R. D. Cooper, W. Collyer and J. W. Comstock, and committee on relief, William Sears, A. Little and Eli R. Gant."

A good social spirit was fostered among the members of the Grange. Picnics and other gatherings were held from time to time, of which we have at least one detailed report. This is a "write up" in the *Hancock Democrat* of a county picnic, held on June 20, 1874. Each lodge was invited to "come clad in regalia and bring full baskets." The *Democrat* may not have looked with favor upon the entrance of the Grange into politics. Such a step at least could not be helpful to the Democracy of the county, but following is the report of the picnic:

"By far the largest number of people, men, women and children, we have seen in Greenfield for many a day was on the occasion of the Grangers' picnic on Saturday last. The people came in early from all parts of the county, and at 10 o'clock a procession was formed by Capt. A. L. Ogg and numerous assistants, and marched (headed by the Greenfield Cornet Band) to O'Donnell's beautiful grove, west of town, to enjoy together, in a good old-fashioned way, a festive day, free from the cares and strifes of life, to hear enumerated their many and grievous wrongs, and the best manner of their redress; to listen to eloquent dissertations of best means of freeing labor from the bondage of capital, and to have demonstrated to them the great advantage the manufacturer has over the consumer. The procession was a fine display of the bone and sinew, nearly every Grange in the county being represented, all wearing the modest regalia of the order, while above them waved their banners, bearing appropriate mottoes, such as 'We have no litigation in the Grange,' 'Love, friendship and charity,' 'We oppose the salary grab,' 'We buy direct from manufacturers,' 'We are opposed to monopoly,' and 'United we stand.'

"Appropriate addresses were made by Messrs. Crouch, of Indianapolis; Pendleton, of Johnson county, and James, of Grant county.

"The meeting was in all respects a grand success, and the horny-handed sons of toil are entitled to great credit for the very orderly and gentlemanly manner in which they conducted themselves during the entire day. All their baskets were well filled with the substantials of life, and all left well satisfied with the day's pleasure."

FARMERS' MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

During the latter eighties this movement swept over the state, and lodges were organized in all parts of the county. Meetings were usually held in the school houses, and the farmers of the community "joined." The "joining" seems to have been the most of it. Its purpose and organization were similar to the Grange, but very little seems to have been accomplished by the order. The initiation of new members afforded much amusement. Stories are still extant of what "happened" on those occasions. The mere mention of the "F. M. B. A.'s" always brings a smile to the faces of those who were familiar with its mysteries.

FARMERS' INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

Foreign insurance companies had operated for many years in the county. But in the latter seventies there was a feeling current among people that they themselves could protect their property cheaper than it was protected by the old-line companies. On June 12, 1876, a number of farmers associated themselves together for this purpose. William Marsh was elected president of the company; B. F. Luse, vice-president; Samuel B. Hill, secretary and treasurer. One director was also appointed from each township. On November 4, 1878, this association was incorporated under the name of "Farmers' Insurance Association of Hancock County." Its object, as stated in the articles of incorporation, was "to insure property, buildings and personal property in buildings, against loss or damage by fire or lightning." As to membership in the company, the article of incorporation provided, "any person owning some property in Hancock county, by paying an initiation fee of five dollars, may become a lifetime member," subject to withdrawal or forfeiture. Money was to be raised by assessment after loss. The incorporators of the company were, Joseph Barrett, Elihu Coffin, Jr., William Fries, George Kinder, Henry S. Wales, George W. Reeves, John F. Candell, Isaiah A. Curry, N. D. Coffin, James Parnell, Henry Loudonback, J. F. Coffin, John Hunt, Lewis C. Jessup, John R. Cowden, William Brooks, John H. White, John T. Duncan, Jacob Slifer, Wellington Collyer, Joseph L. Binford, Jonathan Jessup, Daniel R. Loudonback, Jesse Cook, Robert W. Davis, James H. Anderson, Richard Frost, John H. Hagans, Levi Jessup, T. E. Bentley, Samuel B. Hill, Charles H. Fort, B. F. Luse.

Since the organization of the company, the following men have served as president: William Marsh, S. S. Boots, John H. White, Thomas Mints, William Elsbury.

William Elsbury has been president of the company since 1896. The fol-

lowing men have also acted as secretary and treasurer: Samuel B. Hill, who served until about 1886 or 1887. He was followed by John E. Dye, who served five or six years. Dr. Dye was followed by A. V. B. Sample, who served a year or two, until he was elected clerk of the Hancock circuit court. Mr. Sample was then followed by Mr. Dye, who served another year. Mr. Dye was followed by Benton L. Barrett, in 1896, who served until 1914. At present I. H. Day is secretary and treasurer of the company.

The books of the company have been destroyed a time or two and it is difficult to get exact historical information. The following table, however, made from the assessment sheets and notices sent to members at the dates indicated, give a fair idea of the amount of business that the company has transacted during the past ten years:

Date	Losses and Claims Filed	Number of Members
March, 1906	\$2,193.55.....	
August, 1906	2,729.78.....	1604
March, 1907	2,713.80.....	
August, 1907	2,748.95.....	1612
August, 1908	2,554.04.....	1621
August, 1909	1,051.57.....	1616
January, 1910	6,409.00.....	1583
August, 1910	3,775.05.....	1568
August, 1911	3,573.51.....	
February, 1912	4,406.30.....	
March, 1913	2,567.16.....	1238
August, 1913	6,006.35.....	1210
August, 1914	2,022.18.....	1180
August, 1915	4,904.81.....	

The report made by the secretary and treasurer on Saturday, October 9, 1915, showed the total receipts for the fiscal year ending October 7, 1915, \$14,199.17; disbursements, \$5,541.31; balance on hands, \$8,657.86. The present officers are: William Elsbury, president; R. B. Binford, vice-president; I. H. Day, secretary and treasurer.

DETECTIVE COMPANIES.

The first effort to organize a detective company in the county was made in the fall of 1876. On September 8, 1876, articles of incorporation for the "Police Association of Hancock and Shelby Counties," were filed with the

board of commissioners of Hancock county. These articles had been drawn under an old law enacted in 1852. The board of commissioners refused to take any action on the articles for the reason that the law under which they were drawn had been repealed.

On January 30, 1877, other articles of incorporation were drawn, in which the corporation was named as "The Hancock and Shelby Police Force." These articles were drawn under a law enacted in 1865 and were recorded in the Miscellaneous Record in the office of the county recorder in Hancock county. The object of the association, as stated in the articles of incorporation, was "the apprehension of horse thieves and other felons and for the mutual protection and indemnity against the acts of such horse thieves and other felons." The association was to continue for a term of two years. Its members were practically all from the southern part of Hancock and the northern part of Shelby counties.

From all that can be learned at this time, this association did not accomplish very much. Within another decade, however, there was a general organization of the county for the purpose as stated in the articles above.

Under the Voluntary Association act, the Buck Creek Township Horse Thief Detective Company was organized in 1888 and since that time the following companies have been incorporated under this or later acts:

Name	Organized	Members.
Buck Creek Township Horse Thief Detective Company.....	1888.....	19
McCordsville Horse Thief Detective Company	1888.....	90
Hancock Horse Thief Detective Company	1888.....	300
Sugar Creek Horse Thief Detective Company	1891.....	
Brandywine Horse Thief Detective Company	1893.....	80
Eden Horse Thief Detective Company	1894.....	
Fortville Horse Thief Detective Company	1897.....	225
Carrollton Horse Thief Detective Company	1898.....	45
Wilkinson Horse Thief Detective Company	1899.....	44
New Palestine Horse Thief Detective Company	1900.....	95
Milners Corner Horse Thief Detective Company	1902.....	
Willow Horse Thief Detective Company	1902.....	21
Gem Horse Thief Detective Company	1908.....	135

The purpose of all of these companies, as stated in the articles of association, is "to detect and apprehend horse thieves and other felons and for mutual protection and indemnity against the acts of such horse thieves and

felons." The earlier companies were incorporated for a period of fifty years, but later the law was changed and the companies organized since that time, or that have re-organized since that time, are now incorporated on a perpetual basis. The primary purpose of the organization of these companies is the apprehension of horse thieves and other felons. In this the companies have been very successful. All of the local companies are units in the state organization, and the combined efforts of all units have made the property which they seek to protect, practically safe. There are very few farmers or others in the county owning horses but who are members of the local horse thief detective companies.

NATURAL GAS.

Prior to the fall of 1886 gas had been found at Muncie, Noblesville and Tipton. This indicated the existence of an extensive field immediately to our north and naturally aroused discussion as to the probability of finding gas in Hancock county. Montgomery Marsh was one of the chief agitators who aroused interest in the gas question. An effort was made during the fall of 1886 to raise funds with which to drill a well. By January 1, 1887, eight hundred dollars had been subscribed. The Greenfield Gas and Oil Company was incorporated and a contract was let for drilling the first well to M. H. Porter. The work began in April, 1887, under the immediate supervision of a Mr. Yeagley, driller. As reported in the local papers, the first evidence of gas was found on Monday, April 28, 1887. Before reaching Trenton rock it burned to a height of twelve feet. Trenton rock was reached at a depth of nine hundred and eighty feet. After drilling into Trenton rock to a depth of four feet the flow of gas was so strong that it became difficult to get water down to mix with the broken rock to bring it up. It was let down in a pump and the drilling was continued to a depth of thirteen feet into Trenton rock, when, as reported in the local papers, "the drill was raised up and the rope went spinning around at lightning speed, and then a great volume of gas and rock accompanied with a roaring noise came to the surface. The derrick was crowded with people and Driller Yeagley shouted, 'All go!'—and they did. They left the derrick by all possible means of escape, some of them bursting out through the boards one inch thick."

The work was a success. The well was a "gusher." It burned to a great height and the reflection of its light could be seen on the skies for a distance of twelve or fifteen miles in all directions from Greenfield. Of course, it created a great deal of excitement all over the county. It was mentioned in the newspapers of all the surrounding county seats. Although

it was in fact a great discovery for Greenfield, the whole affair was not without its humorous side. The following item appeared in the *Shelbyville Times*:

“Greenfield is like the boy with the penny and without pockets. It has a ‘gusher’ on its hands and does not know what to do with it.”

To this the *Hancock Democrat* replied: “We regret exceedingly that we cannot return the compliment. The ‘gusher’ will be taken care of and the wishes of the citizens of Greenfield fully accommodated, and in addition we might loan our neighbor a sufficient amount of the wasted article to supply the wants of his thrifty city.”

Such items appeared frequently in the local papers and added spice to the good fortunes of the people in different communities. But the first well at Greenfield was not only an object of interest to local people. Special excursions were run over the Pennsylvania line and people came in numbers to see it.

The log of this well showed the following strata of earth through the first seven hundred and thirty-five feet, as reported in the local papers:

Clay	25 feet
Quicksand and gravel	15 feet
Hard, fine and blue clay	40 feet
Sand and gravel	30 feet
Blue and gray clay	70 feet
Coarse gravel	20 feet
Fine sand	5 feet
Drift deposits, timbers, and petrified stone.....	10 feet
Hard limestone	65 feet
Slate	17 feet
Limestone	68 feet
Slate and shale	400 feet

Trenton rock was reached at a depth of nine hundred and eighty feet. This well was located north of Fifth street and west of State street, a short distance northwest of where Dr. W. A. Justice now lives.

Before gas was found in the first well a second company was organized and subscriptions were taken for a second well. With the success of the first well drilling began in all parts of the county and a number of gas companies were organized in rural communities for the purpose of drilling wells for private use. Other companies were organized for the purpose of piping the gas to Greenfield and surrounding cities and selling it to consumers. Below

is given a list of the companies that were organized and the dates of their incorporation :

Greenfield Gas and Oil Company.....	1886
Citizens' Gas Company.....	1887
New Palestine Natural Gas Company.....	1887
Charlottesville Natural Gas Company.....	1888
Fortville Natural Gas and Oil Company.....	1888
McCordsville Natural Gas and Oil Company.....	1888
Central Gas Company	1889
Maxwell Natural Gas Company.....	1889
Madison and Hancock Natural Gas and Oil Company, 1889	
People's Gas Company.....	1889
Rock's Natural Gas and Oil Company.....	1889
Wilkinson Natural Gas Company.....	1889
National Gas Company.....	1890
Independent Natural Gas and Oil Company.....	1890
Mundon Gas Company.....	1890
Mohawk Natural Gas Company.....	1890
Pigeon Roost Natural Gas and Oil Company.....	1890
People's Gas Company of Rushville.....	1890
Westland Natural Gas Company.....	1890
Western Grove Natural Gas Company.....	1891
Sugar Creek Gas Company.....	1891
Pleasant Hill Natural Gas Company.....	1891
Davis Gas Company.....	
McCordsville Natural Gas Company.....	1892
Cushman Natural Gas Company.....	1892
Citizens' Natural Gas, Oil and Water Company.....	1892
Fortville Mutual Natural Gas and Oil Company.....	1892
Dry Branch Natural Gas Company.....	1892
Mutual Gas Company.....	1892
Nameless Creek Natural Gas Company.....	1893
California Natural Gas Company.....	1893
Hanna & Masters.....	1893
Vernon Natural Gas and Oil Company.....	1895
Shady Grove Natural Gas and Oil Company.....	1897
White Haven Natural Gas and Oil Company.....	1899
American Oil and Gas Company.....	1900

Shiloh Natural Gas Company.....	1901
Maxwell Citizens' Gas and Oil Company.....	1902
Citizens' Gas Company of Wilkinson.....	1903
Prairie Branch Natural Gas Company.....	1903
Fortville Oil and Gas Company.....	1904
Jackson Township Natural Gas and Oil Company...	1904
Brandywine Gas Company.....	1913

Wells were also drilled by other corporations, including the Southern Indiana Gas Company and the Consumers' Gas Trust Company. Some of the above companies put down but one well for private use, while others drilled a number of wells. In 1890, three years after the drilling of the first well, the tax duplicate showed the following wells in the county, with their general location: Westland, one; Charlottesvile, one; Warrington, one; Wilkinson, one; Willow Branch, one; Maxwell, one; Swamp Creek, one; Milner's Corner, one; Eden, one; Shelbyville Pipe Line, ten; Barrett's Corner, one; Mingle's Corner, one; Fortville, three; McCordsville, one; Greenfield Gas Company, four; Kirkville, one; Martindale Syndicate, two; Nail Works, Greenfield, one; People's Gas Company, Greenfield, three. Total, thirty-six.

New wells continued to be drilled in the county during the following years, while the flow of gas in the older wells ceased. It would be difficult, if not impossible, at this time even to estimate the number of wells that have been drilled for gas since 1887. There is hardly a section, however, that has not had one or more wells drilled upon it, except in Sugar Creek and Buck Creek townships. Gas was found in such small quantities in these townships that it was unprofitable.

The pressure of the first wells, as reported by the state geologist, ran from two hundred and fifty pounds to three hundred and twenty-five pounds. During the following years the pressure was reported by the state geologist, as follows: 1893, 250 pounds; 1895, 210 pounds; 1896, 185 pounds; 1897, 150 to 200 pounds, depending upon condition and age of wells.

For several years after this there was a general decrease in the pressure of the wells from eighteen to twenty pounds annually. The pressure now is very low and pumping stations have been installed to force the gas into Greenfield and into the surrounding cities within the gas belt. It is used for cooking and in special heaters during the cool weather of the spring and fall. The pressure is no longer sufficient to furnish heat during the cold winter months.

When gas was first discovered there was a general feeling that the supply would never be exhausted. The pressure was strong enough to blow the top off of a stove and it was used extravagantly and wastefully. It has been humorously remarked that when the house became too warm doors and windows were thrown open instead of turning off the gas. Hence the people of this day are lacking in the fuel that might still have been abundant had it not been used so wastefully. The discovery of gas, of course, had a great influence on the people of the county. Greenfield, especially, entered upon a great boom. Glass factories, stove foundries, nail factories, and other concerns came to the city and stayed for a period of years while the gas pressure remained strong. Wilkinson and Shirley, too, profited in a similar manner by the discovery of gas.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

The county fairs were helpful in setting before the people the best of all products that the county produced. The fairs, however, exhibited only results, throwing little light on scientific methods that produced these results. It was the realization of just this need, the need of more accurate and scientific knowledge among the great mass of farmers, that gave rise to farmers' institutes.

The first meeting of the farmers' institute of Hancock county was held at the Masonic hall at Greenfield on January 20-21, 1890. Marion Steele acted as president of the meeting. Following is the program of the two days:

MONDAY.

Management of Horses and Other Stock on the Farm.....	D. L. Thomas
Mistakes in Wheat Culture.....	Professor Latta, of Purdue
Dairy Farming	C. L. Hall
Growth of Sweet Corn, Peas, etc., for Canning Factory.....	
.....	——— McConnell, of Indianapolis
Poultry	Mrs. V. P. Binford

TUESDAY.

Potato Culture	Marion Steele
Sheep Husbandry	Col. S. I. Gray
Culture of Sugar Cane.....	Christopher Fields
Mistakes in Agriculture and Horticulture	Sylvester Johnson
Drainage	Professor Latta

The meeting of the agricultural people of the county gave them an opportunity of expressing themselves upon a number of matters of interest to them, and before adjournment they adopted the following series of resolutions:

"Resolved, that we recognize the necessity and value of organization among farmers, and heartily advise all farmers that attend, to increase the intelligence, improve the methods, and heighten the success of agricultural classes.

"2. That we favor a permanent association for institute work in this county and believe that the continuance of the Hancock County Agricultural and Horticultural Society, broadening its scope so far as may be necessary for this purpose, would be the most feasible plan of organization.

"3. That we endorse the act of the last general assembly in making an appropriation for farmers' institutes, and favor a further appropriation to continue the work.

"4. That we favor a revision of our present dog law that will give better encouragement to sheep husbandry.

"5. That we favor a reduction of salaries of public officers to correspond with present conditions, and recommend the passage of laws that will effect such a reduction and convert all fees into the public treasury.

"6. That we are opposed to trusts and combines to control prices regardless of the laws of supply and demand and respectfully urge legislation looking to their suppression and control by law.

"7. That we recommend the publication of these resolutions in our county papers and request the secretary to send copies of the same to our representatives in the state Legislature.

"8. That we extend our thanks to the chairman and local management and to the speakers and musicians who have donated their time and efforts in behalf of the institute, and to the railroad companies for reducing rates to this meeting.

"WILL B. WALKER,

"B. F. STINGER,

"J. F. COFFIN,

"Committee."

Since the meeting of 1890 sessions of the institute have been held each year just before or immediately after holidays. Upon at least two occasions summer sessions have also been held. The programs given from year to year have included every phase of farm life. Grains, stock, cattle, sheep, hogs, fruits, in fact everything that pertains to farm life, has been discussed by experts or by people who have given thought to such subjects. The insti-

tutes from year to year have also given the farmers an opportunity to make their wishes known, touching upon any question that might be before the public. As will be observed from the resolutions, etc., inserted herein, our people have expressed themselves upon current questions and a review of these expressions ought to be a source of pride to the county.

In 1897, when the compulsory education law was before the general assembly, the farmers' institute at Greenfield adopted resolutions asking the Legislature to enact such a law.

At their meeting on January 16-17, 1900, when the rural free delivery question was before the people they expressed themselves in favor of this measure. At the same meeting they encouraged the organization of township institutes and expressed themselves in favor of better roads. All of these matters were embodied in the following resolutions:

"Resolved, that the farmers of Hancock county, in institute assembled, do hereby express themselves in favor of the establishment of rural mail routes in Hancock county whenever and wherever practicable and we consider the establishment of such mail routes practicable at this time.

"Resolved, that we will organize township institutes as aids to the county institute, to which we may look forward with pleasure.

"Resolved, that we will make better roads so that it will be a pleasure to travel on them in attending these institutes, and that we respectfully request the citizens of Greenfield to take as much interest in them as they do in any day of any political campaign, and that they hang out the old flag of our country and let it wave during the entire session."

The attendance at this institute, as reported at the time, was as follows: First forenoon, 225; first afternoon, 350; evening, 340; second forenoon, 375; second afternoon, 450.

The encouragement given by the county institute to the organization of township institutes was not without results. In 1901 a township institute was held at Fortville, and in 1902 at Wilkinson. Since then they have been conducted in other townships also.

Although the farmers had previously expressed themselves in favor of better roads, a more definite resolution was adopted in 1903, suggesting a method of procuring better roads. The sentiment of the farmers upon the liquor traffic found expression in their resolutions. At this institute it was decided to combine the sessions of the ladies and gentlemen. Since this time the ladies and gentlemen have prepared the programs of the institute jointly and joint sessions have been held. The following resolutions were adopted at the institute of 1903:

"Resolved, that we favor a law that will permit the citizens of each road district to elect their own road supervisors, and we also favor a law that will require the citizens to work the roads where the supervisor orders.

"Resolved, that the supreme court of the United States having declared that a greater amount of crime and misery is traceable to the use of ardent spirits than to any other cause, we hereby declare our hostility to the liquor traffic and favor its abolition in order that the expense of government may be curtailed and taxes thereby decreased, that the earning power of both capital and labor may be enhanced and that the purity of the home and the sobriety of the people be preserved.

"Resolved, that, owing to the inconveniences of holding separate sessions composed of ladies and gentlemen, we recommend that future sessions of the institute be held jointly, and we also recommend that lady directors be appointed to assist in preparing a program."

On July 11, 1905, a summer session of the institute was held at the court house in Greenfield, and in 1906 another summer session was held at the Goble fruit farm. Quite a large number of the farmers attended these sessions, especially the session at the Goble fruit farm, which was given very largely to the study of horticulture.

Following the passage of the Nicholson bill in 1908, the farmers of the county took occasion to commend the Legislature for its action on this bill. They also pledged themselves to the support of a measure which would make liquor packages in interstate commerce subject to the laws of the state into which they were being sent. These resolutions were as follow:

"Resolved, that we commend the General Assembly of the state of Indiana for its action in supporting the preliminary steps in the great movement of temperance by passing the Nicholson law, the Moore law, and the Search and Seizure law, and as farmers of this section of Indiana, we stand ever ready to advance morality, common decency, and the protection of our homes and families from the arch enemy, alcohol; be it

"Resolved, that this institute stands pledged to the support of the Littlefield-Carmack interstate commerce bill, providing for the submission of interstate liquor packages to the laws of the state to which they have been consigned."

The session of the farmers' institute in 1909 was held while the Legislature had under consideration the repeal of the county local option law. Our people were opposed to the repeal of this law and so expressed themselves in the following resolutions:

"Resolved, that for the preservation of the sacredness of the home in

Indiana, for the sake of sterling manhood of the fathers, and in defense of the never-dying love of the devoted mother, and for the preservation of our sons and daughters, that we are opposed to any institution or business that degrades the home or human race; therefore we demand that the county local option law be permitted to remain on the statute books until it is given a trial."

On September 1, 1909, a farmers' excursion went to Purdue. Many of the farmers of the county took advantage of this opportunity to see what the great agricultural college of the state was really doing.

At the meeting in February, 1910, a series of resolutions was adopted in which the farmers expressed themselves on a variety of topics:

"Resolved, by the farmers of Hancock county in institute assembled:

"First, that we are proud of our calling and propose to do all in our power to place it upon a still higher plane of usefulness and influence in the years that shall pass away.

"Second, we point with pride to the rapid improvement of the farmer and his family, intellectually, socially, and morally in the past few years, much of which is due to the just and fair remuneration he has received for his daily toil.

"Third, that being citizens and taxpayers, we have a right to a vital interest in all matters of government that affect either the material or moral welfare of the whole population of the country.

"Fourth, that as husbands and fathers who love our families and our homes as we love our lives, we are steadfastly and forever opposed to any custom, law, institution, or business whose tendency and effect is to debase and degrade the children of men, and as the abolition of the saloons in Hancock county has removed from our midst one of the greatest evil influences that lead men astray, we are unalterably opposed to the repeal of the county local option law and demand its rigid and impartial enforcement.

"Fifth, whereas there is an increasing tendency for the creation of new offices and commissions, and of office seekers, after elected, to want salaries increased;

"Resolved, that we do not favor the increase of offices and commissions and are opposed to the increase of salaries until good men refuse to fill and accept offices at the present salaries.

"Sixth, as our further influence as agriculturists depends upon the kind of farms we have and the kind of men and women who farm them, be it

"Resolved, that as farmers we use our best efforts in the care, convenience and beautifying of our country homes, and the care and influence in the educational and moral training of our children by encouraging our rural schools and churches.

"That as courts and juries are very expensive, we urge the settling of differences and disputes by arbitration.

"That we realize the great good our state university at Purdue is doing toward education, which better prepares the younger generation to meet the future needs of our country," etc.

In 1910, township farmers' institutes were held at Shirley, Eden, Fortville, New Palestine and Charlottesville. The most of these township institutes have been maintained since that time. In 1913 a "Purdue Short Course" was given at Fortville. In 1914 arrangements were made for bringing a similar train from Purdue to Greenfield with exhibits of grains, live stock, etc., and lecturers who discussed the exhibits as well as other topics. In January, 1915, a resolution was adopted in favor of the appointment of a county agent as provided for by the act of 1915.

One cannot follow the history of the Hancock county farmers' institutes during the past twenty-five years without feeling that the agricultural people of this county have given expression to ideals that were pure and lofty. In every endeavor they have been progressive; in all the resolutions adopted there is not a single reactionary note. Every position that has been taken on questions presented makes for purer homes and better living in the county.

The following are the men who have acted as president of the farmers' institute and the dates of their election as far as it has been possible to make the list complete. A number of the men served two or more years: Marion Steele, 1890; J. F. Coffin, 1892; D. H. Goble, 1896; Alonzo Tyner, 1898; George Walker, 1900; Vard Finnell, 1902; Vard Finnell, 1903; E. C. Martindale, 1904; E. C. Martindale, 1905; George Walker, 1906; Joshua H. Barrett, 1907; Richard Hagans, 1909; Thad Snow, George Walker, 1910; John H. Souder, 1911; Walter K. Boyd, 1913; Ward Parnell, 1914.

Since 1911 Isaac H. Day has been elected president of the board composed of the presidents of the township institutes. All funds appropriated by law for the use of the farmers' institutes have been drawn in his name.

STORMS, CYCLONES, ETC.

Hancock county cannot be said to lie within a storm region, yet on several occasions within the last forty years a few destructive cyclones have passed over the county. On June 5, 1880, such a storm passed over Sugar Creek and Brandywine townships. On July 1, 1880, another cyclone passed over Jackson and Brown townships, carrying away fences and doing much damage to the crops. On May 12, 1886, a destructive cyclone passed over Wilkinson.

On May 27, 1888, another storm passed over the northern part of Sugar Creek township and through Center and Jackson townships. The barn of Chris Reasner, of Sugar Creek, was blown down. The roof of the Ellis school house, east of Greenfield, was taken off and left hanging in the top of a tree near by. Cultivators standing in the fields south of Gem were blown as far as forty feet from where they had been left, and many gas well derricks around Greenfield were blown down. Many other buildings in the path of the storm were also seriously damaged.

The most destructive cyclone that has ever passed over the county probably came on June 25, 1902. It will never be forgotten by those who lived within its course. The portion of the county receiving the greatest damage extended from McCordsville eastward and south. All crops, including corn, wheat and oats, within its track, were completely destroyed. Much of the straw was whipped into the ground and covered with dirt by the rain that followed. Much of the corn was broken off level with the ground and the rest of it lay flat. There were few buildings of any kind within its range that were not seriously damaged and by far the greater number were practically destroyed. Orchards and forest trees were broken down, while the rails from fences were carried for long distances through the air. A funeral was being held at Cleveland, at which A. V. B. Sample, former clerk of the Hancock circuit court and a prominent teacher during his earlier life, was killed. This storm worked a great hardship upon tenants, whose crops in many instances were completely destroyed and who had nothing left with which to pay their rent.

EPIDEMICS.

An epidemic of smallpox in Buck Creek township in 1847 is discussed in the chapter on the "Practice of Medicine."

Since that time contagious diseases have frequently appeared in the county. In fact hardly a school year has passed without the appearance of some one or other of such diseases. During the winter of 1881-82, however, smallpox was quite prevalent in the county, as well as in the state.

On February 1, 1882, the county board of health of Hancock county adopted the following rules governing vaccination, which had been adopted by the state board of health on January 1, 1882:

1. After January 1, 1882, no person until after they have been successfully vaccinated shall be admitted into any public or private school or institution of learning within this state, either in the capacity of teacher or pupil, and all persons admitted therein shall present to the principal thereof the

certificate of a reputable physician as to the fact of their being successfully vaccinated.

2. It shall be the duty of all unvaccinated persons within this state to be successfully vaccinated within sixty days from January 1, 1882. And all unvaccinated persons coming into this state shall be required to be vaccinated within sixty days after coming into the state.

3. All children born within this state shall be successfully vaccinated within twelve months after birth. All vaccinations shall be with reliable bovine virus.

The county board of health also adopted the following specific rule relating to Hancock county:

"After March 3, 1882, all who attend the schools in any capacity will be required to furnish a certificate of successful vaccination from a reputable physician. School boards and township trustees are required to suspend all pupils after March 3, 1882, who have not complied with the rules of the health boards in reference to vaccination."

These rules created more or less excitement in the county, and at least a few of our citizens gave expression to their feelings through the columns of the local papers. The following is an illustration from Green township:

"Editor Democrat: I wish to say a few words to the doctors of Greenfield about vaccination to save them from ruin and destruction; that will be their fate as sure as they attempt to enforce this law, as law they call it. Our forefathers fought for freedom and independence, and why not we? As we do not propose to be ruled by a king, as they would like to be called, especially Dr. Howard, who is the foreman of the ring. There are five hundred men ready now to come forward and show them that the giant powder was not exhausted at New Palestine. As this vaccination is just to put in the doctors' pockets a little more money, we want them to know we mean business, sink or swim. As almost half of this county have to work for the pittance of fifty cents a day it is about all they can do to keep starvation from their doors when they have families to support. But still, you have got to pay Mr. Doctor fifty cents a piece for vaccination. And now, Mr. Editor, to make a long story short, we will say the first man that is fined they had better say their prayers for there is always a stopping place. Please print and save trouble."

But not everybody in Green township felt just like the writer, as may be seen from the following paragraph taken from the Eden items:

"We noticed in the last number of the Democrat that there is a prospect of a war to be waged against the M. D.'s of Greenfield if they attempt to

discharge their duties as prescribed by the state board of health and enacted by the Legislature of the state of Indiana. How could such an army of men, five hundred strong, be mustered into service from such a township as Green, which only contains about three hundred voters? Rise up, my little man, and put your John Hancock to your communication. Let us see your height. 'Are you so tall that you can stand like some steeple high, that while your feet are on the ground your hands could touch the sky?'

"Notwithstanding the terrific threat made by one of Green township's patriots last week in regard to vaccination, the giant powder has not been used as yet, no blood has been spilled for the sake of freedom or independence, nor has any poor soul as yet shuffled off this mortal coil at the hands of this liberty-loving people. But, on the contrary, the people through this part of Green township have cheerfully complied, like law-abiding citizens, with the requirements of the state board of health. When they go to beating up for volunteers they need not come to Eden."

In 1902 a serious epidemic of smallpox broke out at Greenfield. A pest-house was erected south of the city and east of State street, where a number of patients were treated by Dr. J. P. Black.

Early in the spring of 1914 smallpox in a light form broke out in different localities of the county. An order was issued by County Health Commissioner Dr. Joseph L. Allen requiring all school children to be vaccinated. There was again some opposition to the order, but by far the greater number of people complied therewith. The disease was so general in the county, however, that but few schools finished their regular terms, and in several townships they dismissed on different dates because of the absence of the pupils.

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

The Hancock County Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis was organized December 12, 1912, with the following officers: President, Joseph L. Allen; vice-president, Lucy H. Binford; secretary, Percy M. Gordon; treasurer, J. L. Smith; vice-presidents, Martha J. Elliott, Carthage, rural route No. 21; Edgar Hope, Greenfield, rural route No. 4; J. A. Fort, Willow; Mrs. J. P. Black, Greenfield; A. E. Curry, Greenfield, rural route No. 5; Cynthia Peacock, Charlottesville; Gertrude Ashcraft, Greenfield, rural route No. 4; J. W. Ray, Fortville.

Walter Hatfield, Miss Tillie New and Miss Selma Stephens have been elected to fill the vacancies caused by the death of James L. Smith, and the removal of Madames Gordon and Black, respectively, from the county. The

membership consists of thirty-two life members, one hundred annual contributing members, three hundred honorary members and ten advisory members.

The first work of the society was the selling of Red Cross Christmas seals, which netted fifty-three dollars and forty-nine cents. The society collected two hundred and seventy-seven dollars for the relief of flood sufferers in Indiana in 1913. It has had three patients in the state sanitarium at Rockville, Indiana.

The present officers are: President, Joseph L. Allen; vice-president, Lucy H. Binford; secretary, Tillie New; treasurer, Walter Hatfield.

HANCOCK COUNTY FEDERATION OF COUNTRY CLUBS.

A federation of the country clubs was effected in March, 1914, with the following officers: President, Mrs. Iduna M. Barrett, Greenfield; vice-president, Miss Edith J. Hunt, Charlottesville; secretary, Miss Hazel Parnell, Greenfield, rural route No. 3; treasurer, Mrs. Harry Porter, Morristown.

The object of the federation, as stated in the constitution, is the "consideration of questions pertaining to social, educational or literary matters and methods for the best culture and advancement of the county."

The charter members of the organization were as follow: County Literary Club (Blue River and Brandywine townships), 1903; Western Grove Woman's Club (Blue River township), 1910; Thursday Circle (Charlottesville), 1911; Klover Reading Klub (Brandywine township), 1912; Four Corners Society (Blue River township), 1912; Westland Ladies' Sunshine Club (Blue River township), 1913.

The Priscilla Club, organized in 1912 (Blue River township), united with the federation in the spring of 1915. There are several other country clubs that do not belong to the county federation.

NEWSPAPERS.

Following is a synopsis of the life of each newspaper published in the county since the date of its organization, as far as it has been possible to make the list complete. The *Home and School Visitor* and *The Independent Medical Investigator* are discussed elsewhere.

The Coon Skin was a Democratic sheet published at Greenfield by Joseph Chapman. John Hardin Scott, now eighty-six years of age, has a clear recollection of the paper in the political campaign of 1844. The publication of the *Coon Skin* was suspended not later than the outbreak of the Mexican War when Chapman enlisted.

The Greenfield Reveille, published January 1, 1845, by Jonathan H. Hunt as publisher, and James H. Hunt as editor and proprietor. It was a Whig organ, published weekly.

The Investigator, published at Greenfield in 1847 by Mitchell Vaughn; later by R. A. Riley. Riley was prominent in the county Democratic convention in 1845, and it is probable that the *Investigator* was a Democratic newspaper.

The Greenfield Spectator, published September 1, 1848, by John Myers; John D. Doughty, editor. The policy of the paper was expressed in prominent letters across the top of its front page, "Neutral in politics, devoted to literature, science, arts, agriculture, miscellany, markets, general intelligence, etc., etc." A large part of this paper was given to stories and poetry.

The Family Friend.—When the old court house was offered for sale in 1854 the county auditor was ordered by the county commissioners to advertise the sale thereof in the *Family Friend*. Mrs. Permelia Thayer has a clear recollection of the paper. It seems to have been similar to the *Greenfield Spectator*.

American Patriot was published in March, 1854, by J. P. Hinshaw. It was a four-page sheet, "independent in all things, neutral in none." It was devoted to "pure literature, morals, temperance in all things, agriculture, commercial and general intelligence." Its publication was suspended after a year or two.

The Greenfield Sentinel, a weekly newspaper published in 1855 by Thomas D. Walpole, and was later edited for a time by William Mitchell. Democratic.

The Hancock Democrat, published in 1859 by a stock company composed of Noble Warrum, D. S. Gooding, William R. West and George Y. Atkison. Judge Gooding was editor-in-chief for several years, and William Mitchell, local editor. Before the close of the Civil War William Mitchell assumed full control of the paper. John F. Mitchell took charge in 1876. John F. Mitchell, Jr., entered the firm in 1907. Has always been a Democratic newspaper except during the Civil War, when it became the county organ of the Union party. Now published by the William Mitchell Printing Company.

Constitution and Union, published in January, 1861, by Lee O. Harris. Publication suspended after about two months. Issued in the cause of preserving the National Union.

Family Visitor, published in 1864 by a man named Wright. Later trans-

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ferred to a Mr. Hinshaw. Seems to have been a sheet similar to the *Greenfield Spectator*, described above.

The Greenfield Commercial, Republican newspaper, published in 1867 by Amos Beeson; later by L. E. Rumrill. Was published for several years.

The Greenfield News, a weekly newspaper published during the seventies by William Walker and Walter Hartpence. Republican.

Greenfield Republican, Republican newspaper, published a short time during the seventies by D. B. Deem.

The Jeffersonian, published in June, 1878, by R. G. Strickland. Democratic. Bought in 1890 by Gus Morton and Charles Teel. Bought by Eugene Lewis in 1892 and name changed to *The Greenfield Herald*. Purchased in 1893 by S. S. Boots and shortly thereafter taken over by the Herald Publishing Company. Publication suspended about 1906.

The Greeufield Herald, Democratic; 1893, as stated above.

Greenfield Republican, a Republican newspaper, published in 1880 by Robison & Cooper. Later owned by Nixon, Henry Marsh and Robert Lynn. Purchased by W. S. Montgomery in May, 1888. Sold by Mr. Montgomery to Newton R. Spencer in February, 1910. Now published by Spencer Publishing Company.

The Tooth Pick, published for "forty days and forty nights" in 1885 by Harry G. Strickland, Noble Warrum, Jr., and R. E. Bragg. Humorous sheet. Printed on paper of various colors. Pony delivery. Daily. Published at *Jeffersonian* office.

The Tribune, daily, published at Greenfield by Howard Branham about 1888. Later by Charles Pauley and Austin Boots. At first independent in politics. Later had Democratic tendencies. Purchased by W. S. Montgomery, proprietor of the *Greenfield Republican* and *Daily Republican*. *Tribune* and *Daily Republican* merged under name of *The Tribune* about 1895.

Daily Republican.—Daily Republican sheet, published by W. S. Montgomery in November, 1893, and merged with *The Tribune*.

Daily Democrat.—Daily Democratic paper, published by William Mitchell Printing Company during the political campaign of 1900. John Hufford, editor.

Eveniug Star.—Non-partisan. Published in August, 1906, by Eugene Boyden. Purchased by Ben Strickland and Newton R. Spencer, December 1, 1906, who soon afterward sold a third interest to Eugene E. Davis. Published at the *Globe* plant.

Greenfield Daily Reporter.—Non-partisan. Published by Newton R. Spencer, April 27, 1908. Bought *Evening Star* and published both as *Green-*

field Daily Reporter in February, 1909. Took over *The Tribune* in February, 1910, and has since published both as *The Greenfield Daily Reporter*. Now published by Spencer Publishing Company.

Fortville Journal, published for a few months, about 1879 or 1880, by George Hacker and Mr. Melton. Local news.

Fortville Journal, published in September, 1883. Burned in December, 1883. Reestablished in 1884. Owned and published by Green & Williams, W. S. Rader, W. S. Nagle. Name changed to *Fortville Sun* in February, 1886. Local news.

Fortville Sun.—February, 1886. Sold to George E. Simmons in May, 1887. Other owners, Cal Gault, Lon Graffort and John C. Jenkins. Was the organ of the Farmers' Alliance in the campaign of 1882; S. B. Prater, editor. Destroyed by fire in 1893. Reestablished in 1894. Publication suspended in 1895. Local news.

Fortville Tribune, established in fall of 1893 by Robert Maranville. Other owners, Ora Pogue and George Simmons. Purchased in April, 1909, by Gus E. Stuart, the present editor and proprietor. Local news.

The Fortville Reporter, published for about three months during the fall of 1901 by Gus E. Stuart.

New Palestine Star, weekly; published at New Palestine by Julius C. Melton in 1887. Suspended after a year or two.

New Palestine Courier, weekly; published by a company of persons in 1885. William Parish took charge in November, 1895. Discontinued in April, 1897. Local news.

New Palestine News, weekly, published in September, 1897, by Julius C. Melton. Local news. Suspended in September, 1899.

New Palestine News, weekly, published February 15, 1900, by George Metzger. Purchased by Paul Bell. Suspended in May, 1903. Local news.

Wilkinson Herald, first published at Wilkinson about 1897 by Dr. B. H. Cook. Moved to Shirley about 1899 and sold to Frank Martindale and name changed to *Shirley-Wilkinson News*. Local news.

Shirley-Wilkinson News, first published at Shirley about 1899 by Martindale and later by his son. Sold to one McClain who changed the name to *Shirley Gazette*. Local news.

Shirley Enterprise, established about 1901 and published for two or three years. Local news.

Shirley Gazette, first published at Shirley about 1901 by McClain. Later owned by one Gordon and C. B. Shields. Name changed to *Shirley News* about 1905. Local news.

Shirley News, first published about 1905. Now owned and published by Roy Ensinger.

Wilkinson Gazette, published August 29, 1907, by A. L. Goodwin. Local news. Discontinued after a few months.

Charlottesville News, weekly, published for a year or two about 1888 by Otto Bennett. Local news.

Home and Farm, published by S. C. Rhue at Charlottesville in September, 1906. Suspended in a short time.

The following newspapers are now published in the county: *The Hancock Democrat*, *Greenfield Republican*, *Greenfield Daily Reporter*, *Fortville Tribune* and *Shirley News*.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

(William R. Hough, in *Hancock Democrat*.)

One day in the summer of 1859 or 1860, as to which of these years it was my memory does not now exactly serve me, the citizens of our then little town had their curiosity somewhat aroused by the discovery of a number of quarter-size printed posters tacked up in several of the most public places in town, announcing that on a certain evening in the following week this man, John Alley, would deliver a lecture at the court house on the subject of aerial navigation. At the appointed time it was my good fortune to be present with a considerable number of other of our citizens, and to hear advanced what we then regarded with amusement as the vagaries of an eccentric, if not an unbalanced, mind. His ideas in relation to the construction and operation of a flying machine were not well matured, but were vague and inconclusive, and the lecture did not meet the expectations which the contents of the posters announcing the same had excited in the minds of his audience.

His ability as a poet and prophet was better evidenced by the contents of the posters than by the lecture. These posters were so much out of the ordinary and of such interest to me that I have never forgotten the principal features they contained, and they were very vividly recalled to my mind by the successful operation of the flying machines which I witnessed at the exhibition at the Speedway, near Indianapolis, a few days since, and in which I witnessed so complete a fulfillment of the prophecy contained in them that I feel impelled to give it the publicity which I think it deserves by asking a place for it in the columns of the *Star*, and so to do what I may toward the perpetuation of the memory of one who has hitherto been "to dumb forgetfulness a prey," although entitled to rank as a true prophet of

modern times. The top line of the posters read as follows: "Fly, fly, cleave the sky; if a man can't, pray tell me why!" Then the date, the subject of the lecture and the name of the lecturer was given, and then came the closing prophetic poem, as follows:

"The time long looked for is at hand,
When man, grown tired of sea and land,
On artificial wings shall fly
And navigate the liquid sky.
Not in balloon made fast to boat,
And only with the winds to float,
But, mounted on a flying car,
He'll steer his course through trackless air,
Cross counter winds, confront to breeze,
And over mountains, lakes and seas,
Survey all nations with delight,
Outride the eagle in his flight,
And teach the world from freedom's home
To every land where man may roam,
The light of science, revelation,
Man's high eternal destination."

This backwoods seer, "to fortune and to fame unknown," a few short years after the delivery of the lecture mentioned, in 1863, without having created more than a ripple of amusement in the minds of his unsophisticated neighbors, by this, in the light of the present day, most remarkable prophecy, "died without the sight" of its fulfillment and, freed from the limitations of his poor unprepossessing physical habitation he passed into the life invisible "unhonored and unsung."

CHAPTER VI.

EDUCATION.

BASIS OF SCHOOL FUND.

It will be recalled that the first step toward the establishment of a school fund was taken by the Continental Congress in adopting the ordinance of May 20, 1785. This ordinance provided that section 16 in each township should be reserved for the maintenance of the public schools within that township. Under the early laws of the state the custody and control of this land were given to the trustees of the respective townships, and among the first acts of the board of county commissioners of Hancock county after the organization of the board was the appointment of trustees for each of these school sections. These trustees, with a few changes in the law from time to time, had power to lease such lands for any term not to exceed three years, taking rents payable in money, property or improvements to be made on the real estate. If directed by a majority of the qualified voters of the township such leases could be made for any term not exceeding ten years. For a longer term a special act of the Legislature was necessary, and such an act was approved January 24, 1828, permitting the trustees of section 16, township 15 north, range 7 east (in Brandywine township), to lease a part of said section to Othniel H. Sweem for a period of twenty years for the purpose of building and operating a mill thereon. The trustees had and exercised all the rights and powers of a landlord in coercing the fulfillment of contracts relating to such lands and preventing waste or damage. By an act approved January 23, 1829, any five freeholders in any township could call a meeting of the voters to determine whether the school section in that township should be sold. A few years later another law was passed providing that at any time when five qualified voters of any congressional township should petition the trustees of such township, setting forth their desire for a sale of such land, said trustees should insert in the notices for the annual election of trustees, the further notice that a balloting would be had to determine whether the land so petitioned for should be sold. At the time of the election each voter favoring the sale of such land wrote on his ballot the word "sale"; if opposed, he wrote the words "no sale." If a majority voted in favor of the sale, the land was sold. In some of the counties of the state

this land was managed for many years in accordance with the provisions of these statutes, and the income therefrom was used for the maintenance of the schools. In Hancock county, however, these sections were sold soon after the county was organized. The dates of the sales are as follow :

Sections 16, 15, 7, Brandywine—April 5, 1830.

Sections 16, 16, 7, Center—July 28, 1830.

Sections 16, 15, 8, Blue River—November 15, 1830.

Sections 16, 15, 6, Sugar Creek—October 29, 1830, to January 7, 1833.

Sections 16, 16, 8, Jackson—July 1, 1831, to March 8, 1833.

Sections 16, 17, 7, Green—February 1, 1834, to February 6, 1837.

Sections 16, 17, 8, Brown—November 21, 1835.

Sections 16, 17, 6, Vernon—November 16, 1841, to December 17, 1850.

Sections 16, 16, 6, Buck Creek—January 2, 1845, to November 28, 1849.

The most of the school land in Hancock county sold at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, although a few tracts brought from three dollars to five dollars per acre.

COUNTY SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Before the office of county auditor was created the county school commissioners sold school lands, loaned and accounted for the school funds, and distributed the proceeds thereof to the various school corporations. In Hancock county the school commissioners sold practically all of the school sections before the first county auditor was elected. The duties of the county school commissioners were at first shared and finally taken over entirely by the county auditor. The men who filled the office of school commissioner from 1830 to 1852 were: Meredith Gosney, John Justice, William Johnson, Asa Gooding, James D. Henry, Morris Pierson, John Avery, J. Etter, J. Tharp, Orlando Crane.

TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENT PRIOR TO 1859.

Until 1859, with a few minor changes, the business of each township was managed by a board of three trustees. At the first election in each township one trustee was elected for one year, another for two years, and a third for three years. Afterward one trustee was elected at each annual election for a term of three years. The board appointed one of its members clerk, who was ex-officio president of the board. It was his duty to call meetings, to keep a record of the proceedings of each meeting, to record and plat the school districts, and to do such other things as the trustees should

order him to do. Another member was appointed treasurer. It was his duty to receive all rents, profits, interest, etc., belonging to his township, to pay out the same according to orders of the board; to keep accurate accounts of his receipts and expenditures and to make reports to the board of the financial condition of the township when required by the board to do so.

Each board also divided its township into school districts as circumstances required. In fact, the school districts as we now know them, were, for the most part, laid out by these township boards. They caused the districts to be organized, and when established caused a notice to be given of the first general meeting for the election of district trustees. They reported to the county school commissioner, and later to the county auditor, the enumeration of all children between the ages of five and twenty-one years, resident within the township. They divided semi-annually the school funds received into the township treasury, among the districts within the township.

DISTRICT MANAGEMENT PRIOR TO 1859.

All school districts that had been organized prior to 1843 were recognized and confirmed as such by a statute of that year. Each when organized became a body corporate by the name of "School District No. —, of Township No. —, in Range No. —, in the County of ———, in the State of Indiana." The districts as laid out, and as numbered under this act of 1843, are still generally known by such numbers in Hancock county.

The business of each district, with some minor changes again, was transacted by three trustees, also elected for a term of three years. In case of a tie the election was settled by lot in the presence of the inspector. The district trustees took their certificates of election from the hand of the township clerk. This board appointed one member clerk and another treasurer. They met when any district business required and gave notice of all elections and meetings of the voters of the district. Whenever there was a meeting of voters of the district one of the trustees presided, the clerk, if present, otherwise the treasurer. In the absence of both the third member of the board presided. The person presiding kept a record of the proceedings and votes of the meetings and entered them on the record book of the district. The general powers and duties of the trustees are set out in the following paragraph of the statute:

"The trustees shall make all contracts, purchases, payments and sales necessary to carry out the vote of the district, for the procuring of any site for a school house, building, hiring, repairing, or furnishing the same, or disposing thereof, or for the keeping of any school therein; and in the absence

of instructions by a district meeting may contract with a teacher, to be paid in whole or in part out of the public funds, or by persons sending in due proportion, or according to their private subscriptions."

They also kept a record of all voters in the district and of the number of children in each family between five and twenty-one years of age, and had the right to determine what branches should be taught in their district school, provided they were such as were generally taught.

DISTRICT MEETINGS PRIOR TO 1859.

The law provided for a general meeting of the voters of each district to be held on the first Saturday of October of each year. Special meetings could be called at any time. To be entitled to vote at these meetings one had to be a resident of the district and also either a freeholder, or a householder with children of school age. At these meetings district trustees were elected or vacancies filled. The people also had the right to designate the site for a school house; to direct the building, hiring or purchase of a school house or site for the same, and to fix the sum to be expended therefor, or for the furniture or library therefore, and for the keeping of the same in repair. They also had the right to direct the sale of any school house or the site thereof, or of any property, real or personal, belonging to the district. They could determine the length of the school term and the manner in which the teacher should be paid, and could also direct what part of their distributive share of the school funds should be applied to the purchase of a site for a school house or for the building thereof. The school sites in Hancock county were not very expensive in those days and it was a very common practice for a donation, usually of a half acre, to be made by someone for school purposes. Many of the school sites are still held by the townships by virtue of these deeds. In order to expedite the construction of school houses an act of 1843 provided that the inhabitants of each district should have the power of assessing a "labor tax," or of determining the amount of work to be done by each able-bodied white male resident of the district between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years toward building a school house, not to exceed two days work for each: or they could determine the amount of money to be paid as a tax instead of performing such labor. By the act of 1843 the tax for school purposes was limited to twenty-five cents on the hundred dollars.

From the earliest days of the county the people of the districts exercised their rights under the law. The hardy pioneers, clad in homespun, repaired to the little log school house with its puncheon floor, oiled-paper windows, huge fireplace and rough hewn seats, and there deliberated upon their local

affairs. If one of the district trustees was present he presided. In the absence of all members of the district board some other person opened the meeting. Matters considered were settled by vote. The decision was reported to the district trustees who made it a part of their official record. Not the least among the matters settled each fall was the question as to who should teach the district school during the coming term. The selection of the teacher by the district meeting finally came to be the established custom in many localities of the county. In fact it prevailed in some communities for many years after the present township trustee law was passed in 1859. In 1864, for instance, the following bit of record was entered on his books by Lemuel Hackleman, trustee of Blue River township:

"April 22, 1864.

"Samuel B. Hill, director for district No. 1, Blue River township, Hancock county, Indiana, reports verbally that the citizens of said district have unanimously consented to employ Margaret Brown to teach a school in said district the fourteen days due said district; said Margaret Brown shall receive one dollar and ten and one-half cents per day, the balance of the time a compensation of fifteen dollars per month; therefore we ask the trustee to employ said Margaret Brown and we wish half the public money applied.

"SAMUEL B. HILL,

"Director."

Following the above entry appears the contract of the trustee with Miss Brown as teacher.

As late as 1882 the county board of education of Hancock county considered the advisability of permitting the people of the districts to select the teachers for their schools. In the minutes of the May meeting of the board in 1882 appears the following: "The question of allowing school meetings to select teachers was discussed at some length by the board. It was generally conceded that the better and safer plan was for the trustees to select and employ the teacher."

In many localities, however, the teachers were "elected" at the district meetings until about 1890. In other localities the selection was left to the township trustees.

The first schools of the county were subscription schools. During the days of the subscription school it was the custom for a teacher to canvass the district and secure as many signatures and as large an enrollment on his "paper" as possible. When a teacher had secured the subscription of the people of the district, the district trustees employed him in case public money was also to be used in defraying the expenses of the school. In this instance

the district determined by petition what was in other localities settled by district meeting.

MANIPULATION OF SCHOOL FUNDS.

First, the district trustees of each school district took the enumeration of the children within their district between the ages of five and twenty-one years and reported the same to the township clerk. The township clerk then made a report for his entire township, first to the school commissioner, and after 1841 to the county auditor. The county auditor then apportioned the school funds to the different townships on the basis of the enumeration. When the amount due each township had been determined the township trustees ordered the county auditor to pay the same to the township treasurer. The township treasurer then apportioned this amount to the different districts of his township upon the basis of their enumeration. The sum due any district was paid to the district treasurer upon the order of the township clerk, granted upon the order of the district trustees, certified by their clerk, directing the treasurer to draw the same.

The township and district records of Hancock county previous to 1859 have nearly all been lost. In one of these old trustees' records, however, we find receipts like the following:

"March 4, 1839.

"Received of James D. Henry, School Commissioner of Hancock County, one hundred and fifty dollars and six and one-fourth cents for Township 15, Range 8 East, (Blue River) by me, A. ALLEN, T. T."

In this record we also find the first steps taken toward getting a share of the school fund, and also some of the orders made by the district trustees directing the township treasurer to pay to the district treasurer the money due the district. The following are taken from the township record kept by Adam Allen, township treasurer:

"State of Indiana, Hancock County:

"Personally appeared before me, A. Allen, treasurer Congressional Township 15, in Range 8, in the County of Hancock and Rush, Samuel Brown, Treasurer of School District No. 3 in said Township, who says on oath that there is in said district a school house of convenient size with sufficient light and that it is finished so as to render the teacher and pupils comfortable.

(Signed)

"SAMUEL BROWN,

"Affirmed and subscribed before me this 26th day of February, 1839.

"A. ALLEN,

"Treasurer of T. 15. R. 8."

Following is an order for money on the township treasurer, to be applied toward finishing a school house :

"We, Elihu Coffin, Samuel Brown, James Hazlett, trustees of School District N. 2 Township N. 15 N. of R. 8 E. in the district of lands at Indianapolis, in the county of Rush and Hancock do hereby order and direct the sum of thirty dollars for the use of finishing the School House in said district and wish the township treasurer to pay the money to Samuel Brown, district treasurer. Given under our hands this February 28, 1839.

"ELIHU COFFIN,

"SAMUEL BROWN,

"JAMES HAZLETT."

Below are two orders for money to be applied toward paying the teachers :

"State of Indiana, Hancock County, March 16, 1839:

"We the undersigned trustees of school district N. 8 in Township 15, Range 8, East in said County, do order and direct that our proportion thirty-nine dollars of said Township shall be applied for the purpose of paying our school teacher James McAdams for the term of three months past, for which we wish the Township Treasurer for that purpose to pay the above named sum over to our district treasurer, Isaac Adams.

"ISAAC ADAMS,

"CALEB HOLDING,

"LEWIS T. ADAMS."

"We, David Smith, John Hunter, and Harrison James, Citizens of School District, No. 4 in Township 15, Range 8 East of Lands sold at Indianapolis in the County of Hancock, have employed a teacher to teach our children in said district school for the term of three months as a private school and we wish the Township Treasurer to pay us our portion of the school funds in his hands this March the 8th, 1841.

"DAVID SMITH,

"JOHN HUNTER,

"HARRISON JAMES."

THE COUNTY SEMINARY.

The state Constitution of 1816 made provision for the establishment of a public school system from the primary grades to the state university. The early statutes of the state provided for the establishment of a seminary in each county. The fund used for building such a school was derived from

moneys paid as an equivalent by persons exempt from militia duty, which was divided by the state among the counties equally, and of all fines assessed for any breach of the penal law, which fines were applied in the counties where assessed. The county commissioners at once after the organization of their board in 1828, appointed Meredith Gosney trustee of the seminary fund of Hancock county for a term of three years. In 1829 Benjamin Spillman was appointed as such trustee "in the room of Meredith Gosney, resigned." In 1832 Edward B. Chittenden was appointed. These men and their successors in office collected the fees assessed, etc., and kept the same on interest until September 5, 1842, when the report of A. M. Pattison, W. M. Johnson and J. Mathers, trustees of the seminary, shows that they had on hands bonds and notes and moneys amounting in all to one thousand and forty-three dollars and seventeen cents. This was sufficient to begin the construction of a building.

On January 8, 1842, Morris Pierson and his wife, Elizabeth, conveyed to the trustees of the seminary a plot of ground twelve rods square, "to be appropriated to the exclusive use of a county seminary to be thereon erected." This ground was located just south of the corner of South Pennsylvania and South streets. The seminary building erected thereon stood on ground now occupied by South Pennsylvania street, just north of the railroad.

On August 23, 1843, the trustees entered into a contract with Cornwall Meek, "for the construction of the walls and roofing, and enclosing of a seminary building on a lot adjoining the town of Greenfield in said county—the size of the building to be thirty by forty feet—and the contractor to complete the work by the fifteenth day of November, A. D. 1842.

"In consideration of which the said trustees are to pay to the said Cornwall Meek as a full consideration for said contract the sum of six dollars and fifty cents per thousand for the brick work, to be measured in the wall—and six hundred and seventy-five dollars for the carpenter work, and lumber—payments to be made as follows:—The sum of one thousand and sixteen dollars and five cents cash obligations to be paid so soon as the said Cornwall Meek files with the said trustees a bond for the faithful performance of said contract—and the remaining balance to be paid to the said Meek as soon as the same shall be collected by said Trustees."

John Elder drew the plans and specifications for the building, for which he received twelve dollars.

The following notice taken from a September issue of the *Greenfield Spectator*, 1848, gives a good idea of the schools, its curriculum, etc.:

“HANCOCK SEMINARY.

“The undersigned will commence his Second Term of School in the above building, on Monday, the 24th day of September, 1848, assisted by Miss M. Walls.

“*Rates of Tuition:*

“For Spelling, Reading, and Writing.....	\$2.00
“For Geography and Arithmetic, with the above branches.....	2.50
“For Grammar, with the above branches, and any of the primary branches of an English education.....	3.00
“For any of the higher branches, including Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany, Chemistry, Geometry, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Algebra, Surveying, Navigation, and Latin	4.00
“P. LAWYER.”	

“The following paragraph taken from the same issue of the *Spectator* also indicates some of the difficulties that were encountered by the profession under the old system:

“IN WANT OF ‘DIMES.’

“The undersigned takes this method of informing those who are indebted to him for tuition for last quarter to call and settle with him before the beginning of the next.
P. LAWYER.”

Another teacher in the seminary was William T. Hatch, who taught until 1850. He was followed by John Wilson, H. R. Morley and James L. Mason, who taught successively until 1854. Though the building was erected by the county, it was before the days of the free school system, and parents paid tuition for their children who attended just the same as those who sent to the subscription schools in the districts.

From December, 1854, until June, 1855, the seminary building was used as a court house. At the June term, in 1855, the county commissioners ordered the county auditor and treasurer to proceed to sell the property known as the county seminary in accordance with the provision of an act approved June 12, 1852.

After the county had disposed of its interest in the property of the seminary, another school was established and conducted in the same building for several years which was attended by students from all parts of the county and from surrounding counties. This was the school known as

GREENFIELD ACADEMY. •

In the issue of the *American Patriot* of February 28, 1855, notice was given that the first term of the Greenfield Academy would commence at the Methodist church on March 12, 1855. The school year was divided into three terms of fourteen weeks each, with tuition as follows: Collegiate studies, \$7.50; academic, \$5.00; primary, \$3.00. A. D. Cunningham was named as principal. John Herod had taught in the new school on North street during the same winter. Another school under the same was started in December, 1857, by the Rev. David Monfort, a Presbyterian minister.

The following paragraphs, taken from its catalogue issued in 1860, gives a good idea of its work:

“Course of Study.

“The Course of study recently introduced, embraces in the Scientific Department, all the branches of Mathematics, Natural Science, Philosophy, History and English Literature, usually taught in colleges; and in the Classical Department all that is required to prepare the student for entering the Junior Class in the best colleges of the West.

“Location, Facilities, and Health.

“Greenfield Academy is located at Greenfield, Hancock County, Indiana, twenty miles east of Indianapolis, on the Indiana Central Railway. It is a pleasant and retired village, where the student is under the best social influence and free from the temptations and vices of more populous towns. Good boarding can be had at private houses from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per week.

“Government.

“The government of the Academy will be maintained, as far as possible, by an affectionate appeal to reason, common sense, and the higher moral feelings, rather than by stern command or excessive punishment. The government is MILD, yet FIRM, encouraging the timorous and checking the wayward.

“Religious.

“The labors of each day are commenced by reading the Word of God, with brief explanations and practical applications, and invoking the Divine blessing and direction. All pupils are required to attend these exercises.

“There are three churches in Greenfield: The Christian, the Methodist, and the Presbyterian. The student is left to his own choice as to which of these he will attend.

“Inducements to Teachers.

“Special pains are taken with young ladies and gentlemen who are desirous of qualifying themselves for teaching.

“Since the Academy was established, about twenty-five of the pupils have engaged in teaching in this and the adjoining states, and so far as we are informed they have been successful.

“Musical Department.

“We would especially invite attention to the Musical Department which is under the care of Miss Fannie Martin, an able and experienced teacher, where great facilities will be afforded to young ladies for the development of musical talent, which will meet the highest demand of the age.”

The academy maintained three departments. The subjects taught in each department, with the tuition per term of fourteen weeks, were as follow :

“Primary Department.

“Spelling, Reading to the fourth book, first part Arithmetic and
Primary Geography\$3.50

“Middle Department.

“Mental and Practical Arithmetic, Geography, English, Grammar, History, Penmanship, Composition, and Declamation\$5.50

“Classical Department.

“Latin, Greek, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Bookkeeping, Natural Philosophy, Mental Philosophy, Moral Science, Rhetoric, Logic, Physiology, Botany, Chemistry, Geology, Astronomy, etc.\$8.50

“Summary.

“Number of pupils in Classical Department..... 34
“Number of pupils in Middle Department..... 74
“Number of pupils in Primary Department.....138

“Total during year.....246

“Board of Directors.

“R. E. Barnett, M. D., president; Hon. R. A. Riley, secretary; George Walker, treasurer.

"Board of Instructors.

"J. H. Stevenson, A. B., and J. R. Hall, Joint Principals and Teachers of Classical Department; J. R. Silver, Teacher in Middle Department; Miss Mazie P. Hall and Miss Sarah Stevenson, Teachers in Middle and Primary Departments; Miss Narcie V. Lochwood and Miss Fannie Martin, Teachers in Musical Department."

On the student list appear the names of Hamilton J. Dunbar, Bell Reed, Henry Snow, Isaac R. Davis, Flora T. Howard, Thomas H. Offutt, Willie M. Pierson, Richard Warrum, Bell Boyd, Emma Lineback, California Offutt, Willie Swope, Sarah Osborn, Edwin Howard, Oscar M. Barnett, Nannie Foley, Berrysills Johnston, J. E. Earles, Mary E. Longnaker, A. V. B. Sample, Warsaw Barnett, John Davis, Almond Keifer, Sophronia Ogg, James Riley, Noah Bixler, George W. Carr, Jerry Martin, Melvina Ryan, Lizzie Welling, Pet Guyman, William H. Duncan, Wilson Chandler, Jehu Heavenridge, W. H. H. Judkins, C. G. Offutt, Asa E. Sample, James R. Boyd, Inez L. Guinn, Cerena Martin, Fannie Pierson, Levi Thayer, Josephine Boyd, Eliza J. Hammell, John Mitchell, Mary C. Swope, William Wood, Cindie Gebhart, William Pratt, Sue Foley, Elizabeth M. Galbreath, John A. Guyman.

COUNTY LIBRARY.

It is rather interesting to observe that when Hancock county was carved out of the wilderness, the act providing for its organization contained the following section:

"The agent who shall be appointed to superintend the sale of lots at the county seat of the county of Hancock shall reserve ten per cent. out of the proceeds thereof, and out of all donations to said county, and pay the same over to such person or persons as may be appointed by law for the use of the library of said county, which he or his successors shall pay over at such time and in such manner as shall be directed by law."

This section gave a source of revenue for building up a library in the county. From time to time report was made of this money to the county commissioners. At first the county agent had charge of the fund, but later trustees of the county library were appointed by the board. Among the first trustees were Lewis Tyner, Harry Pierson, Lot Edwards, Benjamin Spellman, John Sweens, John S. Ogg and John Foster. At the March term, 1833, Joshua Meek and Leonard Bardwell were appointed trustees in the place of Ogg and Foster, resigned, "to serve until their successors are elected and qualified." In 1843 Otho Gapen was appointed. Books were purchased by

these trustees from time to time, and a librarian was appointed to care for the books. Gradually, however, they disappeared and were lost. The United States census report of 1850 shows one public library in the county with two hundred volumes. But the following report of W. R. West, librarian, made in December, 1851, with the accompanying entry on the commissioners' record, constitutes about the last chapter on the county library:

"To the Honorable Board of Commissioners of Hancock county:

"I would respectfully make the following report as librarian of Hancock county,—first, on examination of the library, after I accepted the appointment of librarian, I found it consisted of the scattered fragments of books saved from the fire at the time the library was burned and those remaining being only parts of works and even them so injured by fire that they are nearly entirely valueless, and a part of those that escaped the fire were scattered and it was impossible to collect them. And finding the library in this impoverished condition, I did not deem it my duty to attempt to keep the remaining fragments together, and consequently they have passed from my control and possession, and I am willing to restore to the county the value of the books I received as librarian and herewith tender my resignation as librarian of Hancock county. W. R. WEST, Librarian."

"And now comes into open court William R. West and produces to the court the treasurer's receipt for the sum of twenty dollars, the amount referred to in the above report, which is accepted by the court, and said William R. West having tendered his resignation, is hereby discharged from further action as such librarian."

People who remember this library say that at one time it contained quite a collection of books. Many of them dealt with historical and biographical subjects, but it also contained story books and fiction. The library trustees made rules and regulations for the use of the books. Every inhabitant of the county giving satisfactory evidence for the safe keeping and return of the books was entitled to use them.

TOWNSHIP LIBRARIES.

As a part of the general school law of the state, enacted in 1852, provision was made for the establishment of what became known as "township libraries." A state tax of one-fourth mill on each dollar was assessed, also a poll tax of twenty-five cents, the moneys raised thereby to be applied exclusively to the purchase of township school libraries. The books were bought by the state board of education and then distributed by the state board

among the several counties of the state. When distributed the books became the property of the townships receiving them.

In 1854 these books reached Hancock county. Three boxes were required to hold one complete library, and for purposes of identification the boxes were marked "A," "B" and "C." At the December meeting, in 1854, of the board of county commissioners they made a distribution of the libraries among the various corporations, as follows:

"To Center Township and the town of Greenfield, one full school library jointly.

"To Brandywine and Blue River Townships, one full school library jointly; Brandywine Township to take box 'A,' and Blue River, Box 'B'; Box 'C' to be divided equally between them and to change every six months."

A similar division and arrangement was made for Brown and Green townships; Sugar Creek, Buck Creek and Vernon were given two full libraries, and Jackson one full library.

There were in the collection some very valuable books. Whether they were as generally read as had been anticipated is rather questionable. At the September meeting, in 1874, of the county board of education, the topic, "How can we make the township libraries more useful?" was thoroughly discussed by the county superintendent of schools and the township trustees. The record of that meeting recites that "it was found that these libraries, which contained many excellent books for teachers, pupils, patrons, and others fond of good reading, are not doing the good for which they were designed. Many libraries are but little read. It was thought that more attention should be given to the manner and place of keeping them. Trustees were advised to observe the school law, which says: 'Trustees at the commencement of each school term, at each school house in their respective townships, shall cause a notice to be posted up stating where the library is kept, and inviting the free use of the books thereof by the persons of their respective townships.'"

Science, biography, history, fiction—in fact, something on almost any subject, was included in the libraries. They were substantial leather-bound volumes, bearing on the outside of the back the imprint, "Indiana Township Library." There are still a number of these books in some of the townships; in others they have all been lost.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S READING CIRCLE LIBRARIES.

In 1888 the Young People's Reading Circle Board was organized for the state. This board recommended its first list of books for the children of the state in that year. A number of these books were put into the schools dur-

ing the term of 1888-1889. Additions have been made from year to year until now there is hardly a district school in the county without its case well filled with choice books.

FREE SCHOOL QUESTION.

The question as to whether the public schools of Indiana should be maintained entirely by taxation, with tuition free to all, has been submitted in one form or another to the voters of the state on three different occasions. In 1848 the people were asked to state their preference by ballot, as between free, state-supported schools on the one hand and private or denominational schools on the other. In this election there were 1,489 votes cast in Hancock county, as follows: Six hundred and sixteen for free school, eight hundred and seventy-three against a free school system. Although a majority of the votes in Hancock county were cast against the free schools, the measure was carried in the state as a whole. In 1849 a specific law, broad in its scope, covering the entire matter of school administration, was submitted to the will of the people. In this election the majority of the votes of Hancock county were cast against the proposed law. It should be observed, however, that the law submitted in 1849 presented numerous questions on all phases of school administration which may have been objectionable, and that the matters presented in the two elections were quite different. The fact that Hancock county voted against both measures does not necessarily mean that her people were not progressive.

On August 6, 1849, the question of a constitutional convention was submitted to the votes of the people. In this election 1,473 votes were cast in Hancock county: 1,033 for the convention, 394 against it. In 1852 our present state Constitution, making provision for a free school system, with tuition free to all, was submitted to the voters of the state. In this election Hancock county cast 1,434 votes, 1,358 for the constitution and only 76 against it.

TEACHERS, COURSE OF STUDY, ETC.

The first qualification of a teacher to be considered and inquired into was his disciplinary power, which meant his ability to wield the birch and hold his own against the larger boys of the school. If he could do this the first and greatest point was settled in his favor.

Under the law the district trustees had the power to direct what subjects should be taught in their school. As a matter of fact, however, it was more often determined by what a teacher was able to teach. Reading, writing and arithmetic contained the fundamentals, and the school that procured

a teacher who knew arithmetic to the "rule of three," and whose disciplinary powers were up to the standard, was ready to take a forward step. If a teacher knew a little history or geography, or perhaps grammar, those subjects were added to the curriculum for the term. The subjects that the teacher did not know were, of course, omitted. Later on, in the fifties and early sixties, grammar, geography and history were frequently added and even such subjects as algebra, trigonometry, natural philosophy and chemistry appear upon the teachers' reports. That some of these higher subjects were intensely interesting and helpful is beyond question.

Following is a report made by a teacher in the county at the close of a three-months term in 1854, giving the names of his pupils, their ages and the subjects taken by each:

Thomas Moore, 13—Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic.
 Elias S. Marsh, 7—Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic.
 Eliza J. John, 10—Orthography, Reading.
 Martha R. Iliff, 9—Orthography, Reading.
 Rebecca J. Hendricks, 7—Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic.
 Lucinda A. Cannon, 8—Orthography, Reading.
 Mary Jane Cannon, 7—Orthography.
 Margaret E. Marsh, 7—Orthography, Reading.
 Nathan Catt, 11—Orthography, Reading, Arithmetic.
 Benjamin Catt, 9—Orthography.
 Silas Moore, 8—Orthography, Reading.
 Eli Catt, 7—Orthography.
 Martha Elsbury, 11—Orthography, Reading, Arithmetic.
 Margaret Elsbury, 4—Orthography.
 Calvin Elsbury, 9—Orthography.
 William A. Sleeth, 11—Orthography, Reading.
 James M. Sleeth, 7—Orthography, Reading.
 Eliza C. Sleeth, 9—Orthography, Reading.
 Sarah J. Marsh, 6—Orthography.
 Margaret Heavenridge, 14—Orthography, Reading, Arithmetic.
 John Heavenridge, 9—Orthography.
 Christopher C. Marsh, 9—Orthography, Reading.
 Aaron A. Sleeth, 13—Orthography, Reading.
 Margaret John 14—Orthography, Reading, Writing.
 Margaret McLaughlin, 11—Orthography, Reading.
 Louisa J. Cartwright, 10—Orthography, Reading, Arithmetic.

Mary E. Moore, 3—Orthography.
 John B. Anderson, 10—Orthography, Reading.
 Cynthia A. Sebastian, 19—Orthography, Reading.
 Sarah E. John, 16—Orthography, Reading.
 Joseph L. Cartwright, 9—Orthography.
 Hannah M. Cannon, 4—Orthography.
 James M. Price, 8—Orthography, Reading.
 Mary Price, 6—Orthography.
 Mary Heavenridge, 3—Orthography.
 Mary Jane Marsh, 13—Orthography, Reading.
 Eli Galbreath, 8—Orthography, Reading.
 Lucretia Galbreath, 6—Orthography.
 Elizabeth Galbreath, 15—Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic.
 George W. New, 10—Orthography.
 John Price, 6—Orthography.
 Sarah E. New, 10—Orthography.
 Caroline Phillips, 13—Orthography, Reading, Writing.

It will be observed from the report that in this school the younger pupils studied nothing but orthography. Those a little older also studied reading, while those farthest advanced took the full curriculum, reading, writing and arithmetic. Between the lines of that report also appear the teacher's limitations. Following is a report of another teacher made at the close of a three-months term in the same year:

Mary C. Rawls, 15—Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, Physiology.
 Maranda W. Rawls, 14—Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, Reading, Spelling, Writing.
 Tabitha J. Rawls, 8—Reading, Writing, Spelling, Arithmetic.
 Mary Brown, 8—Reading, Writing, Spelling, Arithmetic.
 Mary J. Bundy, 9—Reading, Writing, Spelling, Arithmetic.
 Ruth A. Bundy, 7—Reading, Spelling, Arithmetic.
 Emily Brown, 12—Reading, Writing, Spelling, Arithmetic.
 Selah Brown, 8—Reading, Writing, Spelling.
 Elmina Coffin, 8—Reading, Writing, Spelling.
 Emily Coffin, 5—Spelling.
 Sarah A. Myers, 10—Reading, Writing, Spelling.
 Eliza Bundy, 5—Spelling.
 Almira Galbreath, 5—Spelling.
 Sarah E. New, 10—Spelling.
 Delphina C. Davis, 15—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography.

Matilda Newby, 11—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Spelling.

Joseph O. Binford, 11—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Spelling.

James L. Binford, 8—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Spelling.

Micajah Butler, 8—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Spelling.

Oliver Brown, 10—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Spelling.

Milton C. Brown, 11—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Spelling.

Eli Galbreath, 8—Spelling.

George W. New, 6—Spelling.

Albert Binford, 5—Spelling.

Sylvester E. Hamilton, 8—Spelling.

Even a casual comparison of the two reports will most likely disclose a difference in the wealth of what was offered to the above schools.

Still another report, made in March, 1855, at the close of a three-months term, shows that the following branches were taught: Spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, English, grammar, philosophy, algebra and geometry. The report also shows the number of pupils taking the different subjects, as follows: Spelling, 59; reading, 56; writing, 50; physiology, 6; arithmetic, 51; English grammar, 14; philosophy, 7; algebra, 5; geometry, 3.

If one may judge from the report alone, the pupils of this school had cause to be congratulated for having a teacher who was able to offer them something worth while and to lead them into richer fields of learning. The above reports also form a concrete illustration of the fact that the curriculum of any school was determined by what the teacher was able to teach. The same truth is even more forcibly illustrated by an enumeration of the subjects taught and text books used in the schools of the county before the Civil War. At the close of each term of school during those years the teacher reported among other things the subjects taught and the text books used. An examination of a number of these reports shows that in the district schools of Hancock county prior to the Civil War, different teachers taught some or other of the following subjects, and that all of the text books enumerated below were at some time used:

Spellers—McGuffey's, Webster's, Murray's.

Readers—McGuffey's, Bronson's Elocution, Murray's, Indiana Series.

Writing—Spencerian.

Arithmetic—Ray, Ray and Talbot, Davis, Ray and Stoddard, Stoddard.

Geography—Mitchell, Smith, Olney, Patton, Smith and Montieth, Cotton.

History—Hume's History of England.

Physiology—Cutter, Taylor.

Grammar—Brown, Pinne's, Green, Smith, Kirkam.

Philosophy—Omstead, Parker.

Algebra—Ray, Davies.

Geometry—Davies.

Trigonometry and Conic Sections—Legendre, Davies, Lewis.

Surveying—Lewis.

Chemistry—Youngman.

Geology—Hitchcock.

Physical Geography—Fisk.

Astronomy—Mattison.

Botany—Woods.

Although a number of these advanced subjects as they were taught in the district schools would no doubt have failed to stand the present day test, they undoubtedly evoked great enthusiasm and were the life of the school for the young men and women then in attendance.

Some of these very early schools of the county, too, were conducted as "loud schools," or schools in which each pupil studied his lesson aloud. Oscar F. Meek, deceased, late of this county, used to grow eloquent in relating his experiences as a pupil in the "loud school." Jared Meek and John Harden Scott, octogenarians, the latter of whom is still with us, were also pupils in these schools. Although very few now among us have ever attended, or heard, the "loud school," we are yet many who learned our geography in songs, and who can still hear distinctly in memory's ear the measures of:

"Maine, Augusta, on the Kennebec River,
Maine, Augusta," etc., etc., etc.

The capitals of the states were learned in songs in some of the schools of the county as late as 1885.

TEACHERS' REMUNERATION.

The first teachers in the county depended for their remuneration upon subscription lists. The term of school was usually about twelve or thirteen weeks in length, and the teacher received from one dollar and fifty cents to two dollars per pupil for the term. The teacher frequently appended to this contract the condition, that if a child missed any days, the parents might send another child for the number of days missed, without extra charge. This enabled the teacher to collect for full time. Either cash, or

anything convertible into cash, was taken in payment for services. This was the time, too, when teachers "boarded round" among the patrons of the schools as part compensation. Later, however, when more money was raised by taxation and school fund money became available, the teachers were paid in cash. During the decade preceding the Civil War teachers were paid on an average of about fifteen dollars per month. During the Civil War period teachers' salaries rose to a little more than one dollar per day. Ladies received from fifteen to thirty cents less than the men. The following contract, made when he was nineteen years of age, by our highly respected and honored fellow citizen, lately deceased, is typical of the teachers' contracts of that time:

"Blue River Township, Hancock Co., Ind.

"Article of agreement this day made and entered into between John H. Binford, a School teacher of the one part, and James P. New, Trustee of the other part. Witnesseth, that the said John H. Binford agrees to teach school in District No. 4 in Blue River Township, Hancock County, Indiana, for the sum of one dollar and 15-100 per day. Said school to commence on the 1st day of January, 1864, and continue for forty-eight days. And for said services properly rendered said James P. New, Trustee of said Township, agrees to pay the full amount of wages due said teacher as ascertained by this Article of Agreement.

"Witness our hands this November 26, 1863.

"JAMES P. NEW, Trustee,

"JOHN H. BINFORD, Teacher."

Experienced teachers with established reputations were paid a little more than the above amount per day. A few contracts can be found showing that district teachers, and practically all of the schools in the county were district schools at that time, received as much as one dollar and sixty-five cents per day. Even at that time, however, some people of the county began to realize that the schools could never be lifted to a very high state of efficiency unless the teachers were better paid. It is interesting to find among the old records of Blue River township the following letter addressed to the township trustee in which expression is given to this fact:

"7th March, 1864.

"Friend Lemuel Hackleman, Trustee:

"We have a glimmering prospect of hiring a teacher for our winter school at about \$50.00 per mo. and we think our neighborhood demands such

a teacher and I wish to know whether thee would approve our action at the price mentioned. We have not been extravagant heretofore and for my own part I believe a great deal depends upon improving the class of teachers for our common schools. Please give an answer through the bearer. Also about how many days we will be entitled to.

“Respectfully,

“SAMUEL B. HILL.”

The record, however, fails to show that the trustee entered into such a contract with any teacher.

The compensation of the teachers became a little better after the Civil War. A report made by the county examiner in 1865 shows that men were paid on an average of about one dollar and seventy-five cents per day, and ladies about one dollar and fifty cents per day. A report made by Superintendent John H. Binford in 1873, shows the average daily wages of men were two dollars and thirty-five cents per day, and of ladies, one dollar and sixty-five cents. At the September meeting of the county board of education the following resolution was adopted for the payment of teachers: “Resolved, that for the present school year we will pay all teachers in our employ, except those engaged in graded schools, according to the following equitable plan, viz.: Two cents per day multiplied by the general average of the license, added to two and one-half cents per day multiplied by the average attendance of the school.” But at the May meeting of the county board of education, in 1878, the following resolution relative to teachers’ wages was adopted: “*Resolved*, that we are not in favor of paying teachers more than one dollar and seventy-five cents per day for the fall and winter term of 1879.”

In the last decade of the century just past, beginning teachers were usually paid one dollar and seventy-five cents per day, and the older and experienced teachers were paid from two dollars and twenty-five cents to two dollars and fifty cents in the districts, and the principals of small town schools from two dollars and fifty cents to three dollars per day. When the township high schools were organized the teachers were at first usually paid three dollars to three dollars and twenty-five cents per day. From 1903 to 1907 the salaries of high school teachers rose on an average to four dollars and four dollars and fifty cents per day. During the next three or four years nearly all the principalships were raised to five dollars per day, and during the last year or two the principalships of Westland, Charlottesville, Wilkinson, McCordsville and New Palestine have been paying six dollars per day. Grade teachers, since the passage of the teachers’ wage law of

1907, have generally received such compensation as they were entitled to by virtue of their licenses.

SCHOOL HOUSES.

The first school house erected in the county was built in Blue River township in 1823. In 1824 a building was erected on the present site of Greenfield, and from 1830 to 1836 houses were erected in Jackson, Sugar Creek, Green and Brown. Buck Creek and Vernon townships, now among our banner townships for fertility of soil and natural wealth, were at that time swampy and were not populated as early and as rapidly as some of the other townships, and consequently their schools were not established until a little later. Many of the first buildings were small log houses, not to exceed twenty feet square, though many were built later about twenty-six feet by thirty feet. They were covered with clapboards and had oiled-paper windows. A huge fireplace was built at one side or one end of the building which enabled the children to keep warm on the side next to the fire. All had puncheon floors; that is, floors made of slabs or logs split or hewn instead of being sawed. The seats were made of split saplings or mill slabs from twelve to fifteen feet in length. Usually seats were placed on either side and extended back from the fireplace. Another was placed across the front of the fireplace. To the rear of these seats a table, possibly three feet wide and twelve or fifteen feet long, extended across the room, and on either side of the table were placed split pole or mill slab seats, each of the length of the table. At this table or desk the children faced each other and were enabled to work with some degree of comfort. Those occupying the other seats had to hold their slates and books on their laps. Frequently, and in fact very commonly, another desk was made along one or two sides of the house by driving pegs into the logs and laying a wide board on them. This was called the "writing desk." In some of the very early school houses there were no blackboards at all. In others a wide board was hung on pegs driven into the logs. In many buildings there were two additional pegs driven into the wall near or over the teacher's desk. Across them might have been seen a bundle of sticks several feet in length. The teachers of those days believed that there was great virtue in their presence in the school room.

Of course, the "furniture" and the rooms were not arranged alike in all schools, but the room and equipment above described are rather typical of that very early day. The log schools were retained until about the time of the Civil War or a little later, when they were replaced by frame buildings.

In the latter eighties and during the nineties those frame buildings were replaced by the one-room brick schools of which a number are still standing. In the towns larger buildings were constructed, and during the last few years the best types of sanitary buildings have been constructed for the consolidated and grade schools. For many years none of the old frame buildings have been in use anywhere in the county except in Brandywine township. There practically all of them are still retained.

IMPROVEMENT OF SCHOOL SYSTEM.

When the first settlers built their cabins in the wilderness of Hancock county, from 1818 to 1835, and even later, actual conditions imposed upon them other duties than the perfecting of school organizations. Teachers, men and women, fresh from the colleges, found more lucrative and more desirable fields for the practice of their profession than in the wilderness. Hence the first teachers of the county were generally such persons as were able to read, write and cipher a little, and who for the time had nothing else to do.

Under the first laws of the state the circuit courts appointed three persons to examine the teachers of the respective counties. At the February term, 1842, of the Hancock circuit court, for instance, the following entry was made:

"The Judge, the Associate Judges being present, appoints Thomas D. Walpole, Morris Pierson, and Anderson M. ———, examiners of school teachers in Hancock County."

At the March term, 1850, a similar entry was made, by which Reuben A. Riley, Meredith Gosney and William E. Hatfield were appointed.

The first step taken toward an improvement of these conditions was the passage of a law providing for the appointment of "three suitable persons in each township as examiners of common school teachers, who shall continue in office until others are appointed in their place. Such examiners shall examine such persons as may apply for that purpose, and certify what branches they are qualified to teach. No teacher shall be employed unless he is a person of good moral character, nor shall any teacher be paid as a teacher of a district school without having procured a certificate of qualification as provided in the next preceding section."

This law was enacted in 1843. At the December term, 1845, the board of commissioners appointed the following school examiners for the county: Buck Creek, Barzillia G. Jay, John Collins; Harrison, Isaac Barrett, William H. Curry; Center, Harry Pierson, D. M. C. Lane; Vernon, William Cald-

well, Elias McCord; Union, George Pherson, William Shaffer; Green, Andrew Hatfield, George Henry; Brown, Mr. Reeves, William Denwiddie; Blue River, Orlando Crane, George Hatfield; Brandywine, Hiram Comstock, Eleazer Snodgrass; Sugar Creek, Samuel Valentine, George Leechman; Jones, Charles Atherton, H. H. Hall; Jackson, Robert McCorkhill, James P. Foley.

In 1853 provision was made for a county examiner. By virtue of an act approved March 5, 1855, provision was made for the appointment by the board of county commissioners of at least one and not more than three school examiners for each county whose terms were to expire on the first Monday of March of each year. The county examiner examined all teachers and licensed them "for any time not to exceed two years, at the discretion of the examiner." The license had to specify the branches the applicant was able to teach, and the examiner was entitled to a fee of fifty cents in advance from every person taking the examination. Every applicant had to have a knowledge of orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and English grammar.

On March 6, 1865, an act was approved providing for a general system of common schools and matter properly connected therewith, etc., which gave the county examiner many of the powers and duties now exercised by the county superintendent of schools. Among other things this act contained the following provision: "Said school examiner shall examine all applicants for license as teachers of the common schools of the state, by a series of written or printed questions, requiring answers in writing, if he wishes to do so, and in addition to the said questions and answers in writing, questions may be asked and answered orally." Examinations were held each month in the year. "For each person examined he shall be entitled to a fee of one dollar, which fee shall constitute the only compensation he shall receive for services rendered in examining teachers."

Under the township examiners the examinations generally consisted merely of conversations with the applicants and inquiries touching the extent of their knowledge, etc. Even under the first county examiners the examinations were principally oral and could hardly be said to involve a test of fitness at all. Many stories are still told by the teachers of those days of the examinations they took following the wagon while the examiner gathered corn, etc.

The men who served the county as county examiners were: James Rutherford, from June, 1853, to March, 1856; Reuben A. Riley, March, 1856, to March, 1857; James L. Mason, March, 1857, to March, 1859; William R.

Hough, James L. Mason and David Vanlaningham, March, 1859, to March, 1860; James McKean, A. V. B. Sample and William R. Hough, March, 1860, to March, 1861; Jonathan Tague, Asa Sample and George W. Stanley, March, 1861, to June, 1861; William S. Fries, June, 1861, to June, 1864; Mansfield C. Foley, June, 1864, to June, 1868; A. V. B. Sample, June, 1868, to June, 1871; James A. New, June, 1871, to June, 1873.

During the regime of the county examiners the following notice appeared for a number of years in every issue of the *Hancock Democrat*, beginning in the early sixties:

“NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

“I will examine teachers at the Masonic Hall (late at the School House) in Greenfield on the first Saturday of each month and at no other times. All examinations will be public, commencing punctually at 10 a. m. of each day. Applicants must be present at the commencement, or they will not be examined for one month.

“In addition to the ordinary branches, teachers are expected to pass an examination in Physiology and History of the United States.

“When not personally acquainted with the examiner, applicants must produce the testimonial of good moral character.

“Licenses will be revoked on proof being made to the examiner of incompetency, immorality, cruelty or general neglect of the school.”

(Signed by)

“WILLIAM S. FRIES, M. C. FOLEY, A. V. B. SAMPLE, ET AL,
“County Examiners.”

In 1873 an amendment to the act of March 6, 1865, was approved, by which the county superintendent's office and the county board of education were created. This amendment gave to the county superintendent the general supervision of the schools of the county and lodged in him the power of final determination of all local questions pertaining to the schools. Under this act and the acts amendatory thereof, the following men have been elected to the office of county superintendent of schools of Hancock county: John H. Binford, 1873; William P. Smith, 1875; Aaron Pope, 1879; Robert A. Smith, 1881; Will H. Glascock, 1885; Quitman Jackson, 1889; Lee O. Harris, 1897; George J. Richman, 1903; Frank Larrabee, 1907; Geoge J. Richman, 1911.

It was fortunate for the county that a man of Mr. Binford's organizing ability was elected as the first county superintendent of schools. He organized in every department, possibly to a fault. There were regular dates for

township institutes, others for joint or combined township institutes, and still others for regular meetings of all the teachers in the county. Though so much organization grew burdensome to the teachers, it introduced order and system into the educational work of the county, which has not been lost to this day. In time many features of the organization were abandoned, but the teaching profession has always retained organizations in smaller units as well as in the county as a whole. It would be difficult to say now to just what degree the educational standing of the county during the past years has been due to Mr. Binford's vigorous and aggressive methods.

Of the men above named, Aaron Pope died while in office. He had endeared himself to his co-workers, and today there stands at a short distance to the southwest of the mound in Park cemetery at Greenfield a white marble shaft with the following inscription:

To the Memory of
AARON POPE
Born September 16, 1844
Died July 21, 1881

This monument is erected by the teachers of Hancock County as a tribute of respect for him as a man, and of honor to him as a faithful and efficient worker in the schools over which he presided as County Superintendent from March, 1879, until the time of his death.

After leaving the county superintendent's office, Superintendent Glascock became deputy state superintendent of public instruction. Later he became superintendent of the State Institution for the Blind at Indianapolis. At the time of his death he was superintendent of the city schools at Bloomington, Ind., and was also an instructor at Indiana University, at Bloomington.

Capt. Lee O. Harris, poet and prose writer, was appreciated by the people of this county while he lived, and since his death they have not ceased to honor his memory. He took great interest in establishing and perfecting the organization of our high schools, and deserves to be known as the father of the township high school system of Hancock county.

COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The county board of education has always been composed of the county superintendent, ex-officio chairman; the township trustees and the presidents

of the school boards of incorporated cities and towns. The first board of education of Hancock county under the new law met on September 1 and 2, 1873. In fulfillment of the purpose for which it was organized, it made a number of rules and regulations for the schools of the county, some of which certainly "blazed" the way for things we have today. Among those of special interest to teachers are the following:

"All teachers in the public schools shall be at their respective school rooms at least twenty minutes before the time of commencing school. They shall not permit loud and boisterous talking in the school room, running over the floor, and climbing over the desks, and other unnecessary noise before school and during recess.

"Teachers shall prohibit communication during study hours and exercise due diligence in preserving the school buildings, furniture, apparatus, etc., in a neat and respectable condition.

"Every teacher shall make fires, sweep and scrub the school room in which he is employed to teach, or have the same done at his own expense, except in buildings where a janitor is employed by the trustee or trustees.

"The study of primary arithmetic may be begun when the pupil has finished the third reader; primary grammar when the pupil has read one term in the fourth reader; United States history when the pupil has finished the fourth reader; and physiology when the pupil has read one term in the fifth reader.

"No public school shall be taught on Saturday more than one day during a term, except in connection with the township or county institutes.

"In no school shall any teacher conduct two classes of the same grade in two different text books on the same subject.

(Signed) "JOHN H. BINFORD, President.
"A. H. BARRETT, Secretary."

During these early years of the board's organization the record shows that they considered and discussed such matters as an equitable plan for payment of teachers; the wants of the school, such as the proper seating of the houses, more and better blackboard room, outline maps, charts, dictionaries, globes, ash buckets, shovels, pokers, necessary rear buildings, etc. The adoption of text books was also made by the county board until the passage of the state text book law in 1889. In 1874 the following text books were unanimously adopted: Montieth's geographies, two books; Harvey's grammar, Barnes' history and Steel's physiology. In 1876 the American Educational readers, Ray's arithmetics and McGuffey's spellers were adopted. In

1877 Ridpath's history and Harper's geographies were added to the list. These books, with a few changes, continued to be used in the county until the state adoption was made in 1889.

The selection of text books was a matter that gave the board more or less concern for many years. People of the county felt the burden of frequent changes and protested against them. The county papers during those years had occasion to publish many letters from "patrons of the schools," in which the "patrons" expressed their views on the text book question. Various organizations from time to time also adopted resolutions touching upon changes of text books. One series of such resolutions, adopted by the Hancock county council of the Patrons of Husbandry, or "Grangers," on April 4, 1874, is offered herewith:

"*Whereas*, it is stipulated by the law of the state that the township trustees and trustees of incorporated cities and towns, may or shall establish a series of text books to be used in the common schools, and

"*Whereas*, an entire change of said books would involve a very heavy additional expenditure of money upon an already almost intolerably taxed people, at a time when it seems to us that economy and reform should be the watchword of everybody, individually and collectively, in public as well as private life, and

"*Whereas*, there seems to be no necessity for a change, as the school districts are already *very satisfactorily* and uniformly supplied with a series of books that seems to us in the main to be unsurpassed in quality or price, and

"*Whereas*, we represent directly in common council the Patrons of Husbandry of at least one thousand and five hundred adults, and we believe almost the entire population of Hancock county, and we know of none asking, demanding, or pressing a change except book publishers, amateur agents and speculators, and

"*Whereas*, an order for a change would perhaps be respected by a portion of our people and disregarded by others, if for no other reasons, because of financial inability to comply with such order, and as there is no power in law by which a change can be enforced, the difficulty that should be avoided would, in our opinion be greatly increased, instead of diminished; therefore,

"*Resolved*, that in accordance with the foregoing, we respectfully though earnestly, memorialize said board of trustees, and request that they make no further change upon this subject."

As a matter of fact book agents were active and publishing houses vied with each other in securing the adoption of their books by county boards of education.

On several occasions the board also ordered the county superintendent to prepare a course of study for the county. These manuals also included statistical matter, lists of teachers, etc. The earlier ones are lost, but in 1884 Superintendent R. A. Smith prepared a manual of about thirty pages for the county. In 1886 Superintendent Will H. Glascock prepared one of forty pages, and in 1889 another of about forty-five pages. In 1890 Superintendent Quitman Jackson issued a "Manual of the Public Schools of Hancock County" of forty-two pages. Since that time the state course of study has been made full and complete, and no other manuals have been issued.

During the several years' just prior to 1900 high school classes were formed and the organization of the township high schools was begun. The state high school course had not been very fully developed nor had a state adoption of high school text books been made. This necessitated further action of the board during these years in preparing a county high school course of study and in adopting high school text books. In 1898 the board organized the schools on a three-year basis with uniform text books, examinations and promotions. From time to time the county superintendent was ordered to prepare a manual for this purpose. Uniformity was maintained in the county in these matters, so that, if necessary, students could go from one school to another without additional expense or loss of time. The completest of these manuals was a small booklet of thirteen pages issued on May 1, 1906. The following tabulated statement taken from the manual shows in a general way the scope of the work included in this three-year high school course :

COURSE OF STUDY FOR HANCOCK COUNTY TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOLS.

Years	First Term				Second Term			
I	Algebra A	English I	Phy. Geog. A	History A	Algebra B	Latin A	Phy. Geog. B	History B
II	Algebra C	English IIA	History C or Physics A	Latin B	Algebra D	English IIB	History D or Physics B	Latin C
III	Geometry	English IIIA	Physics A or History C	Latin D	Geometry B	English IIIB	Physics B or History D	Latin E

The following excerpts from the pamphlet will also show the thought of the board in making the course :

The foregoing courses have been arranged with a view toward intensive rather than extensive study.

The work in rhetoric has been designed to provide for all the drill possible in sentence, paragraph and theme writing; to give a knowledge of the principles underlying composition and literary work, and to give the pupil a basis for the study and appreciation of the mechanical side of an author's work as well as of his ideals.

The courses in literature have been arranged with two objects in view: to give the pupil a close acquaintance with a few American authors, and to enable him to make an intensive study of two forms of literature, the novel and drama.

The suggestions for the study of the novel and drama have been appended simply for the sake of uniformity of work as far as uniformity is desirable.

PLAN FOR STUDY OF NOVELS.

1. The story—plot, action, etc.
 1. Does the plot have structure?
 2. Are there many incidents?
 3. The chief incidents.
2. Characters.
 1. Who are the principal characters?
Groups of characters?
 2. How portrayed? Author describe them?
Others talk about them? By their actions?
3. Setting, background, or place.
Much description?
4. What is the author's conception of life?
 1. Hopeful or depressing?
 2. Does he look at many characters superficially or study a few deeply?
5. Purpose of the Novel.
Is the story worth while? Why?

PLAN FOR STUDY OF PLAY.

1. The Story.
 1. The incidents with reference to arrangements.
Which belong to introduction, which to climax, which to conclusion?

2. Why have these incidents been selected rather than others?
2. Characters.
 1. Who are the chief characters?
 2. What is the principle by which the characters are formed into groups?
 3. Do the characters act according to their nature?
 4. Is the end of each character justified by actions in the play?
3. What use is made of conversation and descriptive passages?
4. As far as can be judged, does the dramatist punish evil and reward good? Does he have faith in man, and does he leave a hopeful or depressing view of life?
5. Is the theme of the play real and universally true? Does it apply to us?
6. What is the essential difference between comedy and tragedy? Show in the play before you how, if tragedy, it might have become comedy, and if comedy, it might have become tragedy.

COMBINATION OF CLASSES.

Twelve recitations will be required to carry out the present course of study without combining classes and alternating subjects. Wherever this can be done physics will be put in the third year and mediaeval and modern history in the second year. If the teaching force of a school should not be sufficient for twelve recitations daily then the second and third years should combine their work in physics and mediaeval and modern history, taking those subjects in alternate years. Physics will be taken up in the autumns of the even years, '06, '08, etc.; mediaeval and modern history in the autumns of the odd years, '07, '09, etc.

As the course is now arranged there should be no other combinations.

REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION.

General.

The school year is divided into two terms or units. In order to be entitled to a diploma the student must be able to present passing grades in each subject for each unit of work as indicated by the course. If a student's work is not up to the standard required in any subject such additional work shall be required of him as will justify the principal of the high school in giving him a passing grade.

Physics.

Each student shall be required to keep a laboratory note-book in which he illustrates and explains all experiments that he performs or that may be performed before the class. Each pupil shall be able to present such a laboratory note-book before he is entitled to a diploma.

Thesis.

Each pupil shall prepare a thesis upon some subject related to the work he has gone over.

High school examinations will be held at the end of each term. Teachers will be notified as to the dates of these examinations. Each member of the above named committee will prepare lists of questions for each examination on the subjects assigned to him, and send the same to the county superintendent three weeks before the dates of the examination.

TEXT BOOKS ADOPTED BY COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Algebra—Wells, D. C. Heath & Company.

Plane Geometry—Wells, D. C. Heath & Company.

Latin—Bennett's Foundations, Allyn & Bacon.

Caesar—Kelsey's, Allyn & Bacon.

Ancient History—Myers, Ginn & Company.

Mediaeval and Modern History—Myers, Ginn & Company.

Physical Geography—Dryer's, American Book Company.

Principles of Rhetoric—Spalding, D. C. Heath & Company.

Physics—Hoadley, American Book Company.

English References—Newcomer's American Literature, Moody & Lovett's First View of English Literature.

Since the passage of the law in 1907 the high schools of the county have been organized in conformity with the state high school course of study.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

There were likely few, if any, general teachers' meetings in the county prior to 1860. In February, 1861, a notice was inserted in the *Hancock Democrat*, calling a meeting of all the teachers of the county at one p. m., February 16, 1861, at Forest Academy, three and one-half miles northeast of Greenfield, for the purpose of organizing a teachers' association. The notice recited that the teachers would be addressed by Professor G. W. Hoss, of Northwestern Christian University, and that in the evening J. H. Stevenson, principal of Greenfield Academy, would address the association.

The weather on that day was inclement and the roads were almost impassable, yet a number of teachers were present. J. H. Stevenson was elected president of the meeting, and M. V. Chapman, secretary. During the afternoon the teachers adopted the following:

CONSTITUTION.

"Article 1. This association shall be known as the Hancock County Teachers' Institute.

"Article 2. Its object shall be, first, the improvement of its members in knowledge of the branches common to the profession; secondly, in modes of teaching.

"Article 3. The officers shall be a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary and treasurer, who shall be elected annually by ballot. These officers taken as a body, shall constitute an executive committee.

"Article 4. Any teacher or other friend of education may become a member of this institute by signing the constitution and paying fifty cents into the treasury."

After the adoption of this constitution the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. H. Stevenson; vice-presidents, Martin V. Chapman and William T. Pratt; secretary, Richard Frost; treasurer, J. E. Earls.

When the organization had been completed the hour was growing late, and George Lipscomb, a teacher present, moved the association that the organization of classes be deferred until after another preliminary meeting. This motion was carried. After a long discussion it was determined to hold another preliminary meeting at the Masonic Hall at Greenfield on March 30, and a strong effort was made to have a full attendance of the teachers at the second preliminary meeting. Quite a long argumentative appeal was made to the teachers through the local papers, setting forth the necessity and the advantages of such an organization. Their efforts were attended with a fair measure of success. Over forty names were enrolled at the meeting and the Masonic Hall was filled with visitors. Professor Hoss delivered his lecture on "Parents and Teachers," and among the local people, James L. Mason, W. R. Hough, Parr and Stevenson, made short addresses. Before the adjournment quite a contest arose as to the place of holding the next meeting. The "Forest Academy" people had no hope of getting the meeting, so they united with the eastern teachers in an effort to have the meeting held at Cleveland. Many teachers of course wanted to have the meeting held at Greenfield. They were led by Stevenson, Bond and Silver. The

eastern teachers were led by Welling and Chapman. It was finally decided to hold the meeting at Greenfield on August 12, 1861. The vote stood, Greenfield, 21; Cleveland, 19, as reported by Richard Frost, secretary.

In the meantime the county was stirred with the excitement of the Civil War, and it became necessary for the teachers to make some changes in their arrangements. In July, 1861, the following notice appeared in the local paper:

"Session of the Hancock County Teachers' Institute, which was to have been held in Greenfield, has been changed to Cleveland. Owing to unavoidable circumstances, many influential teachers have been called away to the battlefield from this place and vicinity—those upon whom much depended for its success; hence its removal.

"It will commence Monday, August 12, 1861, at the M. E. Church.

"It will be opened by a lecture by Prof. Miles J. Fletcher, Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State."

In the above notice, likely, we have the only reference to a depletion in the ranks of the teachers on account of enlistments in the army. In this connection, though it was perhaps an extraordinary instance even for that time, the following humorous incident is taken from the issue of the *Hancock Democrat* of September 11, 1861, as illustrative of what was likely to transpire during those days:

"GOT THE WAR FEVER.

"William Dunlap, a school teacher of Jackson township, went off very suddenly with the disease on Monday of last week. He opened his school as usual on the morning of that day, took the fever about 10 o'clock a. m., boarded the cars at 12 m., and before night was a soldier in the War for the Union, armed and equipped. Bully for Hancock!"

But to resume. The institute at Cleveland was reported a success. Notwithstanding the excitement of the times, many teachers were present and great interest was manifested. The session continued for one week. Classes were organized in elocution, with Prof. E. M. Butler in charge. Physiology was taught by Dr. A. B. Bundy, of Cleveland, and rhetoric and composition, by Professor Hoss.

On motion of Professor Smith, of Indianapolis, the following resolution was adopted at this meeting: "That we, as teachers, approve the introduction of music into our common schools as an agreeable and harmonizing agent in discipline and mental culture."

Many visitors were in attendance during the week, and before the institute closed, they adopted the following resolution, offered by Mr. Bedgood:

"*Resolved*, that we as citizens of Cleveland and vicinity, having been happily, intellectually and beneficially entertained by the sessions of the Teachers' Institute in our village, we vote to the professors, teachers, and members our cordial thanks."

"After a social reunion on Friday evening, on which occasion a number of toasts were read and responded to, the session adjourned, all delighted with having spent a pleasant and profitable week at the Institute.

"M. V. CHAPMAN, President,
"RICHARD FROST, Secretary."

From the report of this meeting it is evident that a good spirit prevailed. Certainly the institute was not without its feature of entertainment, and, if we judge rightly, elocution and gymnastics must have been happily combined in Professor Butler. Immediately after the close of this institute the following notice was published in the *Hancock Democrat*:

"Mr. Editor: Please announce that Mr. Butler will repeat the exercises in Gymnastics, in Masonic Hall, on Friday night next, which he exhibited with so much applause at the Teachers' Institute.

"I think Mr. Butler will highly entertain anyone who will favor him with an audience, as I had the pleasure of witnessing his exercises at the Institute. It will be free to all."

On Saturday, October 12, 1861, a one-day session was held by the teachers of the county at the Masonic Hall at Greenfield. This meeting was known as the "Teachers' Association" and was "appointed by the institute." The following was the order of the exercises on that day:

Open, 9:30 A. M.

Recitations commence, 10:00.

Written Arithmetic, 10:45, J. E. Earls, teacher.

Discussion of same, 11:00.

Orthography, 11:45, Miss Mattie Rawles, teacher.

Discussion of same, 12:00.

AFTERNOON.

Open, 1:30.

English Grammar, 2:15, D. S. Welling, teacher.

Discussion of same, 2:30.

Primary Reading, 3:15, E. M. Butler, teacher.

Discussion of same, 3:30.

Miscellaneous Business, 4:00.

On Saturday evening, December 28, 1861, the teachers of the county gave an entertainment at the Masonic Hall at Greenfield. It was given for the purpose of arousing interest in the teaching profession and of elevating the profession in the county. The entertainment was advertised as a "Teachers' Exhibition" and among those taking part in it were: A. E. Sample, John Bousloy, Eli Butler, George L. Lipscomb, Richard Frost, Henry Snow, Melissa Bond, Leonidas Milburne, A. V. B. Sample, James Shap, Dr. Butler, Bell Mathers, George West, M. V. Chapman, Samuel Wales, L. O. Harris, J. E. Earles, E. M. Lucinda, Joseph Hunt, J. M. Alley, William Pilkington, Pelatiah Bond, W. H. Judkins, George Glass. We have no report of this entertainment.

On Monday, August 11, 1862, the second regular session of the Hancock County Teachers' Institute convened at the Masonic Hall and continued for two weeks. Classes were organized and recitations conducted daily in the subjects given below: Elocution, E. M. Butler, teacher; English grammar, H. Mendenhall, teacher; intellectual arithmetic, M. Collier, teacher; natural philosophy, William Fries, teacher; physiology; geography; vocal music, William Morgan, teacher; object lessons, G. W. Hoss, teacher; gymnastics, Hunt and Butler, teachers.

The following text books were used during this institute: Readers, McGuffey's sixth; music, Golden Wreath; written arithmetic, Ray; intellectual arithmetic, Stoddard; physiology, Cutler; rhetoric, Quackenbos.

E. M. Butler was president of this institute and A. V. B. Sample, secretary.

Though the first general session of the Hancock County Teachers' Institute was very enthusiastic, the organization seemed to have difficulty in holding the attendance of the teachers. After the meeting in August, 1862, reports of the institute are very meager and the organization seems to have been abandoned after a year or two.

On December 3, 1864, a number of teachers met at the Masonic Hall at Greenfield for the purpose of effecting another organization. James Williamson was elected chairman of this meeting and George L. Lipscomb, secretary. At this meeting the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, first, that a school be established at this place to be known as the Hancock County Normal Institute.

"Resolved, second, that the officers of the institute shall consist of a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary and a treasurer. These officers shall constitute a board of managers and teachers, and shall take charge of such classes as may be organized."

Following the adoption of these resolutions the following officers were elected: President, M. C. Foley (then county examiner); vice-presidents, A. J. Johnson and G. L. Lipscomb; secretary, James Williamson; treasurer, Richard Frost.

The institute was to meet at the Masonic Temple at Greenfield once every two weeks on Saturday at 10 a. m., and was to adjourn at 4:00 p. m. Arrangements were made for conducting classes in the following subjects: English grammar, James Williamson, teacher; mental arithmetic, George Lipscomb, teacher; written arithmetic, M. C. Foley, teacher; spelling, Richard Frost, teacher.

Arguments were again presented through the county papers showing the necessity of raising the standard of teaching and urging the teachers to attend. The following statement taken from the *Hancock Democrat*, gives a good idea of the spirit of the teachers in making this effort:

"We call your attention to the secretary's report of the organization of a normal institute for the purpose of drilling and perfecting teachers in their profession, and the advancement of the cause of education throughout our county, and ask your hearty coöperation with us in the good work. This is not merely an experiment, but a bona fide institution, thoroughly organized and entered upon with determination to succeed. The benefits to our educational interests arising from it are many and various. Among the principal, aside from the drilling of the teachers, is that it will tend to establish a uniform system of teaching throughout the county, which all teachers must acknowledge would in itself be an ample reward for the exertion. The nucleus is formed, and if teachers and the friends of education will gather about it and lend us their assistance, the educational interest of Hancock county will receive an impetus that will overcome all the difficulties we have formerly labored under."

An effort was also made to conduct an "educational column" in the *Hancock Democrat*, beginning with January, 1865. The first article, a full column, appeared "On the Improper Use of Language," and another on "The Responsibility of the Teacher."

After a few weeks, however, no more articles appeared. "The Hancock County Normal Institute" seems to have met about the same fate as its predecessor, the "Hancock County Teachers' Institute." There were teachers in the county who were earnest in their efforts to raise the standard of their profession, but the difficulty lay in interesting the profession generally.

In 1865 a law was passed making provision for holding county institutes under the supervision of the county examiners. In 1873 another law

was passed creating the county superintendent's office and giving the county superintendent of schools and the county board of education greater powers in the administration of the school work. Following the enactment of these laws the following resolution touching upon teachers' meetings was adopted by the county board of education of Hancock county at their December meeting, 1873:

"The county superintendent is hereby authorized to hold a county institute at Greenfield on the fourth Saturday of each month having five Saturdays, for the interest, benefit, and professional improvement of the teachers of the county. Such institutes shall begin at 10 a. m. and close at 4 p. m., and each teacher of the county shall attend the full session of each institute or suffer the same penalties therefor as prescribed in section for non-attendance at township institutes." (Author's Note: The penalty was to "forfeit one day's wages for each day's absence therefrom and fifty cents for each hour or fraction thereof.")

In the above resolutions the teachers' meetings are designated as "institutes," but the meetings above contemplated were in addition to the township institutes and the county institutes as we know them today. The record indicates that at least two general teachers' meetings of the county were held for several years. At some time before 1880, however, these meetings were combined into one, and a one-day session was held on the Saturday before Christmas, or during the holidays.

Among the teachers who were active in the profession for several years or more in the early seventies and during the decade or two following, should be mentioned: Lee O. Harris, George W. Puterbaugh, Henry Wright, William M. Coffield, Ella Bottsford, Vania Gates, Scott Mints, Alpheus Reynolds, A. V. B. Sample, Will T. Walker, Maggie Brown, Mary E. Dille, Sarah J. Wilson, Florence C. Taylor, W. H. Glascock, Ida Geary, Jennie A. Buchel, Vard Finnell, Joshua Barrett, J. W. McCord, Anna Harris, J. S. Jackson, C. M. Curry, E. E. Stoner, J. H. White, Moses Bates, W. B. Bottsford, Anna Chittendon, Mattie A. Sparks, William A. Wood, Morgan Caraway, John Thomas, Kate R. Geary, Mattie J. Binford, Duncan McDougall, E. C. Martindale, A. N. Rhue, Angie H. Parker, Henry B. White, George Caraway, Walter S. Smith, Ezra Eaton, Ira Collins, Worth Trittipo, S. C. Staley, Clara Bottsford, W. H. Craig, Harvey Barrett, N. B. Brandenburg, W. H. Simms, Maggie Buchel, Mary Lynch, Robert Hurley, Victor Lineback, J. W. Smith, C. A. Ogle, Lulu Dove, Rena M. Wilson, William M. Lewis, James K. Allen, Isaac Hunt, W. P. Smith, R. A. Smith, Dugald McDougall,

R. H. Archey, William Elsbury, James L. Foley, Allie Creviston, W. W. Harvey, W. J. Thomas, J. F. Reed, Quitman Jackson, Addie Wright, John W. Jones, Porter Copeland, Aaron Pope, Will F. Handy, Edwin Bacon, Lizzie Gilchrist, Clara Fries, S. S. Eastes, R. Warrum, J. P. Julian, J. L. Smith, Jennie Willis, James Goble, J. W. Stout, Edward H. Tiffany, George S. Wilson, Philander Scudder, Charles J. Richman, Emma Hill, Allen S. Bottsford, Fannie Fish, May McDougall, Sallie Cotton, A. E. Lewis, Frank Morgan, W. C. Atherton, John Brooks, Anna Woerner, John W. Winslow, Logan Glascock, Flora Love, M. O. Mints, O. P. Eastes, Ada Anderson, Laura Dance, Cicero Reeves, Arthur L. Foley, Clay Vanlaningham, Edwin Braddock, William Whitaker, Kate Applegate, Lucy Hill, B. F. Eubank, Ellsworth Eastes, Kate Armstrong, Asa L. Sample, John W. Scott, J. D. Dennis, E. W. Felt, S. C. Staley, Laura Pope, Thomas J. Wilson, Alice Corey, Emma Parnell, Fassett A. Cotton, I. N. Hunt, J. A. Everson, Ada Mitchell, James M. Bussell, J. V. Martin, George C. Burnett, E. B. Thomas, Charles R. Reeves, Edwin Keller.

At the May meeting, 1886, the county board resolved "that the township institutes be dismissed in the month of December in townships where the teachers agree to attend the county association." About 1895 the association began holding two-day sessions annually on Friday and Saturday after Thanksgiving. The work was usually given in large part by the teachers themselves and touched all phases of the problems presented to the teaching profession. In 1908 the plan of a one-day session was again adopted, and since 1909 the teachers have convened annually in general session on the second Saturday of November.

Among those whose faces have been familiar in the county meetings of the teachers for several years or more during the last quarter of a century, and who are no longer engaged in the profession, or have gone elsewhere, are: O. J. Coffin, Etta Barrett, A. C. Van Duyn, Leona Wilson, Lawrence Wood, Date Glover, Alice Meek, J. W. Jay, John Hervey, Harvey Apple, H. L. Thomas, W. A. Service, J. E. Radcliffe, John Larrabee, Jeremiah S. Bates, James Furgason, Maggie Addison, Charles L. Collingwood, Charles C. Collier, W. G. Bridges, Clarence Luse, Cora Weber, Eunice Barrett, Alvah N. Reeves, Estella Boyce, Isaac H. Day, John F. Wiggins, Millie McCord, W. H. Larrabee, Minnie M. Grist, Leora Jessup, O. W. Kuhn, Nida Card, Albert Frost, John T. Wilson, Barclay O. White, Rhoda Reeves, Neva Roney, Milo Gibbs, Kizzie Staley, Luella Eastes, Anna Ostermeyer, J. F. McCord, S. B. Prater, William A. Meyers, Eliza Everson, Inez Martin, O. F. Boyce, Walter H. Welborn, W. H. Alger, Gilderoy Winslow, Ozrow

Kemerly, G. C. D'Camp, Marshall T. Hittle, Will Leamon, J. Q. McGrail, Pearl Green, W. B. Stookey, Elwood Morris, Kate D. Wilson, Lizzie Baldwin, Nancy V. Cook, Merritt Wood, Clarence Dunbar, Bert Cohee, O. L. Morrow, Edward Eikman, Bessie Z. Jackson, George B. Thomas, George H. Trees, Estella Ham, Hugh Souder, Maude Bradley, Frank McClarnon, Carlin Griffey, Edgar Hope, Arthur Boone, John T. Johnston, Gertrude Murphy, George W. Kennedy, Leonard Cook, Myrtle Garriott, Harvey Rhue, Harvey Power, Samuel S. Cory, Eva Pusey, Mabelle Ham, Chester B. Murphy, Adolph Schreiber, Maude Thomas, Virginia Morton, Lillian New, Maud Jackson, Mabel Smith, Belle Schramm, LaVaughn Evans, Mary Sample, Allen Eastes, Raymond Wilson, O. S. Julian, Minnie Staley, Ethel Smock, John T. Rash, Jennie Pope, J. M. Pogue, Audrey Binford, Charles E. Cook, Will E. Curtis, Rhoda Coffield, Stella Newhouse, Clara Armiger, Sallie Bolander, Gertrude Larimore, Minnie Houck, Ethel Clift, Robert F. Reeves, Charles H. Wright, Ethel Harlan, Horace Martindale, Herman Ehlert, Chalmer Schlosser, Martha Wiggins, W. C. Goble, Frances L. Petit, Ethel Ake-man, Edward Slaughter, J. Henry Perry, Pearl Stant, Jennie Jackson, Clarence Trees, C. May Heller, Horatio Davis, Claudia Teel, Pearl Collyer, Mildred Trittipo, Hannah M. Test, Martha Stockinger, Roscoe Thomas, Albert Reep, Catherine Pusey, Verna Walker, Bess Hittle, Abbie Henby, Margaret Black, Elmer Bussell, Clara Hagans, John A. Coffin, Tamma White, Alpha Green, Nellie Larrabee, C. M. Cannaday, Viola Ham, Anna H. Randall, Mack Crider, James O. Davis, Effie L. Alford, Pet Roland, Carrie Jackson, Shady Wilson, Elsie Hudelson, Myrtle Binford, Nettie Bates, Earl R. Gibbs, W. R. Neff, Maggie Martin, Hettie Hunt, Tillie Craig, Harriett White, Earl Binford, Hugh Johnson, John H. Whitely, Sarah White, O. W. Jackson, Henry Hammer, Frank L. Marsh, Lee Justice, Hattie Silvey, Venice Curry, L. L. Lydy, Kate Morton, Ora Staley, Alta Trittipo, Maude Iliff, Laura Black, James Snodgrass, Stella Z. Miles, Nelle Martin, Mabel Felt, Edith Weber, Mary Binford, Nelle Reed, Nannie Hagans, Marion Bottsford, Lester Foster.

COUNTY NORMALS.

Following logically the earlier efforts that had been made in the county to raise the standard of the teaching profession, county normal schools were organized annually for a series of years. The first one was organized in Greenfield in 1875 by Ex-County Superintendent John H. Binford. In 1876 normal schools were organized at Greenfield, McCordsville and Charlottesville. The school at McCordsville was conducted by W. H. Motsinger, prin-

principal of the public schools at that place. County Superintendent Smith conducted the one at Charlottesville, assisted by R. A. Smith and J. Worth Smith. The following notice, published in the county papers, gives a good idea of the school:

“NORMAL INSTITUTE.

“I will conduct a Normal Institute at Charlottesville, Hancock County, Indiana, beginning July 17, 1876, and continuing seven weeks. The Course will comprise a rapid review of the Common Branches together with such other instruction as is necessarily involved in the science of teaching.

“A Model School will probably be conducted in connection with the Institute.

“The best teaching talent will be secured.

“For Circulars, address,

“W. P. SMITH, Co. Supt.,
“Greenfield, Ind.”

The enrollment at this school consisted of forty-eight students in the normal department, and forty-one pupils in the model school. Among the students who attended were: Mrs. Florence Taylor Larimore, Mrs. Belle Craft McCraw, Mr. ———— Campbell, J. K. Allen, Mary Ross Allen, Miss Overman, Mary Morrow.

The following advertising literature gives facts concerning the normal conducted by Mr. Binford in 1876:

“*Instructors*—John H. Binford, B. S., principal Greenfield graded schools; Prof. W. A. Yohn, of Valparaiso Normal School; Mattie Binford, A. B., Earlham College; Kate R. Geary, formerly of Greenfield schools.

“*Lecturers*—Hon. James A. Smart, state superintendent; Prof. George W. Hoss, of Indiana University; Prof. D. Eckley Hunter, of Bloomington, Indiana.

“*A Model School*, under the immediate instruction of Miss Kate R. Geary, will be one of the many commendable features of the school. Here teachers will first learn by *observation*, then by *practice*, under the eye of the critic teacher.

“*The Course of Study* will embrace a thorough review of the common branches: the science of pedagogics, and beginning and advanced review classes in the higher branches to suit the wishes of advanced pupils.

“*Tuition*—Per term, \$5.00; in the Model School, \$2.00 to \$3.00.”

These excerpts from the advertisements of the county normals give a

good idea of the schools. They were continued in this county until 1880. Others were held in 1887, 1888, 1891 and 1896.

Among the instructors at these normals who are well remembered in the county are: Perry Smith, Walter Smith, R. A. Smith, Quitman Jackson, W. H. Sims, J. W. Jay, E. D. Allen, E. M. Blanchard, W. H. Glascock, J. Worth Smith, Dr. L. B. Griffin, W. H. Motsinger, Mrs. Leon O. Bailey, J. V. Martin, W. H. Craig, W. A. Wood, George S. Wilson, A. H. Reynolds, H. D. Barrett, Olmie C. Steele.

That these normals did efficient service for the upbuilding of the teaching profession in Hancock county is evident from the following list of persons who enrolled at some one or other of the sessions: William C. Ather-ton, Amanda Kinnick, Iduna Smith Barrett, Jennie Snodgrass Major, Fred Lipscombe, Walter Orr, Cynthia Fries Peacock, Mary McDougal, Anna Snodgrass Neier, Riley Luse, W. H. Sherry, Ada Mitchell Fort, Sadie Elsbury Warrum, Vania Gates, Mattie Black Gipe, Ida Geary, J. F. Reed, John S. Frost, Alice Creviston Glascock, Bertha Scott Hunt, Victoria Lineback White, Jasper McCray, Jennie Buchel Hogle, Julia Fields, Howard Barrett, Harvey Barrett, Anna Harris Randall, W. A. Wood, Clara Bottsford, Will Reeves, W. E. Walker, N. B. Brandenburg, M. O. Mints, R. A. Roberts, Mary Goble, Iola Coffin Bragg, Flora Catt Thomas, George Grimes, James Goble, George S. Wilson, Berry White, Ida Cook Curry, Rhoda Goble, Agnes Jordan, Millie McCord, W. H. Craig, O. S. Coffin, E. W. Felt, Mellie Thomas Lowry, Mrs. Cassie Veach Barrett, F. O. Fort, Frank Larrabee, Will Barrett, Henrietta Gates, Laura Pope Reed, Charles Reed, W. H. Glascock, Victoria Wilson Morford, Pharaba Wolfe, Roscoe Anderson, Maggie Buchel Ashcraft, Elva Thornberry, Mark Catt, Joshua Barrett, Agnes McDonald Hamilton, Emma Parnell, Ella Bottsford, Mabel Bottsford Cooper, Edith Lamb, W. J. Walker, Mary Lynch, Robert Hurley, Maud America Everett, W. M. Coffield, Ella Bogue, Irene Wilson Stoner, Eugene Lewis, Christine Gilchrist, Thomas Wilson, Manie Chandler Burke, George Burnett, Isaac Hunt, Kate Bussell, J. W. Jones, Rosa Grass Quick, W. H. Handy, Mattie Thomas Felt, Fanny Denton.

ATTEMPTS TO PROCURE HIGHER INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING.

At least two attempts have been made to procure the location of higher institutions of learning within the county. The first effort made was to procure the location of the

INDIANA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

At the time the question of the location of the state agricultural college was before the people, James L. Mason represented Hancock county

in the state Senate. He introduced a bill into the senate in 1867, providing that this school be located in this county. Efforts were being made by a number of counties to secure this institution, but it seems that Mr. Mason had sufficient support in the Legislature to give the people of the county some hope of getting it. At that time our board of county commissioners offered to donate \$100,000 toward the establishment of the school in case it should be located within Hancock county. The matter remained undecided for the next two years, when on February 6, 1869, our board of county commissioners met in special session to consider further what this county should do. After deliberating upon various propositions and hearing representative citizens of the county, action was taken by the board and the following order entered upon their record:

"The board of county commissioners of Hancock county, in the state of Indiana, propose, offer and bind said board of county commissioners of said county, and their successors in office, to pay to the state of Indiana, on condition that the proper authorities of said state will locate and erect the contemplated agricultural college of said state in the vicinity of Greenfield in said county, the sum of \$100,000 in cash, by the first day of June, 1869, or for that purpose they will pay to the state of Indiana the sum of \$125,000 in cash in three equal annual installments, the first installment on the first day of June, 1870, \$41,666 2-3; second installment, June 1, 1871, \$41,666 2-3; third installment, June 1, 1872, \$41,666 2-3.

"And the state of Indiana by her proper authorities shall have the option of the acceptance of either of the above propositions. And when so selected and accepted by the said state the accepted proposition shall be binding on said county of Hancock.

"WILLIAM NEW,

"JAMES TYNER,

"Commissioners."

The location of the college still remained undecided through the summer of 1869. In November of 1869, however, Mr. Purdue, of Lafayette, made an offer that was unequalled anywhere else in the state, and procured the school for his county. This decision was announced to the people of Hancock county by the *Hancock Democrat* with this finishing touch:

"A Mr. Purdue, of Lafayette, offered one hundred thousand dollars of his own money, in addition to the offer of the county, for the location of the agricultural college at the Battle Ground. His condition is that it shall be called 'Purdue Agricultural College.' This is a most munificent offer, but why should the Legislature favor the rich against the poor?"

During the winter of 1880-81 a movement was begun to establish at Greenfield a normal known as the

INDIANA NORMAL SCHOOL.

An association was organized and incorporated under the laws of the state to promote the project. The incorporators were S. S. Boots, Nelson Bradley, Morgan Chandler, Noble Warrum, William New, Philander H. Boyd, Israel P. Poulson, Henry L. Moore, Ephraim Marsh and T. E. Glidden. In the fall of 1881 the incorporators each subscribed one thousand dollars, on condition that ten thousand dollars additional be subscribed. The following resolution was adopted relative thereto:

"Be it resolved, that when ten thousand dollars shall be donated to the 'Indiana Normal School,' we will proceed without delay to erect suitable buildings in or near the city of Greenfield, to accommodate all the students that may attend said school, and will thereafter maintain and operate the same."

John W. Jones, an attorney of the Hancock bar, was the moving spirit in this project. He published a number of articles in the county papers urging the expediency and advantages of establishing such a school in this county. On February 15, 1882, the incorporators asked Mr. Jones to set a date for a general discussion of the matter, at which the citizens could attend and become acquainted with the probable results of such a school. Such a meeting was held February 27, 1882, at the court house. A number of speeches were made at this meeting and much more interest was taken than at any previous time. A resolution was adopted unanimously favoring the purchase of a tract of land by the city, to be turned over to the incorporators. A number of petitions were circulated among citizens asking the city council to order an election at an early day to take the sense of the voters on the question. In the issue of the *Hancock Democrat* of March 2, 1882, appeared the following:

"Our people are becoming stirred up on this subject. The public importance of the school is so apparent and the opportunity now at hand is so favorable and the fear that if this enterprise does not now succeed it will never be offered again, are each combining to stir up the energy of our citizens."

The effort, however, did not succeed. Subscriptions to the necessary fund were not forthcoming, and the movement was soon abandoned entirely.

COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP INSTITUTES.

The act of March 6, 1865, also made provision for holding county and township teachers' institutes, and for appropriating fifty dollars annually of

(15)

the county funds to help defray the expenses of the county institute. In Hancock county the first institute was held in the fall of 1865, at Greenfield. There were but a few teachers present. Instruction was given in orthography, reading, arithmetic and English grammar. In 1866 no institute was held. In the county examiner's record, under the topic of "Teachers' Institutes," appears the following note: "Failure. County commissioners would make no provision as other counties and as the law provides."

The first full report of a county teachers' institute held in Hancock county was made by James A. New, county examiner, in 1871. The report is as follows:

- "1. Number of teachers' institutes held within the year, one.
- "2. Where held, Greenfield, Hancock County, Indiana.
- "3. Number attending—males, 92; females, 25; total, 117.
- "4. Branches taught, orthography, oral grammar, grammar, writing, geography and map drawing.
- "5. Number of evening lecturers, two.
- "6. Money drawn from treasury, \$50.
- "7. Total cost of institute, \$35.
- "8. Number of township institutes held, one.
- "9. Number of townships sustaining teachers' associations, one.

"JAMES A. NEW, Examiner,
"Greenfield, Indiana."

There were difficulties to be overcome in those days, as disclosed by the following entry made in the county examiner's record on August 17, 1871:

"The following is a list of the names of persons who have paid the requisite fee, and become regular members of the institute, and who shall and *will* receive the advantages derived from being members of same to be given by examiner and trustees.

"This measure becomes necessary in order that the Common Schools may be benefited, and that the expenses incurred by Institutes be paid.

Names.	Residence.
John Thomas	
James McKean	
James E. Johnson	Philadelphia, Indiana
William A. Wood	Philadelphia, Indiana
John M. New	Westland, Indiana
Harper F. Sullivan	Westland, Indiana

Name	Residence
William S. Fries	Greenfield, Indiana
Henry Wright	Mt. Comfort, Indiana
William A. Dunn	Philadelphia, Indiana
Benjamin F. Marsh	Westland, Indiana
Theodore Winn	Greenfield, Indiana
Morgan Caraway	Westland, Indiana
Isaac N. Hunt	Westland, Indiana
James K. Allen	Cleveland, Indiana
George W. Puterbaugh	Greenfield, Indiana
Lee O. Harris	Greenfield, Indiana"

That some of the teachers were interested in better supervision and a more effective organization of the schools of the county is evident by the adoption of the following resolution at this institute:

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of the members of this institute that there should be a county superintendent of public schools in every county, whose duties, in addition to those at present performed by the examiner, shall be to devote his entire time during the continuance of said schools to visiting and superintending the same. And further: That said superintendent should in all cases be a professional teacher. Therefore, we the teachers of Hancock county do earnestly commend this measure to the consideration of our state Legislature.

"Resolved, that while we feel thankful to those citizens of Greenfield and vicinity who have been present at our institute, and have felt encouraged thereby to continue our labors in the educational work, we cannot but deplore the lack of interest shown by our township trustees and many teachers of the county, as manifested by their absence throughout the entire week. This we mention more in sorrow than in anger, and still hope for better times and more energetic men.

"Resolved, that we, the members of this institute, believe that our school law should be so changed or modified as to make the drawing of the public money by each county contingent upon an additional amount to be raised by a tax within said county for the purpose of continuing our public schools for a period of at least six (6) months.

"Resolved, that we consider the principles contained in the foregoing resolutions of vital importance to our county; that a committee of three be appointed by the president of this association to wait upon the representatives from this county and the senator for the counties of Hancock and Henry

immediately after the election and call their attention to these, our wishes, and earnestly solicit them to work for this end in their official capacity.

‘GEORGE W. PUTERBAUGH,

“WILLIAM A. WOOD,

“LEE O. HARRIS,

“Committee on Resolutions.”

The first county institute conducted by a county superintendent of schools was held September 29 to October 3, 1873. Superintendent John H. Binford reported eighty-six males and thirty-five females present: “The eight common branches, orals, composition, science of government, theory and practice, etc., etc.” were presented. The cost of the institute was sixty dollars. At the bottom of the report is the following note: “The number reported includes many that were not teachers—there was an average of actual teachers of about thirty. The institute was a decided success.”

During that year there were ninety-nine teachers in the county, so that only about one-third of them were in actual attendance at the institute.

During the next ten or fifteen years the work of the county institutes was directed toward a discussion of the subject matter of the common branches. Possibly it was because the opportunities for qualifying were limited as compared with today, and that necessity demanded that the teachers concern themselves with *what* to teach, rather than with how to teach it. During the eighties and nineties, however, and with the increase in the number of colleges and universities, the instructors who came to our county institute took up questions of method, psychology, etc., and the greater emphasis was placed on *how* subjects ought to be presented. During the last decade the inspirational feature of the county institute has been perhaps even unduly emphasized. With the passage of the vocational law of 1913 the attention of our institute has again been directed to the question of *what* to teach in these new lines.

The attendance at the Hancock county institute has remained about the same as reported by Superintendent Binford in 1873. The cost of conducting it, however, has increased greatly. Able institute instructors are paid on an average of one hundred and twenty-five dollars per week, and the total expenses of conducting our institutes for several years have been respectively: 1889, \$141.00; 1890, \$158.00; 1892, \$165.00; 1894, \$181.00; 1898, \$200.00; 1902, \$227.00; 1905, \$249.77; 1909, \$290.00; 1910, \$291.00; 1913, \$242.25; 1914, \$268.14. To defray these expenses, one hundred dollars is drawn from the county treasury. An institute fee of one dollar is collected from each

teacher during the county institute, and an examination fee of fifty cents is collected from each applicant taking the examination for teacher's license, all of which is put into the institute fund.

Township institutes have been held in each township on one Saturday in each month during school terms since the passage of the act of 1873. In 1872 James A. New, county examiner, reported one township as sustaining a teachers' institute or association. In 1873 Superintendent John H. Binford reported: "Township institutes held within the year, none." At the September meeting of the county board of education, in 1873, however, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, that we will employ no teacher who does not attend the teachers' institute appointed by the county superintendent, and that we will to the full extent exact the penalty prescribed by the law for non-attendance on the same.

"There shall be organized in the county by the county superintendent three combined township institutes for the months of October and March, each of which shall hold one session during each of said months. The first shall be composed of Blue River, Jackson and Brown townships, and shall meet on the first Saturday of October and March at the public school house in Cleveland, unless otherwise ordered by the county superintendent. The second shall be composed of Brandywine, Center and Green townships, and shall meet at the school house in Greenfield on the second Saturday of October and March. The third shall be composed of Sugar Creek, Buck Creek and Vernon townships, and shall meet on the third Saturday of October and March at Mt. Comfort, unless otherwise ordered by the county superintendent."

At the September meeting of the board in 1875, the month of November was substituted for the month of October, and the institute for the western tier of townships was abolished. At the September meeting, 1880, the joint institutes were "deemed impracticable since the teachers are not willing to attend the same." The attendance of the teachers at the township institutes received a great stimulus in the passage of the act of 1889, providing that teachers be paid for attendance at these institutes.

TERMS OF SCHOOL.

With the increase of teachers' salaries came also longer terms of school. A report of the county superintendent made in 1875 shows the average length of the school term as follows: Blue River, 142 days; Brown, 80 days; Center, 78 days; Jackson, 110 days; Brandywine, 86 days; Buck Creek, 123

days; Green, 88 days; Vernon, 100 days; Charlottesville, 100 days; Fortville, 83 days; Greenfield, 90 days.

During the next decade the townships practically all began maintaining a six-months term. Within the last ten years another month has been added, while our high schools and some of our township schools now are beginning to maintain an eight-months term.

ENUMERATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The records of the enumeration of school children during the early years of the county's history are incomplete and many of them have been lost. The United States census report shows that in 1840 seven common schools were conducted in the county with an attendance of one hundred and fifty-six pupils. In 1850 an attendance of two thousand, four hundred and thirteen pupils was reported. The enumeration taken in 1866 shows that there were in the county the following number of children between the ages of six and twenty-one years: Males, 2,621; females, 2,471; total, 5,092. The number of children kept increasing for a number of years, and then began to decrease, as shown by the following table:

Years.	Enumeration.	Enrollment in Schools for the year	Average Daily Attendance for the year.
1866	5,092	4,324	.....
1873	5,310	4,438	2,652
1876	5,600	4,287	.....
1882	5,581	.....	.....
1884	5,660	.....	.....
1886	5,742	.....	.....
1887	5,745	.....	.....
1889	5,857	.....	.....
1890	5,857	4,653	3,510
1892	6,118	4,730	3,599
1893	6,348	4,693	3,458
1894	6,401	4,726	3,634
1895	6,353	4,908	3,585
1896	5,950	4,838	3,582
1897	6,064	4,775	3,791
1898	6,162	4,741	3,906
1899	5,931	4,753	3,689
1902	5,949	4,688	3,679
1903	5,849	4,534	3,629
1914	4,671	3,793	3,266

Without giving the table for all the years, the enumeration of school children of the county has decreased at the rate of about one hundred pupils per year during the last eleven years. According to enumeration reports there are fewer children between the ages of six and twenty-one years in the county now by about four hundred than there were at the close of the Civil War. The number reached its maximum in 1894. The highest average daily attendance, however, was reached in the schools in the school year, 1897-8. It will be observed that the enrollment in the schools in 1872-3 was only about one hundred less than in 1903, yet the average daily attendance of that year is almost a thousand less. This is, no doubt, accounted for by the fact that in 1873 a large number of the young people attended school for a short time during the winter term, but were absent on "good days for work," and withdrew early in the spring. This gave the schools a large enrollment, but a low average daily attendance.

The great decline in the enumeration of school children is also having a marked effect on the county's distributive share of the school funds drawn from the state. For instance, the state school tax levy for 1914 was thirteen and six-tenths cents on every one hundred dollars of taxable property. During the year thirty-two thousand, one hundred and ninety-two dollars and thirty cents was collected in taxes and interest on school funds, and paid over to the state treasurer. But when the state funds were again apportioned among the counties, on the basis of their enumeration, Hancock county received only \$19,571.49, or \$12,620.81 less than was collected by this county and paid into the state treasury. The figures above illustrate what occurs from year to year in the collection and distribution of the state school taxes.

CONSOLIDATION OF SCHOOLS AND ORGANIZATION OF HIGH SCHOOLS.

In 1865 the county examiner reported eighty-seven district schools in Hancock county, but he reported no graded schools at all in the townships. In 1873, and again in 1876, eighty-nine districts were reported. During more recent years the number of district schools having only one teacher was reported as follows: 1892, 87; 1893, 85; 1896, 84; 1897, 81; 1900, 67; 1902, 66; 1903, 63; 1906, 62; 1907, 61; 1908, 52; 1909, 49; 1911, 47; 1912, 41; 1913, 38; 1914, 37; 1915, 32.

With the abandonment of district schools from year to year, the children have been transferred to larger centers, where they have the advantage of better gradation, etc. This movement has also made possible and expedient the organization of township high schools. Several high schools, including those in Blue River, Brown, Green, Jackson and Vernon townships were

organized, or at least classes had taken up high school subjects by 1895. All the remaining townships except Brandywine had high school classes started not later than 1900. The organization of these schools was well begun by the time that County Superintendent Lee O. Harris took his office in 1897. At that time Hancock county still had practically all her district schools, but it will be observed that by the end of his administration, in 1903, eighteen districts had been abandoned. The pupils from these districts were attending the consolidated schools. Since that time almost one-half of the remaining districts have been abandoned. Blue River township had all her pupils in the consolidated school at Westland during the school year of 1914-15, under the trusteeship of Obed J. Coffin. During the school year of 1914-15 the various school corporations expended \$7,325.00 for the transportation of pupils to the consolidated schools. The school houses in which our children now attend may be grouped as follows: Stone, 1; brick, 66; frame, 8; total, 75.

CUSTOMS OF DIFFERENT PERIODS.

Mention has been made of the fact that in 1865 an "Educational Column" was conducted for a time in the *Hancock Democrat* by the Hancock County Normal Institute. In 1876 County Superintendent W. P. Smith again conducted such a "column." Articles were contributed by Mr. Smith and also by the teachers of the county. The first article to appear was offered by Lee O. Harris on "Composition." Another article of some length was contributed by A. V. B. Sample on "Duties of Parents." Other articles under the captions, "Force of Habit," "Description of School Room," "Cultivation of the Mind," and "Words," appeared from time to time for several years. In addition to such articles personal mention was made of the work and doings of teachers. In fact, a sort of an "exchange" was maintained in these columns, to which the teachers felt free to contribute, and which reflects a general coöperative spirit in the profession.

About the same time, or rather in 1875, knotty problems in arithmetic began to appear, for which solutions were asked. Teachers vied with each other in their efforts to solve these problems and publish their solutions in the local paper. Frequently different solutions giving different results were published, which gave rise to interesting arguments running from week to week on the solutions offered. Following is a problem which may probably be called typical, selected at random from those offered:

"Three boys start to sell oranges; one has ten, one has thirty and the other fifty; they want to sell them at the same price and all receive the same amount of money. At what price must they sell and how much did each receive?"



WESTLAND HIGH SCHOOL



CHARLOTTESVILLE HIGH SCHOOL



WESTLAND CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL

During the winter of 1870-71, N. W. Fitzgerald, principal of the Greenfield school, adopted a plan of encouraging attendance, good behavior, industry, etc., in the Greenfield schools by establishing "honor rolls." The "honor roll" was made up at the end of each week. Pupils who had been neither absent nor tardy, who had been "perfect" in recitations, and who had a grade in deportment of not less than, say ninety-five per cent., had their names placed on this "roll." At the end of each week the "honor roll" was published in the local papers. During that winter a few teachers in the county adopted the same plan and published the "honor rolls" of their schools. In a year or two this custom became very common, and "honor rolls" from schools in all parts of the county were published. This practice was continued in the county pretty generally for about sixteen years.

In the spring of 1871, W. P. Smith, later county superintendent of schools, finished a term at the Pleasant Hill school in Brandywine township. The term had been successful, relationships had evidently been cordial and agreeable, and in the issue of the *Hancock Democrat* of March 30 of that year he made the following public acknowledgment:

"Many thanks to the friends and patrons of the school for the prompt and cheerful coöperation they have rendered me during the term, and for the many 'good things' they provided for us and our visitors on closing day.

"To the Scholars: You will please accept my thanks for strict obedience to the rules of school, punctuality in attendance, promptness in recitation and close application to study; and now that school is out let me ask you not to lay aside your books entirely, but spend your leisure moments in reviewing the lessons you have recited at school that you may be able to begin your studies at the next term where you left off this.

"With best wishes for your future success in life, I bid you adieu, as your teacher for the present. W. P. SMITH."

To this letter was also appended the "honor roll" of this school: Reuben Bentley, Joseph Kelm, James Parnell, Abijah Kemmerly, Henry C. Marsh, John J. Roberts, William Kennedy, Willie H. Marsh, Andrew J. Smith, James H. Smith, Newton Rhue, Charles P. Duncan, Mary E. C. Kelm, Emma Parnell, Iduna May Smith, Ella Griggsby, Emanuel Smith, Henry McKinney, Dard Roberts, Laura Parnell, Malinda E. Smith, May J. Smith, Rebecca Stump, Isaac T. Winn, James J. Duncan, James Roberts, Harriett Parnell, Sarah A. Smith, Inez E. Smith.

This was the beginning of a series of such acknowledgments which often appeared at the close of schools during the seventies and eighties. They were not always in exactly the same tone, as will be seen from the following,

which came from the teacher of district No. 10 in Vernon township in the spring of 1872:

"I would say to the scholars, the most of you have treated me well, and have not caused me any trouble. Hoping you will retain these few instructions I have given you until a good old age, you have my best wishes through life.

"To the patrons of the school: I am sorry to say you have done but little in word or deed to encourage me in my work, but I trust you will do better in the future.
J. H. SCOTTON, Teacher."

Sometimes the acknowledgment also included a narrative of the "last day," like the following from district No. 2 in Green township, in March, 1876:

"The day set in very inclement, but nevertheless, scholars, patrons and friends came marching in with turkeys, chickens, pies, cakes and everything that would tempt the palate.

"The morning program was as follows: A complete review of the analysis of the alphabet, advanced reading, written spelling and manuscript history. After these exercises we had two tables spread across the house with everything nice to satisfy the appetite.

"The afternoon program consisted of concert reading, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, and closed by remarks from patrons and teacher. The scholars have been industrious, obedient and kind. I will return my thanks through your paper for the kindness and hospitality, both by patrons and pupils, shown me while teaching in their district."

"J. BENSON, Teacher."

Local pride was also reflected:

"School No. 9, near Willow Branch P. O., closed March 15, 1876, with a general turnout of patrons, pupils and visitors. The forenoon exercises consisted of, first, recitations in primary spelling and reading, after which the time until noon was spent with arithmetic classes. Noon now at hand, we dismissed for dinner. We set two tables, each twelve feet long, which were covered with edibles of all kinds.

"I will say in conclusion that we have had a very pleasant time this winter. This being my third term at this place, and very likely the last, I can say that I consider it a credit to any teacher to occupy old Spiceland school house, No. 9, Brown township.

"I now return my thanks to patrons and pupils for their kindness toward me as their teacher, and may they ever be found moving forward in the interest of an education.
JAMES L. SMITH, Teacher."

In the spring of 1876 the teacher of Benevolence school in Center township made the following statement in the local paper :

"Pupils reported as most industrious and consequently most successful : Alice Goble, John Handy, Phebe Price, Ella Kinsey, James Heffernan, Ollie Wiggins, Mollie Trees, Eddie Gray, Rufus Temple, and George Wiggins.

"I can safely say for all that more practical pupils cannot be found anywhere. No cases of tardiness in the school during the term.

"The patrons of the district have my sincere thanks for the dinner furnished on this occasion. THEODORE WINN, Teacher."

Many other acknowledgments could be added to the foregoing, but they illustrate the types of public acknowledgments that appeared in the columns of our local papers during those years.

But expressions of good will did not all come from the teacher alone. On several occasions the pupils also had something to say, and some of their doings at least found their way into the local papers. We offer the following from the pupils of "Sparks school," district No. 1, in Brown township, at the close of their school, in March, 1876:

"Resolved, that we return our earnest thanks to our well esteemed teacher for the general hospitality he has shown us during his two terms of school.

"Resolved, that we return our thanks to our teacher for discharging his duty among us as pupils without showing any partiality.

"Resolved, that we return our thanks to our esteemed teacher, A. J. Larue, for the information he has imparted to us as pupils since he came to our school.

"Resolved, that we are under many obligations to our teacher for raising us up from the degrading name which the pupils were under in our district, caused by unruly pupils, and elevating us upon a level with other districts in the township and county.

"Resolved, that we recommend our teacher to any class of scholars that he may chance to meet in the future.

"Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the teacher's father, John R. Larue.

"Resolved, that we request William Marsh, trustee of Brown township, to send a copy of these resolutions to the *Hancock Democrat* for publication.

"Resolved, that if our teacher thinks these resolutions worthy, we request him to present a copy of them to the county paper in which he resides.

"Resolved, that we return our thanks to our teacher for giving his consent to return at our next term of school and assist us in advancing our education."

"Signed by scholars, Obee H. Garrett, James B. McDaniel, John H. Smith, Samuel N. Hunt, Charles Riggs, Levi L. Keesling, William Smith, Bay Cook, Lilly Cook, Mary A. Cook, Cimmie Cook, Hattie Giles, Florence Cook, Tidy Cook, Henry J. Garrett, Joseph McDaniel, Joel A. Cook, Sanford Dudley, Cora Leiber, Eilnore Cook, William J. Dudley, Daniel M. Smith, Laura Cook, Mary A. McDaniel, Emma J. McDaniel, Nancy Cook, Fannie Broomfield, Della Cook, Isaac L. Garriott, John R. Keesling, James Broomfield, Charles McDaniel, Levi McDaniel, William R. Riggs, Mattie Cook, Luvina A. Garrett, Missouri Cook, Mary Smith, Annie Giles, Nancy McDaniel, Visy Cook."

On the same occasion the patrons of the above school gave the following signed statement to the *Hancock Democrat* for publication:

"We, the employers of school District No. 1, return our best wishes and thanks to A. J. Larue for his general hospitality and moral conduct, and for discharging his duty impartially, and for such we recommend him to any and all schools that he may chance to meet in the future.

"(Signed) : Joseph Garrett, Joel Cook, Morris Cochran, J. A. McDaniel, Lorenzo D. Cook, Daniel Hedrick, James C. Smith, Matt F. Cook."

At the close of school in the following spring, 1877, the pupils at Leamon's Corner, in Jackson township, no doubt felt that their teacher was worthy of as much recognition as might be given to the teacher of any other school. It is interesting to observe that among the pupils who signed the following resolutions are some whose names have long been well known throughout the state of Indiana:

"School closed here last Saturday. We, the pupils, return to our teacher, Miss Mattie Lineback, our sincere thanks for the kind and faithful manner in which she performed her duty.

"Resolved, that we will treasure up the seed which she has sown, and will improve every opportunity that will advance us one step further up the hill of science. (Signed) William H. Glascock, George Burnett, Jennie McCorkle, Louiza Sheets, Cora Felt, Charles Chandler, Eugene Lewis, Emma Becket, Anna Chandler, James Clift, John Felt, Eliza Shipley, Mattie Glascock."

In the spring of 1879 the pupils of the Thomas school in Brandywine township adopted the following as a tribute of respect to Napoleon B. Brandenburg, who was a very popular teacher in the county for a number of years, in Sugar Creek, Brandywine and Center townships:

"TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

"We, the pupils of school district No. 1, Brandywine township, feel it our duty to tender our teacher, N. B. Brandenburg, a series of resolutions

of respect for his services rendered as teacher for our benefit, as they now come to a close.

“Resolved, that he has labored diligently and earnestly with us and in our behalf to bestow upon our minds something that will enable us to occupy the positions to which we may be called.

“Resolved, that in performing this work he has not been partial in any respect, but has imparted instruction willingly and in the best possible manner to one and all, everything of a mysterious nature vanishing into ideas with a clearness that moulds upon the mind never to be forgotten.

“Resolved, that we unite in complimenting our teacher for his faithful efforts as a teacher in advancing us in our studies and for his untiring exertions to advance our best interests, and we heartily commend him to those among whom his lot may be cast as a teacher, efficient, capable, and worthy of their respect. Happiness and prosperity go with him. (Signed) Thomas Hope, Julia Fields, Julia Hutchison, Willard Hutchison, Lillie Woods, Lura Thomas, Thomas Wilson, Mary Collyer, George Potts, Ira Davis, Charles Thompson, Lida Potts, Emma Collyer.”

The patrons on that occasion adopted the following: “We, the patrons of said school, vouch for the propriety of the above resolutions: (Signed) John Sylvester, A. J. Jeffries, John V. White, A. M. Potts, William Kidwell, Wellington Collyer, B. F. Fry, H. J. Fry, Hiram Thomas, Smith Hutchison, Christopher Fields.”

It was during these years, too,—the seventies—that the closing day of school came to be a social event in every district. It is still so lovingly referred to as the

“OLD-FASHIONED LAST DAY.”

The “last day” also received ample space in the columns of our local papers, and the “visitors” shall tell their own stories. We begin with the last day at Carrollton, March 25, 1876:

“We had a school of five months, which could not be beat in the township, and which closed Saturday, March 25. It was taught by Cyrus Boring. Between the hours of nine and ten the parents came pouring in with baskets filled to the brim. They went immediately up to the Grange Hall to prepare a dinner for the school, which was done directly and in order. We had two tables, each thirty feet in length. These tables were well filled with as nice looking victuals as my eyes ever beheld. The dinner was composed of boiled ham, baked chicken, fruits, pies and pickles of all descriptions, and nineteen large cakes from three inches to fifteen inches thick. These were covered with

icing as white as snow and trimmed with various colors of candies. The tables were covered with small edibles too tedious to mention. After the tables were prepared they all left the hall and went down to the school room, where they had the privilege of listening to splendid music. Then they marched, two and two, up to the hall. The scholars occupied one table, and the parents and visitors the other. Then Mr. Boring called all to order and thanks were returned by John D. Lucas.

"Then the feast commenced, and in a short time our nice victuals all disappeared. Then we returned to the lower room, where we had splendid music from the organ and singing from the scholars for one hour and a half. The school was then called to order by the teacher and a piece was read by James Reed from *The Democrat* of March 16, prepared by A. V. B. Sample, subject, "Duty of Parents." Then the parents were called on to make a few remarks. Then the small children were called on to speak their pieces, which were very interesting. Then Mr. Renecamp was called upon to make a few remarks, which he did, and they were very appropriate for the occasion. Mr. Boring then got up and talked some fifteen minutes to the scholars and parents. He said he had not been mad during his five months of school. This speaks very well for Mr. Boring. He taught his first school in this place twelve years ago. He had only one scholar this term that came to him then.

"GUMBO."

William M. Lewis, at present the genial proprietor of the book store, no doubt has many pleasant recollections like the following:

"On Tuesday last (February 20, 1877) Mr. William Lewis closed his fourth school at Brown's Chapel school house, Jackson township. The day being a fine one, I concluded I would visit the school. Among the more important exercises in the forenoon were advanced grammar and arithmetic. The several classes did their work in a manner that deserved great credit; the rough roads of arithmetic seemed to fade away before them and everything seemed easy for them. At twelve o'clock it seemed that the exercises were stopped, but we were pleasantly mistaken, for it turned out that they were only changed in order to make them more general. In a few minutes the ladies changed the scene into one of the most bounteous displays of good things to eat imaginable. After partaking of a hearty repast the young folks repaired to the play ground, where the bright light of the sun shone on fair young ladies and brave young men present. About one and a half o'clock Mr. Lewis called the crowd together to hear the exercises of the afternoon. The first exercise was a class in elocution, consisting of J. E. Stephens, Henry H. Crider, Lafe Crider, John Slifer and Miss Emma Scott. Among the selec-

tions read were "Gone With a Handsomer Man," and "Courting in the Country"; and I must say that the reading was certainly excellent, and the effect produced by some of the reading was very interesting. After the class was dismissed Henry Crider and Miss Scott were recalled and read "Hiawatha's Wooing" and "The Famine," Mr. Crider reading the former and Miss Scott the latter. They both did splendidly. After the reading was over came declamations, essays, etc., which kept us interested until near four o'clock, when Mr. Lewis made a few remarks which were very interesting, followed by others present. On the whole I have concluded I spent one of the most pleasant days of my life, and after this I shall visit schools more frequently.

"VISITOR."

The following from "Nebraska school," in Center township, also in 1877, is interesting for the clearness with which it sets before us the festivities and exercises of the last day, and because of some of the men whose names appear therein as pupils of this school:

"At twelve o'clock school was dismissed for dinner, which had been prepared by the patrons of the school. Dinner being spread, it was interesting to see the polite and genteel manner in which Miss Mattie Lineback served her guests at the table. One side was reserved for visitors, the other for the pupils, who were marched up in good order. After thanks were returned by our friend, William Brooks, all partook of the dainties which were spread before them and good enough for a king. Dinner being over, we enjoyed ourselves in social chat for an hour, there being some forty or fifty visitors present, besides quite a number of pupils. At the ringing of the bell all took their places to hear the afternoon exercises, which were mostly literary and delivered in good style. I was diverted to see little Johnnie Wiggins, son of our friend, John F. Wiggins, come to the stand to speak. He came so earnest, with eyes sparkling like jewels. There is something noble in that little fellow. He has had the misfortune to lose one of his hands, but he is not without talent. I would say to Mr. Wiggins, give that boy an education and he will make a man of himself. Much credit is due Miss Ettie Felt for the becoming manner in which she acted the part of the old lady, with her cap and spectacles on. By the way, Eugene Lewis is a very good speaker and Billy Glascock a very good journal reader. Everything was done decently and in good order. The last was an essay by Miss Lineback, which was gotten up in good style and read with politeness. I am happy to say that Miss Lineback is an accomplished lady and understands her business. At four o'clock the school closed and I returned home much pleased with what I had seen and heard.

"A VISITOR."

Though the "eats" were lacking, the program rendered at New Palestine on closing day in 1879 was thoroughly in harmony with the spirit of the times:

"Last Thursday and Friday were spent in oral examinations at the New Palestine graded school and the result is satisfactory to all. Rev. Winchester asked a few questions, to which answers were readily given. The schools of the upper department assembled in the lower room when the literary exercises commenced. Among the many creditable acquittals I will mention a few: "Darius Green and His Flying Machine," by Allie Bottsford, a boy whose executive ability is unsurpassed by one of his age. Next a dialogue, "Mrs. Partington's Tea Party," by Ida Lipscomb, Cora Ulrey, Kate Armstrong and Annie Warner. A declamation entitled, "Old Man of Fifty-three," by May Bottsford, was well done. Two renderings by Henry Warrum, of Nameless Creek, entitled "A Sermon to Ladies" and "Woman's Sphere," were well delivered. Essays were read by Willie Buchel, John Sharp, Flora Rice, Rosa Warrum, Glennie Hook, Lulu Vansickle, and many others. They also had an excellent paper read by Misses Jennie Buchel and Cora Winchester.

"Mr. Wood having engaged the services of State Superintendent Smart, we had the pleasure of listening to one of his interesting lectures at the M. E. church. The teachers at this place, though they have not as suitable a house and apparatus as others, have given satisfaction as far as I have been able to learn, and deserve credit for their untiring efforts to advance the cause of education. May they as teachers ever be prosperous.

"A WELL WISHER."

These narratives could be duplicated many, many times from the columns of the local papers during those years and for a decade following.

SPELLING SCHOOLS.

The spelling school was an institution that dated back almost to the beginning of the schools themselves. It was one of the first forms of entertainment that our schools offered to the communities. Many years before the Civil War schools had their "best spellers." School met school, well knowing that their "best spellers" could spell every word in the old McGuffey spelling book, and that their opponents must go down in defeat or the match must be a draw. Not only did the school have its best speller, but the community had its best speller, and he was relied on, "sent for" if necessary. Where is the community in the county that did not have at least one or more farmers who worked all day and then spelled to the wee hours of the night to uphold

the reputation of the district in any match that a challenge might bring forth?

In the earlier days especially, one school challenged another. Often, simply a "spelling school" was announced. When the people had congregated captains were announced who chose the spellers. Then different plans were followed. Sometimes "runners" were chosen; sometimes the contest was to see who could "stand the longest"; and sometimes it was determined in favor of the side missing the fewest words. Generally the contest was entered for entertainment and to win. But it was not an uncommon thing for some patriotic and enthusiastic citizen to offer a prize to the winning side or to the winning school.

It seems that spelling schools began almost with the organization of schools in this county, and continued more or less generally until within a decade or two of the close of the last century. They were conducted not only by the public school as an institution, but by organizations, societies, etc., and were frequently the means of raising funds, just as we now give entertainments, socials and suppers for the same purpose.

One of the most interesting spelling matches in the county was arranged by the ladies of the Greenfield Benevolent Society. The ladies canvassed the city and procured the consent of a number of business men and others to spell. Among them were: W. S. Wood, J. A. New, J. L. Mason, L. W. Gooding, A. Reynolds, G. T. Randall, O. Moon, William Mitchell, Lon Hammel, Mrs. Dr. Martin, Colonel Roberts, War Thomas, J. Ward Walker, I. P. Poulson, George B. Cooley, A. B. Linebeck, J. H. Binford, A. T. Hart, W. Hammel, Kate Geary, Hattie Havens, William J. Matthews, R. A. Riley, Lee O. Harris, H. J. Dunbar, James Walsh, Dr. E. I. Judkins, W. R. Hartpence, J. Rothenberger, W. O. Thomas, Rev. White, Marg. Roland, Emma Swope, A. W. Hough, H. L. Moore, Mrs. H. C. Chapman.

The contest was set for the evening of March 13, 1875, at the court room. By common consent the following appointments were made: J. H. White, master; G. W. Puterbaugh, umpire; J. Ward Walker and William Mitchell, captains.

It was also agreed that the winning side should be awarded three cords of wood and a ham of meat for the benefit of the society. The contest was to determine which side could remain standing the longer. Since so many of the spellers are clearly remembered, it is interesting to observe the order in which they "went down," and the words they misspelled:

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Lee O. Harris, petrify. | 3. W. S. Wood, typify. |
| 2. James Walsh, typify. | 4. I. P. Poulson, typify. |

(16)

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 5. Capt. A. L. Ogg, adamant. | 19. L. W. Gooding, hypothense. |
| 6. S. E. Duncan, adamant. | 20. B. Clayton, idolater. |
| 7. Mrs. H. C. Chapman, license. | 21. J. Ward Walker, belligerent. |
| 8. Mrs. A. C. Heaton, habitude. | 22. Theo Winn, consulate. } |
| 9. Miss Sarah Walker, pestilent. | 23. Charles Winn, serious. } |
| 10. Colonel Roberts, impanel. | 24. Riley Cross, aromatic. |
| 11. U. Royer, pursuant. | 25. Dr. E. I. Judkins, allegoric. |
| 12. William Mitchell, metallic. | 26. Mrs. Brown, panegyric. |
| 13. Mrs. Gwinn, metallic. | 27. William Hammel, vicegerent. |
| 14. Mrs. F. H. Crawford, satirize. | 28. W. R. Hartpence, decimal. |
| 15. Mrs. W. S. Wood, satirize. | 29. H. R. Clayton, epilogue. |
| 16. Capt. R. A. Riley, azimuth. | 30. James A. New, vapory. |
| 17. G. T. Randall, calabash. | 31. H. L. Moore, repellent. |
| 18. Mrs. L. W. Gooding, maccaboy. | 32. Rev. C. T. White, seizure. |

At this point, John H. Binford, who had been chosen by Mr. Walker, was left standing alone, and the honors went to Mr. Walker's side. The Symphony Glee Club furnished music during the evening, and the receipts netted the Benevolent Society eighteen dollars and ten cents.

Spelling matches similar to this one were held in various parts of the county, in which old and young participated. One other very interesting match was arranged between Greenfield and Knightstown. Each side spent more or less time in practice for the contest, which was held at the court house on the evening of May 14, 1875. Among the contestants from Greenfield and vicinity were: H. J. Dunbar, Mrs. Nellie Brown, Mrs. C. W. Gant, Miss M. E. Dille, L. W. Gooding, John H. White, L. M. Test, I. P. Poulson, Ephraim Marsh, Miss Royer, J. H. Binford, William Hammel, James A. New, D. S. Gooding, G. W. Puterbaugh, Capt. A. L. Ogg, Oscar F. Meek, W. B. Hartpence, E. W. Smith, James Walsh, C. F. White, H. R. Clayton, Mrs. N. P. Howard, Mrs. L. W. Gooding.

This contest was put on a basis that required not only good individual spellers, but good team work, to win. The side which lost the fewest points in misspelling words was to be declared the winner. Unfortunately for our spellers, they misspelled more words than did their opponents, and Knightstown carried off the honors of the match. This occasion, however, was also attended with a good time socially. The Knightstown team came over early in the evening and were entertained by the Greenfield people. Several articles and letters from members of the visiting team appeared in the local papers here afterward expressing appreciations of hospitality and of the good time generally.

Fortunately but one generation has arrived in the county too late to become familiar with the old-time spelling school.

TOWNSHIP COMMENCEMENTS AND COUNTY ORATORICAL CONTESTS, PRIZES, ETC.

Commencement exercises began to be held in some of the townships in the early eighties. They were not very elaborate, however. As late as 1891 the common school graduates of Sugar Creek township met on commencement evening without a previously arranged program. The graduates were prepared to "speak their pieces," and when the county superintendent arrived a program was arranged. A choir was made up from the young people of the audience, who sang several selections from the regular Sunday school books that were in the church; the children spoke, and this concluded the program.

During the decade following, however, these occasions grew to be much more pretentious. Elaborately embossed invitations began to be issued, orchestras were employed, the rooms decorated, and the parents went to great expense in purchasing apparel for the graduates. Neither parents nor children wished to be outdone, which made it very hard for people who could ill afford to make such outlays. The same thing was true during the first decade of the present century. The county board of education considered these matters at several meetings and recommended greater simplicity and less expense in the matter of dress, etc. During the last few years the parents and graduates have begun to take the same view. At a number of commencements during the last three or four years the boys have been wearing a plain, but neat uniform suit. The girls, too, have adopted a uniform dress, usually a plain white regulation suit with red tie. The classes appear to a very good advantage, the commencement is not expensive, nor so foolish, say many.

During the early history of the township commencements all the graduates recited their own selections. This was continued very generally until four or five years ago, when the common school commencements began to be combined with the high school commencements, for which a professional speaker has been employed.

At the September session, 1889, of the county board of education, Trustee James P. McCord, of Vernon township, moved that the county superintendent be ordered to arrange for a county oratorical contest, and that he select suitable prizes for the same. This motion was carried and the county oratorical contest became a feature of the county institute week at Greenfield until about 1910. At each township commencement the "best speaker" was chosen to represent the township at the contest. The selections spoken

at the oratorical, and also for a time at the township commencement were supposed to be original, and many of them were, but entirely too many of them seemed to be composed under the inspiration of the "Royal Path of Life," "Portraits and Principles," and other books of similar type. There was a great deal of interest in the contest, and sometimes also a great deal of feeling, even among the school officers over a failure of their representative to take the prizes.

For several years, from 1886 to 1889, the county board of education offered prizes to the schools for the best attendance during the term. At the June meeting, 1887, the members of the board expressed themselves as being pleased with the results obtained. For the school year, 1887-8, the prizes consisted of ten dollars each, and diplomas were given to pupils perfect in attendance during the past year. In 1888 Lossing's "Encyclopedia of United States History" was selected as the prize.

COUNTY EXHIBITS.

The first exhibit of the school work of the county was made at the west school building at Greenfield in the spring of 1876. From this exhibit the best work was selected as the county educational exhibit at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. In order to defray the expenses of making the state exhibit at Philadelphia the schools of all the counties made efforts to raise funds. In Hancock county "school exhibitions" and entertainments were held in practically all of the towns and townships. "There will be a school exhibition at Ellis school house, northeast of Greenfield, on Saturday next. The exercises will be varied. Admission, ten cents. Proceeds to go to the Centennial fund." So ran the announcements in the columns of the local papers during the early months of 1876. At Fortville, McCordsville, New Palestine and Greenfield elaborate exhibitions were given, and in some instances repeated. Churches, halls and school houses were utilized, and at several points comparatively large amounts were raised. At the exhibition of the Greenfield pupils at the Masonic Hall over forty-eight dollars was taken in on two evenings, and a total of over seventy-six dollars was raised by the Greenfield schools. At some of the other towns in the county as much as twelve dollars and fifteen dollars was contributed to the fund. This method of raising funds was adopted on the suggestion of the state central committee, who asked the state to contribute twenty-five thousand dollars to assist in erecting suitable buildings, defraying expenses, suggesting that the money be raised by school exhibitions, concerts, etc.

In April, 1882, another exhibit was made at Greenfield. It consisted

mostly of manuscripts on the various school subjects, maps, etc. It was estimated that ten thousand pages of manuscript and seven hundred maps were exhibited.

In the fall of 1884 preparations were made for holding another county school exhibit at the close of that term of school. A committee was appointed to devise plans and ways and means for holding the exhibit. They reported as follows:

“REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SCHOOL EXHIBIT.

“We, the committee on school exhibit, appointed by the county superintendent, submit the following report:

“*Time and Place*—The exhibit shall be held on the second Saturday in April in the west school building in Greenfield.

“*Plan of Work*—(a). Higher Grades. County superintendent shall prepare a list of fifteen questions for the fourth and higher grades, ten of which are to be selected and written upon by the pupils. The examination to be held on same day in each school. One-half the work to be done in January, the other half in February.

“(b). Lower Grades. Work of third and lower grades to consist of manuscripts, maps, drawings, and such other miscellaneous work as the teacher may see proper.

“(c). General Work. It is understood that the work of any or all grades shall not be confined to the work designated above, but may consist of any work which, in the discretion of the teacher, would add to or show up the work of his school. Such as miscellaneous drawing, paintings, outlines, diagrams, work in higher branches, etc.

“*Rules*—1. All work exhibited in the above classes must be performed by bona fide members of the school and strictly under the discretions and regulations governing monthly examinations of teachers.

“2. All manuscript work should be written with pen and ink in books prepared for that purpose, which will be placed in the book stores.

“3. The answer should be numbered to correspond with the number of its question and a list of questions should accompany each subject.

“4. All work should be completed by the 1st of April, and it shall be the duty of each teacher to prepare his work in convenient form and see that it is presented for exhibit.

“5. The questions prepared for examinations shall be held by county superintendent and submitted to the teachers just before the examination and

not be unsealed until the morning of examination in the presence of his school.

Miscellaneous—Each teacher is requested to contribute ten cents, to be paid to county superintendent, for the purpose of defraying necessary expenses.

“J. W. SMITH,

“J. K. ALLEN,

“E. W. FELT,

“W. S. PORTER,

“W. C. ATHERTON,

“OLLIE STONER,

“MATTIE THOMAS,

“Committee.”

This exhibit was held as planned in the spring of 1885. A large number of pupils from all parts of the county were in attendance.

During the winter of 1886-7 quite a large number of manuscripts, including maps, etc., was collected in the county and displayed as an educational exhibit at the county fair at Greenfield in 1887. A similar exhibit was made at the county fair in 1888.

The next exhibit was prepared during the winter of 1892-3. The county exhibit was held at Greenfield, from which work was selected for the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893. This work consisted largely of written work, maps, etc., that illustrated the regular work of the schools. A large part of the necessary funds for defraying the expenses of making the school exhibit at the Chicago exposition was also raised by the school children of the state. A “Penny Fund” was originated, into which the school children contributed their pennies to an amount of about five thousand dollars. In the raising of this fund the children and teachers of Hancock county participated.

During the winter of 1903-4 another county exhibit of school work was made at the high school building at Greenfield. This work consisted of examination papers from all grades, including the grades and high schools, compositions and other manuscripts illustrating the daily work of the schools. Ample space was also given to music and drawing. Stenographic reports of recitations, township, town and city histories, collection of Riley pictures, and photographs of the best school houses in the county, formed the features of the exhibit. From the county exhibit a rather large exhibit was selected for the St. Louis Exposition in 1904.

No collection of class room work was submitted to the Panama Exposition at San Francisco, in 1915. A photographic exhibit, consisting of pic-

tures of the oldest type of frame school buildings, the latter type of one-room brick school houses, and some of our best high school buildings, including also inside views of industrial arts and domestic science departments, was submitted as a county exhibit from Hancock county.

TEACHERS' UNIONS.

During the winter of 1877-78 this matter was presented to the teachers. It likely was not considered seriously by the teachers as a whole, yet several letters were published in the local papers in which individual teachers urged the advisability of effecting such an organization. Several letters were also published in which other teachers advised against taking such steps. The argument advanced for a teachers' union was practically the same as that advanced for labor unions.

A more definite step in this direction, however, was the organization in 1904 of a chapter in the county of the Order of Pestalozzi. A lodge was instituted at Greenfield during the week of the county institute in September, 1904. Ora Staley, then principal of the Charlottesville school, was elected as the chief officer. The lodge never convened, however, after the evening of its institution, and very few of our teachers ever became familiar with its mysteries or its purpose.

LINCOLN FUND.

During the winter of 1914-15, while the great European war was raging, the Red Cross Society made an appeal to the school children of America to contribute a penny each for the relief of the suffering children of the war zone. The response everywhere was generous. In Hancock county, especially in those schools where a proper explanation of the matter was made, the children responded gladly. Though not all schools participated, the following contributions amounted to a little over two cents per capita for all the school children of the county:

Blue River Township.

Consolidated school\$3.92

Brandywine Township.

No. 1—Alpha Smith, teacher.....\$3.25
No. 2—Elijah Reeves, teacher..... 1.10
No. 3—Jessie Boring, teacher..... 1.00

Brown Township.

Warrington, room 3.....	\$.45
Shirley schools	2.00
Wilkinson schools	3.54
No. 9—Charles Carlton, teacher.....	.96

Buck Creek Township.

No. 4—Esther Luse, teacher.....	\$1.00
Mt. Comfort schools.....	2.50
No. 6—Ward Davis, teacher.....	.50
No. 7—Ethel Snider, teacher.....	1.00
No. 8—Effie Welling, teacher.....	1.00

Center Township.

No. 1—Gladys Teel, teacher.....	\$.75
No. 3—Hazel Hanes, teacher.....	.75
No. 6—M. Bussell, teacher.....	.64
No. 7—Thelma Bussell, teacher.....	.50
Maxwell schools	2.80
No. 14—Ernest Hiday, teacher.....	.50
No. 15—Rosa Garriott, teacher.....	.70
Mohawk schools	1.00

Green Township.

No. 1—Dean Baker, teacher.....	\$.50
No. 2—Will Reed, teacher.....	1.00
Eden schools	2.00
No. 7—Wynema Binford, teacher.....	1.00

Jackson Township.

No. 4—Julia McClarnon, teacher.....	\$.83
No. 1—Robert Hunt, teacher.....	.54
No. 6—Mary Payne, teacher.....	1.00
Cleveland schools	1.60
No. 9—Grover Van Duyn, teacher.....	1.05
Charlottesville schools	5.32
No. 3—Martha Coffin, teacher.....	1.00

Sugar Creek Township.

Philadelphia schools	\$1.10
No. 3—Julia Herrlich, teacher.....	2.25
New Palestine schools.....	3.00

Vernon Township.

McCordsville schools	\$ 3.85
No. 3—Will McCord, teacher.....	1.00
No. 5—John Walker, teacher.....	1.30
Greenfield schools	14.35

Total\$72.55

This fund was known as the "Lincoln Fund," in honor of our martyred President, who gave his life in the service of humanity. The money, amounting to over six thousand dollars, from the state of Indiana, was distributed to the destitute children of all the warring nations of Europe.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The first compulsory education law of the state was passed in 1897. It made provision for county truant officers, also for a truant officer for incorporated cities. Since 1899 one truant officer has served the entire county. The officers appointed for the county under the above and succeeding acts are:

Charles Huston—Appointed in 1897, for Greenfield; served four years.

James H. Kimberlin—Appointed in 1897, for Vernon, Buck Creek, Brown and Green townships; served two years.

James Veach—Appointed in 1897, for Jackson, Blue River, Center, Sugar Creek and Brandywine townships; served two years.

Charles Huston—Appointed in 1899, for county; served two years.

George W. Shekell—Appointed in 1901, for county; served three years.

George Hull—Appointed in 1904, for county; served two years.

William Morse—Appointed in 1906, for county; served one year.

F. M. Carpenter—Appointed in 1907, for county; served one year.

William P. Wirick—Appointed in 1909, for county; served seven years.

The most of the work of the truant officer to this time has been among the poor in the cities and towns of the county. Very little need for such an officer has existed in the townships. A few prosecutions have been made

from year to year, but his duties have been principally to serve the notices required by law in such cases.

BOYS' CORN CLUB.

During the winter of 1906-7 steps were taken by the county superintendent of schools to organize a boys' corn club. In the spring a quart of good high grade seed was offered to each boy and a hundred or more boys entered the contest. The business men offered a number of valuable prizes. Among them were: Thomas & Son, riding cultivator, \$25; Spot Cash, suit of clothes, \$15; J. Ward Walker, suit of clothing, \$15; J. W. Cooper, double-barrel shotgun, pair of skates, game of carom, hand printing press; *Hancock Democrat*, \$15 in cash; *Greenfield Republican*, magazine or journals, one year's subscription; Greenfield Publishing Company, magazine or journal, one year's subscription; W. S. Fries, \$5 in cash; George Walker, \$5 in cash; Cuyler studio, one dozen \$6 photographs; Service & Rogers, pair of Walk-Over shoes; Greenfield Star store, rain coat; J. G. Heath, \$1.25 pocket knife; William M. Lewis book store, \$1.25 book.

On the Friday and Saturday following Thanksgiving a corn show was held at the court house at Greenfield. Prof. M. L. Fisher, of Purdue University, scored the corn and on his decision the premiums were awarded. The club was maintained for about four years by County Superintendent Larrabee, in conjunction with the farmers' institute. There was a general interest in the club among the boys, but it was finally discontinued because of a general lack of interest in the organization by the farmers' institute and the difficulty of financing it.

VOCATIONAL WORK.

The legislature of 1913 passed a bill introducing vocational work in the public schools of the state. The McCordsville school at once introduced the work in manual training and domestic science. All the other township schools introduced the work in agriculture and domestic science. The teachers, of course, did not pretend to know much about these subjects, but by far the greater number of them have made a bona fide effort to accomplish something along these lines during the past two years.

For the work in agriculture text books were adopted in both the grades and high schools, and such experimental work was done as was possible. A similar plan was adopted in teaching domestic science. The theories underlying different processes were discussed and the pupils were encouraged to experiment at home. At the opening of the schools in 1914, however, a

much greater equipment was supplied, especially in the consolidated schools. For most of these schools a sufficient equipment was provided to enable the pupils to experiment under the direction of the teacher. During the term of 1914-15 one or more dinners were also served by the domestic science classes in most of the schools on special occasions, and the guests especially were impressed with the importance of this new departure in school work.

PARENT-TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

There has been organized within the county one Parent-Teachers' Association. On Tuesday evening, December 1, 1914, the parents and teachers of the Charlottesville schools met at the high school building for the purpose of organizing such an association. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Wilbor Wright; secretary, Miss Mina Overman; program committee, Mrs. Albert Luse, Mrs. Anna Niles and Mrs. Cynthia Peacock. Those present at that meeting were: Mrs. Wilbor Wright, Mrs. Albert Luse, Mrs. Oscar Adkins, Miss Ruth Reeves, Mrs. Roy Lowe, Mrs. Clarence Haskett, Mrs. Percy Bantz, Mr. Lawrence Cox, Miss Katherine Rutledge, Mrs. Cynthia Peacock, Miss Mina Overman, Mr. Walter Orr, Mr. and Mrs. John Walker, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ramsey.

Regular meetings of the association have been held in connection with the Jackson township institute, at the afternoon sessions on the first Saturday of each month.

The subjects that have been considered during the winter are: "Habits, Manners and Morals of the Child," "When and How to Appreciate the Child," "Why Should Our Children be Given Manual Training and Domestic Science When Our Fathers and Mothers Did Not Receive Such Training?" "Confidential Relation of Mother and Son," "Efficiency in the School Room," and "Efficiency in the Home." At these meetings musical numbers have been interspersed, including piano and vocal solos, quartets, songs by schools, etc.

Though a mere beginning has been made, both parents and teachers who have participated in the work of the association feel that it has been eminently worth while for a better mutual understanding of the child, and a deeper appreciation by each of the viewpoint of the other.

A similar organization was effected at Wilkinson in 1915-16.

TEACHERS, 1915-16.

Following are the names of the teachers now teaching in the county:

Blue River Township.

Westland High School—Francis C. Landrus, Hazel C. Binford, Elsa Ropp.

Grades—Noble Crider, Arthur D. Gray, Frances Burk, Hilda Coffin.

Brandywine Township.

No. 1, Georgia Moore; No. 2, Hazel Wood; No. 5, Virgil Duncan; No. 6, Bernice Boone; Carrollton, Orville Pope, Hazel Hanes.

Brown Township.

No. 1, Floyd Walker; No. 9, Mrs. Maggie Willis.

Warrington—O. W. Kuhn, Kate Kennedy, Essie McCray.

Shirley—Earl Kuhn, Leonard Bussell, Elijah Reeves, Margaret Reed, Agnes Dovey, Tressa Blakely.

Wilkinson High School—J. P. Amick, W. G. Willis, Helen Beers.

Wilkinson Grades—Obe VanDuyn, Kate Reeves, Effie Reed.

Buck Creek Township.

No. 1, Cloyd Boner; No. 4, Frank Leslie; No. 6, Marguerite Plessinger; No. 7, Columbus Griffith; No. 8, Ethel Snider; No. 9, Esther Luse.

Mt. Comfort High School—Carey E. Munsey, Mrs. Leo C. Mogle.

Mt. Comfort Grades—Samuel E. Wallace, Merle Ashcraft.

Center Township.

No. 3, Rosa Garriott; No. 6, Naomi Tapscott; No. 7, Thelma Bussell; No. 14, Ernest Hiday; No. 15, Marshall Bussell; No. 16, Gladys Teel.

Mohawk—Harry Ostermeyer, India Wright.

Maxwell High School—A. M. Brown, Oakley Luse.

Maxwell Grades—Florence Amick, Hazel Rees, Anna Reeves.

Supervisor of music, art and domestic science, Pearl Butler.

Green Township.

No. 1, Dean Baker; No. 2, Irene McDaniel; No. 4, Sherman Rothermel; No. 7, W. H. Reed.

Eden High School—O. W. Jackson, Stella Bussell.

Eden Grades—Ernest Warrum, Leora Beagle.

Supervisor of music and art, Marie Hendren.

Jackson Township.

No. 1, Helen Craft; No. 3, Lucile Ging; No. 4, Julia McClarnon; No. 5, Lawrence Cox; No. 6, Earl Powers; No. 9, Grover VanDuyn.

Cleveland—R. M. Julian, Alice Glascock.

Charlottesville High School—Walter Orr, Ruth Reeves, Marvel Frost.

Charlottesville Grades—Merrill Wilson, Mina Overman, Cynthia Peacock.

Supervisor of music and art, Lola Beeler.

Sugar Creek Township.

No. 2, Anna Kimple; No. 3, Julia Herrlich.

Philadelphia—Frank S. Boone, Geraldine Conklin. — *Teachers*

New Palestine High School—W. W. Winn, Caroline Lubbe, Helen L. Self.

New Palestine Grades—Glendale Brandenburg, Gertrude Ashcraft, Hazel Mitchell, Margaret Williamson.

Vernon Township.

No. 4, John D. Leslie; No. 5, Frank I. Irvin.

McCordsville High School—Leonard Luce, Annalee Shortridge, Ethel Moe.

McCordsville Grades—Peter Hinds, John Walker, Nevada Davis, Edna Trittipo.

Fortville.

High School—Roy R. Roudebush, Floyd R. Carter, Vera Trittipo, Caroline Crouch, Frances McGregor.

Grades—Samuel J. Stokes, J. L. Smith, Ruth Cheney, Glenn Moon, Bertha Helms, Inez Teague, Isa Pollard.

Greenfield.

Superintendent—Frank Larrabee.

High School—Elmer Andrews, Lenore McShane, Nora Corcoran, Floyd Garrison, Thomas Harney, Beatrice Hayes, Eloise Henley.

Departmental—Lawrence Bridges, Helena Amick, Edith Shelby, Charles Boone.

Washington School—Arthur Williamson, Daisy Harlan, Margaret Baldwin, Louise Hill, Edna Butler, Lizzie Harris.

Longfellow School—Anna Jackson, Elizabeth Hanes, Kate Martin, Iduna Barrett.

Lincoln School—Howard Macy, Hester Yelton, Alma Justice, Nelle Kinsley.

East Greenfield School—Elizabeth Curry.

Supervisors—Merle Brandenburg, drawing; Hazel Dillon, cooking; Catherine Fern Trees, music; Selma Stephens, sewing; Charles Boone, manual training.

CHAPTER VII.

MILITARY.

Three times since the organization of the county have our citizens heard the Nation's call to arms. Each time the people have responded enthusiastically.

The first call was made at the outbreak of the Mexican War in 1846. Company D, Fifth regiment, Indiana volunteers, was organized in Hancock county under James K. Bracken. The company was mustered in October 8, 1847, to serve during the war. The Fifth regiment was under the command of Col. James H. Lane, and served with General Scott until July 28, 1848, when it was mustered out.

The company organized at Greenfield was composed of the following men, as nearly as can be ascertained: James R. Bracken, captain; Andrew M. Patterson, first lieutenant; James Hamilton, second lieutenant; Hugh J. Kelly, third lieutenant; Micajah Francis, first sergeant; Henry Ramsey, second sergeant; Isaac Tamplin, third sergeant; Lewis T. Osborn, corporal; Robert Walker, corporal; Robert Smith, corporal; Henry Galloway, musician. Privates—Joseph Anderson, Ezra Conoway, Robert H. Caldwell, William H. Chapman, Sylvester Childers, John Chapman, John L. Liming, William Black, Moses B. Cook, Burt W. Jackson, Jared Arnold, Jacob Cohee, John Childers, Alexander Andis, William R. Gaston, James H. Carr, William Daily, Alexander Cook, Samuel Chapman, Richard Lindsey, Joseph Chapman, Cicero Chapman, Solomon Kauble, William Banks, Harvey Carr, Alfred Denny, Robert P. Andis, Daniel Goodwin, Noah Carr, Miles Elsbury, Isaac N. Ferree, John Furgason, James H. Gray, Templeton Hatfield, James Hubble, William Jordon, Thomas Lineback, Eli Marsh, Jefferson Nugen, James Reed, Jesse Shoate, Hiram Tyner, Hugh McClellan, Edward Pierson, John L. Scott, Andrew Flowers, Henry Galloway, James Goble, James Huntington, George W. Johnston, ————— Jameson, Samuel Liming, Thomas Maston, John Probasco, Robert Romack, George Street, Henry Martin, Adams L. Ogg, Howard Richardson, Robert Smith, Washington Flowers, Henry Goodwin, Jeremiah Hendren, William Jones, William K. Jacobs, James Kinghan, Rigby Marsh, James Montgomery, James Parks, Newton Scott, George Tooley, William Mitchell, Andrew Pauley, ————— Russell, George W. Swain, John Tryon, Matthew L. Paullus.

Little can be said of the experiences of these men at the front. The

following letter preserved by the writer's people and published in the *Hancock Democrat* on June 21, 1877, gives us just a glimpse of what they saw and experienced:

"Jalpa, Mexico, December 3, 1847.

"My Dear Wife and Children:

"Again I am placed in my tent, very tired, but cheerful and happy as ever I was in my life, and I suppose that I need not say that I hope that these few lines may find you enjoying the same state of health, as I do think you will be ready to acknowledge and believe that my very soul has always been wrapped up in the love of my family.

"We have traveled six hard days' march towards the city of Mexico, and will have some ten or twelve more before we get there, as it is very laborious moving a large army. The whole country through which we have passed is hilly, mountainous and rocky, but looks romantic, and in some places very pretty, as the trees are now covered with blossoms, but there is but little fruit. There is but little danger here, or indeed do I think there is but little danger any place in this country, as we can hear of no army any place in the government. There are a few guerillas along the road but dare not appear or show fight. I saw one who had just been killed and some of the boys say they saw six or eight more. I was out hunting and saw a few black fellows, but they run like devils, and I got no shot. There were but two of us, A. Pauley and myself, but it appears as though one can chase a dozen. There is still no immediate prospect of peace.

"On the ascent from Vera Cruz to Mexico the climates succeed each other, as it were by stories, and in our travel we have passed through every variety of vegetation. The tropical plants are succeeded by the oak, and the salubrious air of Jalapa replaces the deadly air of Vera Cruz. The sky is generally cloudless, and but very little rain, and a succession of hills, seemingly at some day the boundary of lakes are now the limits of extensive plains or rolling prairies but the rocks or stones all very near the surface. The country is barren because it is very dry and stony, but every stream is accompanied with some fertile land. The snow is in sight on the mountains and contributes much to cool the air now, as it is cloudy; and it is said to be the coldest day ever experienced in this country. It would be called cold in our country in May. The coffee bush grows here. The berries are now ripe, and is a small red berry, very juicy, and as poisonous as can be.

"The timber is low and crooked. I have seen no tree in the country that would have made a rail cut. Everything, weed, bush and tree, except the scrubby oak and orange bush and coffee bush has thorns on. The thorns

resemble the thorn on the honey locust, but they are more crooked and as thick as they can grow from top to bottom, leaf and all.

“JOSEPH CHAPMAN.”

On March 27, 1879, a notice, signed by Thomas H. Branham, Robert Smith, Jerry H. Hendren, Robert P. Andis and Adams L. Ogg, and published in the local papers, called a meeting of all Mexican War veterans at the mayor's office at Greenfield for the purpose of organizing an association of the veterans of that war. The following veterans were present at the meeting: Adams L. Ogg, John Roberts, Jerry H. Hendren, Robert P. Andis, Dr. E. W. Pierson, Thomas H. Branham, Louis T. Osborn, John H. Childs, Alexander Andis and Newton Scott. An organization was effected with Adams L. Ogg, president, and Thomas H. Branham, secretary. Although there were but a few of the soldiers left it seems that this organization was maintained for several years. Annual meetings of the veterans were held in different parts of the state as long as any survivors were able to attend. The state encampment was held at Greenfield in 1904.

There are no longer any members of this company living in Hancock county. Among its last survivors were Robert Smith, James H. Carr and Jeremiah Hendren, who departed this life five or six years ago. Jeremiah Hendren, the last of our Mexican War veterans, died on October 29, 1911.

THE CIVIL WAR.

When the first call of President Lincoln was made at the outbreak of the Civil War, a fife and drum corps was organized by Capt. Reuben A. Riley, Henry Snow and others, who made a circuit of the county to stir up enthusiasm in the enlistment. A company was organized and mustered in at Indianapolis on April 22, 1861, as Company G of the Eighth regiment, Indiana volunteers (three-months service). The muster roll is as follows: Reuben A. Riley, captain; John Stephenson, first lieutenant; Lee O. Harris, second lieutenant; John M. Stevenson, first sergeant; Marion M. Stevenson, Pilatiah Bond and John S. Edwards, sergeants; John H. Duncan, Samuel Marsh, John S. Chittenden, Henry Snow and Elberlee S. Duncan, corporals; Jacob Mullen, George P. Stevenson and Sylvester Shorn, musicians; privates, William W. Alexander, Jacob T. Battett, John S. Allison, Benjamin Bond, Lusettus Anderson, Arthur S. Brown, James Buchanan, Martin V. Chapman, Jesse D. Dobbins, John Dye, Jr., Orlando Ellis, Jabez E. Harrison, Jacob Hook, George W. Johnson, Thomas S. Jones, John A. Lynam, Thomas M. Martin, Henry Mickle, John Pope, Nicholas Remeshart, William H. Scott,

Joseph T. Short, William Sleeth, George, W. Smith, George W. Travis, James L. Clayton, Thomas Day, Martin Dunn, Samuel Dye, Alfred Gapen, Charles Hartner, Aaron Hutton, Isaac T. Jones, Miller J. Laporte, Seth Marsh, George F. McNamee, John A. Morford, Newton Pope, Jasper Rawlings, William J. Scott, William H. Short, Lafayette Slifer, Andrew Stutsman, David N. True, William Campbell, Charles Dipper, Fred Dye, Benjamin Elliott, William Gapen, William G. Hill, Milton Jackson, Henry Jones, George L. Lipscombe, Lot W. Martin, Jasper C. McKelvey, Marion Philpott, James S. Reeves, George Rynerson, Conrad H. Shellhouse, Aaron A. Sleeth, Levi Slifer, Calvin Sullivan, Elijah Tuttle, David Ulery, John Wolf.

On starting for the front this company was presented with a large flag made by several of the Greenfield ladies, Mrs. Permelia Thayer, Mrs. A. P. Williams, Miss Alice Pierson, Miss Martha Meek and others. The flag was made in the house now occupied by Mrs. Permelia Thayer, on the north-east corner of Main and Pennsylvania streets in the city of Greenfield.

The "three-months men" were mustered out on August 6, 1861, after having been as far east as Virginia, and having participated in the engagement at Rich Mountain in that state. Many of them, however, reënlisted at once for a period of three years, or during the war.

THE VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR.

It is exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to make a complete roll of the men who enlisted as volunteers from this county and who were among the veterans of the Civil War. By far the great majority of our boys enlisted in Indiana regiments. But many, who were temporarily absent from home, also enlisted in other states, and Indiana has no record of their names. In going over the records in the adjutant-general's office, page by page, it is still practically impossible to make a correct roll, since in so many instances the record is incomplete, failing to show the residence of the men. In such cases personal acquaintance would be required with each man to determine accurately to which county he belongs.

Below is given the roll of enlisted men from our county as nearly correct as we have been able to make it. Some of the men who enlisted as private soldiers were later commissioned as officers. Others were transferred to different regiments. Some of the officers were also promoted from time to time. This accounts for some names appearing several times, especially in the companies that were filled almost entirely with Hancock county boys. The men have been grouped in companies, showing their associations during the war.

Among those who always claimed Hancock county as their home, but who were not credited to this county, were Gen. Oliver P. Gooding, who was for many years in the regular army, but who was appointed colonel of a Massachusetts regiment during the war, and who rose to the rank of brigadier-general. Adams L. Ogg, who was in Iowa, organized a company there and was captain of Company G, Third Iowa volunteers.

The following men enlisted and were credited to Hancock county:

FIFTH CAVALRY, NINETEENTH REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

Company G.

Reuben A. Riley, captain; Solomon T. Kauble and William H. Pilkinton, first lieutenants; John H. Duncan, Lee O. Harris and William H. Pilkinton, second lieutenants; Elias Marsh, first sergeant; James Furry, commissary quartermaster sergeant; William A. Pope, commissary sergeant; Jasper N. Pope, James T. Pope, Milton T. Morris and John Galliher, sergeants; George S. Andrick, George H. Alford, David Bellville Joseph Marsh, William G. Ritchie. George W. Miller, Rezin D. Collins and William W. Price, corporals; William Smith and Herman Ridlin, buglers; Loyd Offutt, farrier; Jared C. Meek, blacksmith; Jonathan Cartwright, saddler; John R. Hoobler, wagoner. Privates—George S. Andrick, George H. Alford, Alexander Andis, Perry H. Andrick, William S. Ayers, David Bellville, Landon Bellville, John Breece, John Burnwick, Marion T. Burris, Francis M. Brizendine, John J. Chapman, John Copeland, Charles W. Campbell, Charles Campbell, Samuel P. Cottrell, John Day, John Dye, Jonas H. Davidson, William Daugherty, George W. Duncan, John Egger, Morris Font, John Galliher, William H. Gooding, Marshall M. Meek, Benjamin F. Gant, Henry C. Gant, Henry Harris, Nathaniel Haskett, Adam Hutton, James Hudson, Milton Jackson, John Kellum, John Kiger, Paul Kowan, Almon Keefer, Hiram Lawson, Joseph Marsh, George W. Miller, Joseph Martin, Henderson McFarland, Thomas Mack, Jesse McKinney, Jared C. Meek, George McGee, William P. Mints, Albertus Milroy, William H. Pilkinton, Jasper N. Pope, Peter S. Pope, Albert Martin, Lewis Gillum, Herman Ridlin, Jeremiah Reedy, John Rockey, Jonathan Snow, Andrew I. Smith, Oliver H. Smith, John H. Smith, John A. Samuels, William A. Pope, William Price, William M. Sleeth, Zachariah T. Snell, Henry W. Thornton, Samuel C. Thompson, Ralph L. Thompson, James Thomas, John H. Taylor, John Vail, John Wort, Charles J. Willett, Ephraim P. Witham, James T. Pope, Isaac Powers, James Pugh, Sanford Grigsby, Ransom M. Meek, William G. Ritchie.

NINTH CAVALRY, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, INDIANA
VOLUNTEERS.

Colonel, George W. Jackson; major, William R. Walls.

Company B.

William R. Walls and John C. Rardin, captains; John C. Rardin and John B. Harrod, first lieutenants; John B. Harrod and John V. Hinchman, second lieutenants. Privates—James D. Anderson, Asbury E. Anderson, Benjamin F. Alexander, John Bennett, George S. Bailey, Frederick W. Byfield, Leroy Bush, Jacob T. Barrett, James Burris, Henry Beachman, Jacob Buchel, Thomas Cady, Joseph Craining, Rossville Curry, Charles A. Kirkhoff, John Manche, Mark Hamilton, Willis Hudson, Francis P. Jones, Andrew S. McGahey, George Parker, James W. Pilkinton, James Shaffer, John Steward, Hugh Short, John H. Walls, John A. Vernon, Benjamin Waller, Joseph Conner, Alexander Copper, William H. Cross, Charles E. Church, George W. Crews, Michael Chancery, David Connett, Calvin Clark, Frederick Blessinger, Odell Despo, Ephraim C. Duncan, Andrew Dunn, John W. Davis, Deane Lewis, Mathias Kiger, John C. McCorkle, Aaron J. Rawlings, Wilson Hamilton, Henry Jones, Joseph H. Pauley, George Parsons, Joseph M. Russell, Isaac Shaffer, Calvin Sullivan, Christian H. Seers, Marcellus Walker, William H. Waller, Aaron D. Nixon, William Lamb, John S. Loehr, Ambrose Miller, Reuben Niles, Charles Everts, James Elmore, John Egger, Isaac Grigsby, Joseph H. Gray, John Grigsby, William Harvey, Thomas R. Henner, Joseph V. Hinchman, Patrick Hanley, Othniel Fisk, Edward Hudson, James Hook, Joseph Hutton, Daniel McPhall, Franklin R. Poole, Ephraim Parmon, William Robison, John W. Sherrill, August Smith, Francis O. Seers, Daniel Thornton, John J. Winn, William Smith.

THIRTEENTH CAVALRY, ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT, INDIANA
VOLUNTEERS.

Company I.

Samuel P. Anderson, Isaac McBane, Benjamin T. Robison, Albert Alyea, Isaac Lane, Samuel C. Willis, Samuel E. Collins, James T. Reynolds, Thomas J. Lincolnfelter.

EIGHTH REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

Company B.

William R. Walls, Samuel H. Dunbar, Philander Smith, Stephen A. Jones, captains; Solomon T. Kauble, Samuel H. Dunbar, William G. Hill,

Philander Smith, Stephen A. Jones and George H. Black, first lieutenants; Samuel H. Dunbar, William G. Hill, Philander Smith and Nicholas Miller, second lieutenants; William G. Hill, first sergeant; William Short, John S. Chittenden, Elijah Tuttle and Philander Smith, sergeants; Aaron Scott, Thomas M. Martin, Richard Lamb, William Branson, William Gapen, David M. Dove, James Hawkins and Richard Leamon, corporals; John S. Davis and John Ulrey, musicians; Jacob Mullin, wagoner. Privates—William W. Alexander, David Adams, George Black, Henry Bush, Samuel S. Brooks, James Bush, David Dove, William C. Dove, Jacob Dinkle, Francis M. Sanford, James P. Scott, John Scott, Ebenezer C. Scotten, William W. Scotten, Martin Shelton, Samuel Shelby, Wilson S. Slifer, Ruel Stevens, Aaron Scott, Philander Smith, William H. H. Seeley, George W. Smith, William H. Sipplinger, Peter Sellery, John B. Scotten, Lewis Snell, William T. Snider, Isaac P. Thompson, Henry P. Thomas, John B. Anderson, Andrew J. Alyea, William Branson, John Bush, Noah Bixler, Charles H. Clapper, Samuel Dunbar, James Derry, Thomas Dinkle, George W. Dixon, George M. Davidson, John Dorman, Joseph Davis, Samuel H. Dillman, Fred Elsbury, Amos Everson, Ira B. Fountain, Andrew J. Fuller, Andrew J. Gilbert, Eli Gapen, John C. Gephart, Henry Goar, James M. Goble, Charles G. Gunn, William Hill, Thomas J. Huston, Cyrus Haines, John Hall, Francis H. H. Hudson, William T. Askins, John A. Alyea, John Brock, Jacob Bower, Abijah Bales, Levi Collier, Charles E. Deppery, Alexander Derry, Richard Lamb, Richard Leamon, Isaac Lineback, Peter Lamb, Albert Lake, Adam F. Louder, Alfred Louder, William Louder, Jacob Mullin, James Louder, Henry McCorkle, W. H. H. Morgan, Emanuel Morris, Francis Miller, Isaac McGee, William McConnell, Jacob Martin, Lester R. Moore, Clark McDonald, William B. Martin, Henry Mann, William S. Thomas, Elijah H. Tyner, John Ulrey, John N. Underwood, James M. Underwood, John F. Wiggins, Lawson Wiggins, Alfred Wilson, Adams F. Wilson, Edwin H. Wilcoxon, Stephen A. Jones, Isaac T. Jones, John Jennings, John Jack, Thomas Jones, John Jackson, Solomon T. Kauble, Christian Kreager, William W. Welling, Stephen B. Meek, Azor M. Nixon, Marion Philpot, Samuel Robinson, Edward H. Roney, Benjamin A. Roney, Nicholas Reamsheart, Christian Redmire, John S. Welling.

Company C.

John G. Hendricks.

Company D.

Alexander Osborn.

Company G.

John Baker, Henry H. Burris, John W. Long, Stephen R. Meek, Robert J. Smith.

Company H.

John Brock, John W. Ellis, James P. Mendenhall.

NINTH REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

Company C.

Joseph F. Bartlow, Jonathan Bundy, James M. Bragg, Simeon Dennis, Henry Frederick, Henry Kinsey, Thomas W. Mondon, Lawson Rash, Thomas H. Robb, William Simmons, Robert T. Wood, Daniel Welt, John M. White, Joseph Wolf.

Company D.

Albert Banta, John H. Bolander, James W. Cooper, James S. Davidson, Jacob Brantlinger, Lewis C. Davis, Francis M. Hays, William McKinley, William Personett, James T. Russell, Isaac Whetsel, Eli Prickett, William H. Russell, Peter Robison, Rufus Scott, William Sanders, John W. Simcox.

Company E.

Granville Bellville, John Price, William F. McCorkle, John Lockwood, Oliver Dillman, James Pauley.

Company F.

John S. Hackleman.

Company G.

Henry Collins, Albert Roberts.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

Company A.

Henry S. Davidson.

Company F.

Stephen Bedgood, Herman Kunz.

Company I.

John J. Earl, William Rudrick, Charles J. Williams.

Company K.

John W. Grenier.

TWELFTH REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

Solomon D. Kempton, lieutenant-colonel; Noble P. Howard, assistant surgeon; Gordon Browning, commissary sergeant.

Company A.

Jesse McDaniel.

Company B (One-Year Service).

Thomas B. Noel, captain; Solomon D. Kempton, first lieutenant; James Huston, second lieutenant; John W. Statts, first sergeant; Newton S. Dexter, Peter Statts, Isaac P. Ringwalt, John Hall, sergeants; Samuel P. Colwell, William G. Elliott, Homer L. Buntrum, Various Virgin, William O. Irish, Amzi W. Thomas, Alexander H. Lile and Richard W. Jones, corporals; Robert Alfont and John L. McConnell, musicians; Harrison McGuire, wagoner. Privates—Benjamin F. Alexander, George Alley, Albert Alfont, Harrison H. Adams, Eli Abney, Christopher Alt, Hammer L. Bentreten, Isaac Butcher, Darius Collins, James Dowling, William Hasley, George W. Knotts, John D. Kirkman, Claud Hugeneard, John W. McConnell, James H. Lewis, Theodore Mosier, George Romack, Thomas Sherman, James A. Watson, William F. Bright, Samuel P. Cottrell, Edward Clampet, Joseph A. Gwinn, Ulysses P. Haskell, Herman Kassler, William O. Irish, Cornelius Laymon, Ira McCullom, James N. Lister, John A. Messler, John H. Savage, Joshua Winn, William R. Windle, John C. Burris, George W. Clark, Newton Dexter, James C. Jordon, Brazil Johnson, Albert Keffer, Robert Faucett, Harrison McGuire, Amos McGuire, Michael Larkin, Ransom Olney, Edward Smith, David T. Winn, Levi Wiseman.

Company G (Three-Year Service).

James Huston, captain; Eastly Helms, first lieutenant; Abraham Whelchel, Benjamin F. Alexander, sergeants; Jacob Hiday, Ezekial Cooper, Milton Curry, James Barnard, Abraham Bannon, corporals; John Waterman, wagoner. Privates—Benjamin F. Alexander, John H. Bannon, John Brantlinger, John B. Boone, John C. Cottrell, Thomas Cottrell, Alfred Dobbins, William H. Ellingwood, Archibald Gardner, Thomas Hiday, Mell Hunter, Samuel Lister, Erasmus Myers, George Piper, Thomas M. Rash, John T. Rash, John S. Sample, William Shaffer, Milo Shaffer, William Wright.

John Whelchel, Samuel B. Allison, Thomas B. Bannon, Abraham Bannon, Robert Chitwood, John Clark, James H. Crossley, James Dunham, Andrew Forgey, John Ginder, Jacob Hiday, Elijah Lunsford, Elijah Marshall, John W. Reynolds, David Richards, William Scott, Peter Shaffer, John Shull, George D. Walker, Aaron C. Wright, Richard Allison, William C. Bannon, James Barnard, Milton Curry, Davis Catlin, George Denny, Henry Edwards, Hugh Forgey, Hiram Gardner, John Hunter, James M. Lister, Joseph McGuire, Amos Rash, Daniel Rash, Dezra Shroy, Joseph Shaffer, Hiram Shaffer, Freeman Shull, Marcellus B. Waler, James Humphreys, Jacob Shaffer, James Lister.

Company H.

Samuel Applegate, Elijah Asbury, Aaron Bills, Nelson Bills, Abner Brown, Benjamin Brown, William H. Bolander, John Brooks, Amon Bucy, Nicodemus Camp, William Camp, William Brantlinger, Joseph D. Camp, George W. Camp, David Davidson, Jacob Hooker, Elijah Horton, James Luntsford, Michael H. Mack, William Olvey, Francis Vanzant, Joseph Vanzant, Jesse Vanzant.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

Company J.

Thomas J. O'Reilly, Ebenezer Toon, Oliver H. Tuttle.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

The Greenfield band enlisted and became the regimental band for this regiment. Professor Eastman, prominent in Greenfield musical circles at that time, was its leader. The following were the members: Omer Arnold, Samuel W. Barnett, F. M. Crawford, James E. Cravens, James H. Crowder, William Elliott, Albert G. Griffith, William E. Hart, John W. Lambertson, Edwin M. McCrarey, Samuel M. Martin, John H. Noble, William L. Ogg, Martin E. Pierson, Thomas E. Richardson, James T. Reed, Henry Snow, Nathan Snow, James F. Stewart, Alfred M. Thornburgh, David Youst.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

Company F.

Joseph L. Hartley, Leroy Holding, John Cly, Theodore Ward, Abram Cly, Peter Lamb, J. Holden.

TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

Company H.

Lemuel Bailey, Shelton Bailey, William Bannon, John Clark, John Cahill, William Mesler, William J. Shull, Mark Thompson.

Company I.

James G. Boyce, Samuel Burk, John Davis, Irvin B. Lutes, Richard Meek, William Sapp, Conrad Shellhouse, William J. Siberry, William Siberry, James Roberts, Charles C. Wilson, Jefferson Ulery.

TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

Company K.

Perry J. Rhue.

THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

Company D.

Benjamin Griffith, Jefferson Roland, Thomas S. Surgnar, Charles S. Smith, John Varner, Samuel Walker.

Company E.

Thomas Lymon.

THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

Company A.

Thomas L. Brooks, Oliver Bartlow, Henry Carroll, Alexander Foley, Jackson Galloway, Abraham Miller, John O. Moore, Adam Parkhurst, Robert Pauley.

Company D.

Thomas Burris, James D. Cunningham, Manley Colburn, David M. True, Moses Conner, Benjamin Elliott, Marion Owens, George D. Owens, William Rynerson, Andrew Stutsman.

Company E.

Alpheus T. Collins, James A. Lacey, Nimrod Lacey.

FORTIETH REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

Company C.

Thomas C. Welsh, John S. Welsh.

FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

Company C.

Reason Shipley, Vinton Whitehurst.

FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

Company D.

Jonathan Dunbar, first lieutenant; Seth Marsh, second lieutenant; Seth Marsh, sergeant; William Curry, Henry C. Duncan and John Hook, corporals. Privates—Moses Burris, William Curry, Cyrus Creviston, John Hook, Seth Marsh, Ralph L. Thompson, Elisha Whorton, Taylor B. Burris, James Dorman, Henry Duncan, Benjamin Hudson, Jesse Stump, Samuel E. Thompson, George Windsor, James K. Banks, Ebenezer Cross, Jere Ferrin, John Rittenhouse, George Slifer, Wellington Thomas.

Company F.

John K. Henby.

Company I.

George W. Farris, William N. Kitchen, George W. Owen, Leroy Wagoner.

Company K.

William Anderson, William Chappell, John W. Chappell, John L. Duncan, Joseph Shutes, Reason Hawkins, David Snow.

FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

Company A.

Taylor Thomas, W. W. Ragan, first lieutenants; Samuel Marsh, W. W. Ragan, second lieutenants; Henry C. Perkins, first sergeant; Aaron Hutton, sergeant; Samuel Marsh, Aaron Sleeth, corporals; Andrew J. Bridges, musician. Privates—Henry Anderson, William H. Boman, Harrison Berry, Conde Burns, Richard M. Casto, Lucellus Anderson, Harrison Black, Seth Bellville, John G. Berry, William Casto, Joseph B. Atkison, William R. Berry, George W. Berry, Perry Beaver, Oliver Carson, Noah W. Carr, Isaac Cannon, John Grigsby, Alexander Handy, John S. Loehr, John Mitchell, Christian Meyer, Asbury Neal, Jasper Osborn, James K. Ragan, James Scott, John M. Williams, Wesley Williams, John Whitecotton, George W. Carr, Charles M. Dubois, Joseph Hubble, Joel H. Knight, Joseph Martin, Nathan C. Meek,

Augustus Munden, Benjamin Osborn, James M. Personett, W. W. Ragan, Bert Scott, George W. Wiggins, James A. Watson, John W. Dubois, Archibald Coleman, Theodore Edwards, Caleb Holden, Jacob Kessler, Edward Martin, John Mayor, Samuel Marsh, Thomas O'Donnell, James M. Price, Stephen L. Stowder, Jasper M. Wingfield, James M. Whittaker, William Whittaker.

FIFTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

Company A.

John A. Craft, Isaac T. Earl, captains; John A. Craft, Isaac T. Earl, first lieutenants; John A. Craft, first sergeant; George Kinder, corporal; Thomas Pyeatte, musician; Jonathan Wolfe, wagoner. Privates—Joseph Brooks, Eden Burris, William T. Byers, Henry Carroll, Charles H. Fort, John W. Fletcher, John D. Gibbs, John V. Halley, William F. Lakin, John Madison, Thomas E. Niles, Joseph M. Reynolds, Ira Shaffer, Marshall Vandye, John M. Tygart, Oliver H. Bartlow, William Boyer, Samuel Boyer, George L. Chandler, Americus Fish, Granville Fisk, Thomas H. Griffith, William H. Jones, George W. Landis, John McCorkle, John Probasco, Joseph Roland, Thomas M. Tygart, Charles H. Weaver, Daniel Burk, Jeremiah Boyer, Homer Craft, Lorenzo D. Fort, James M. Fletcher, Henry C. Garrett, Hiram Griffith, Jonathan Keller, Charles W. Lemay, Benjamin Miller, Lewis B. Parris, Robert A. Smith, James Thomas, Michael Ward.

SIXTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

Company H.

James W. Adams, William R. Renan.

SEVENTIETH REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

Company A.

Perry Dommaget.

Company K.

William Crossley.

SEVENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

Company I.

Isaac Alfrey, Samuel DeCamp, George Garberick, John Ledmore, William H. Sanders, Melvin Brooks, Abram I. Helms, Byron Kurtz, John Sher-

man, George W. Wallace, Nehemiah Brooks, William H. Hiembles, John Kinneman, Jeremiah Sherman, Joel R. Woods.

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

John G. Dunbar, major.

Company B.

John G. Dunbar, captain; John G. Dunbar, first lieutenant. Privates—George W. Ashcraft, James M. Boyce, Alfred Brock, James B. Gapen, Thomas Glass, Dudley Hudson, Charles W. Killenbarger, William Morgan, John Pope, Ralph Robertson, Bayan Sheets, Clay Willett, Jesse Black, Nelson Boyce, Thomas J. Carr, William Gapen, George Hall, William Hutton, Jacob Leonard, David Muth, Joseph B. Richey, George Robertson, Isaac Stutsman, William H. York, Alfred P. Boyce, Martin Breece, James M. Elliott, Daniel Beeson, Samuel T. Hook, Francis M. Jones, William H. Lucas, August Muth, Isaac Richey, George Shaw, William Tague.

Company C.

Sydney Moore, William Reynolds, sergeants; Ransom R. Alvey, Cornelius Mingle, George H. Jackson, James M. Jarrett, corporals. Privates—Ransom R. Alvey, Andrew Brown, John W. Cooper, Enos Denny, Andrew J. Eakes, James Frazier, Peter Hudson, Huander Jackson, John G. Loomis, Lewis Price, Samuel Steele, William Wallsmith, Samuel Torrence, Thomas J. Brinegar, Philander Cox, Benjamin T. Cooper, Tunis Dangler, Richard Foster, Robert Faucett, Charles Harvey, James M. Jarrett, Benjamin Loomis, William H. Roberts, William Torrence, James S. Walker, John Blanton, Isaac Chappel, Cornelius Collins, Joseph R. Eakes, William J. Franklin, William H. Hunt, George H. Jackson, Hiram Leonard, Francis M. Pardue, William Reynolds, William Valentine, Neal McCole.

Company D.

Ezra Buchanan, first sergeant; William Richman, corporal. Privates—Christian Brier, Amos Deshong, James A. Eastes, Fred Knoop, George F. Langenberger, Samuel McDuffey, John P. Murphy, Samuel Roney, Jacob Sewell, Henry Sumwalt, William C. Wright, Charles H. Burris, James Dillman, F. M. Eastes, William Knoop, John L. Lynch, William Miller, Henry Philpot, John Stanley, Joseph H. Snider, Leroy Vanlaningham, William Collins, Michael N. Dunn, Henry Eikman, George Kuntz, Christian F. Meyer, Cyrus P. McCord, Anton Rabe, Martin V. Stanley, Christian Spilker, Anthony Wishmeyer.

Company G.

John Allen, John C. Beeson, Nathan Catt, Charles W. Cook, John H. F. Fouty, David Harrison, James H. Lewis, John McBane, Samuel Richey, Sylvester Barrett, Harmon W. Boles, John N. Cline, Daniel Copeland, Jacob H. Gibbons, George W. Johnson, Nimrod Low, Solomon Richardson, John H. Scott, Amos C. Beeson, John W. Boles, Benjamin F. Conner, Warren Cross, Fleming Glass, William Langford, William T. Miller, John W. Richey.

NINETY-NINTH REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

Company B.

James H. Carr, George Tague, Robert P. Andis, Isaiah Curry, captains; George Tague, Robert P. Andis, Isaiah Curry, John M. Alley, first lieutenants; Robert P. Andis, Isaiah Curry, Henry Miller, James R. Brown, second lieutenants; Isaiah Curry, first sergeant; Thomas Holland, John M. Alley, Perry McQuerry, sergeants; Thomas J. Collins, John B. Herrod, Larkin Potts, Henry C. Tyner, Amos Milner, Tilghman Collyer, Richard J. Barrett, William Shipman, Lewis F. Richman, corporals; Andrew Curry, musician (fife); William R. Curry, musician (drum); Thomas P. Mealis, wagoner. Privates—John M. Alley, Richard Allen, Richard J. Barrett, George W. Blakely, James Bussell, James R. Brown, Joseph H. Boman, Tilghman H. Collyer, Wesley S. Catt, George H. Allen, Henry B. Ashcraft, Joseph Baldwin, Nathaniel Blakely, Loran Butterfield, Garrett Baldwin, Zachariah B. Curry, Andrew Curry, William Catt, Samuel D. Allen, Salem C. Ashcraft, Augustus M. Barrett, Smith Bright, John L. Butcher, Jonathan Baldwin, Thomas J. Collins, James W. Cass, John H. Collins, William Curry, Jacob Davis, John N. Flowers, George B. Hudson, Samuel Gard, Abram Hedges, Amos Miller, Joseph T. Milner, Joseph B. Morford, George S. Morris, Charles Myers, Harrison Nibarger, William H. Power, Nevil Reeves, George Roland, William R. Shaw, William Siddell, Charles W. Scott, Francis M. Shipley, Seward Vandyke, William Wilson, Madison Winn, Michael J. Youse, James A. Cook, William Fletcher, John B. Herrod, Samuel H. Harlan, Alonzo M. Gibbs, Riley Kinghan, Thomas McGuire, William Milner, John A. Morford, James Murphy, John Nibarger, Thomas J. Nibarger, Michael Redman, William W. Reeves, Lewis F. Richman, James J. Shipman, Levi Slifer, James Q. Sample, Henry Tibbetts, Robert H. Vernon, William M. Wilson, Vinton Withurst, Nimrod Davis, James Flowers, Charles B. Hamilton, John M. Harlan, James Gard, Perry McQuerry, Thomas J. Miller, Job Milner, Elisha Morford, Henry Miller, Lemuel I. Nibarger, Christian

Ortel, Oliver Reeves, Riley A. Reeves, William Shipman, Isaac P. Shaw, Edward C. Smith, Reason Shipley, Henry Trice, Samuel W. Waters, Jeremiah Wood, Henry W. Wright.

ONE HUNDREDTH REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

Company K.

John P. Armstrong, David L. Anderson, David O. Bennett, John Bogg, Jacob Everson, Levi M. Kennedy.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

Company F.

Henry Heller.

Company I.

James M. Berry, Robert Reynolds, Henry M. Edmunds, Mark Thompson, Thomas W. Dickey.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

(ONE-HUNDRED-DAY SERVICE).

Company K.

Cornelius Bartlow, Eli Black, William Chapman, Edward Coffin, Wilson Catt, Jeremiah Oldham, Isaac Wyant, Isaac Waller, Henry H. Bevel, Joseph Burk, John Drake, Allen Curry, Richard Frost, Newton C. Reeves, Robert W. Wood, James Jack, John Barr, George W. Dugan, Francis M. Cooper, Wesley Carroll, William P. Lacey, Joseph Steffey, Vanes Virgin.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

Company E.

Henry Ash.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

(ONE-YEAR SERVICE).

Company F.

Richard McCorkle.

Company H.

W. H. H. Rock, second lieutenant. Privates—Cornelius Bartlow, George J. Dille, Andrew Ormsten, William C. Watson, Henry Barr, Perry

Lynam, Ira Shaffer, Asa Allison, Phillip Denny, James C. Pratt, Joseph Steffey, Eli Gordon.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

(ONE-YEAR SERVICE).

Company A.

William Rozel.

Company C.

Lee O. Harris, John B. Howard, first lieutenants. Privates—Oliver Andis, William Bracken, Charles W. Basey, John D. Carmichael, Milo Dickson, John A. Gross, Fred C. Keft, Robert Johnson, Riley Madden, William Myers, Samuel T. Patterson, William R. Shirley, Asa Smith, James I. White, Calvin Bennett, Martin Coble, Oliver P. Cochran, David Bixler, George W. Bennett, Elijah Hunt, Wesley Kinder, Gilman Lane, Robert Morical, William H. McFadden, Aaron Reitsell, Addison Soots, Christian Wishmeyer, Hamilton Welling, John W. Hunt, Lansford Clements, David Carson, William Curry, James M. Baker, Henry L. Dawson, Jacob Hook, David Gray, Thomas W. Lankford, Isaac Miller, Eli N. Marshall, Cornelius Ramsdell, Oliver Strahl, Morris Whittaker, Leven T. Young.

Company F.

John A. Sandy, Solomon Stranbrough, John Courtney, John Welsby.

Company G.

Thomas L. Purdue.

Company I.

Adam Bird, Francis M. Christian, David Clark, Anthony Hansing, Robert M. Dunlap, Henry Hensing, Thomas W. Lankford, Reuben Pardee, James E. Reynolds, Elijah White, Lewis H. Brown, William H. Smith, Joseph Fetron, William Woodall, Jacob Miller, Oliver Squires, Jacob Volmer.

TWENTY-EIGHTH UNITED STATES REGIMENT.

Company F.

Henry Snow, captain.

Nelson Hunt and Junius Hunt (colored).

The soldiers from Hancock county were, in the main, kept in the western theater of the war during the early part of the struggle. Many were in

Arkansas, Missouri, with Grant along the Mississippi, with Thomas, Rosecrans and Buell, in Kentucky and Tennessee, and a very large number were with Sherman on his famous march to the sea. In the latter part of the war these troops were, of course, with Sherman and Grant in the eastern field. But what the veterans of the Civil War have done has been written large on the pages of the nation's history, and no attempt will be made to detail that story here.

It was a common practice for the men at the front to return their savings to their families from time to time. Frequently a number of them who had come from the same locality sent their money in one amount to some person in whom all had confidence. In February, 1863, for instance, the men of Company B, Eighth regiment, forwarded to Capt. A. K. Branham one thousand, eight hundred and twenty dollars to be distributed to persons in various parts of the county. We cannot know at this time just whose money was included in this amount, but after a large part of it had been distributed Captain Branham inserted a notice in the *Hancock Democrat* that the money belonging to the following persons would be sent as directed by them: William Everson, Abram Hanes, Thomas Lake, Mrs. Mary A. Snell, New Palestine; Samuel Fuller, Cordelia Shelton, Catherine Jones, Julia Scotten, Philadelphia; Hamilton Welling, Christian Kreager, Cumberland; John M. Miller, Rebecca Davis, Cleveland; John Jackson, Pendleton; John Roney, Mt. Comfort.

In October, 1863, Andrew T. Hart received a package containing one thousand, one hundred and thirty-seven dollars from Company B, Ninety-ninth regiment, for the following persons: Benjamin Reeves, Lysander Sparks, Rosannah Hamilton, James Milner, Phoebe True, Jesse Allen, Louise E. Shaw, Mary C. Curry, William Watts, Thomas Bright, Margaret Milner, Sarah Curry, Sarah Milner, Elizabeth Reagan, J. H. Curry, Daniel Butterfield, Susanna Redman, Eleanor Hudson, L. J. Youse, Elizabeth Cass, Catherine McGuire, Joseph Morford, Martha Tibbits, Willard Lowe.

These instances might be multiplied, but they illustrate the practice of the soldiers in sending home their money, either for the use of their families, or to be saved until their return from the war.

Some of the personal experiences of the boys, however, and something of their military life, is reflected from the following letters. The first two letters, from Lee O. Harris and R. A. Riley, give the experiences of the company of "three-months men" who went to the front from Hancock county. The third letter, from Samuel A. Dunbar, gives a good idea of the campaigning of Company B, Eighth regiment, in Arkansas, while the last one, writ-

ten by a member of Company B, Ninety-ninth regiment, comes from the field of heavy fighting around Missionary Ridge.

“CAMP BENTON, VA., June 25, '61.

“EDITOR HANCOCK DEMOCRAT AND FRIENDS AT HOME:

“I am now writing in the shade of a tree, in Camp Benton, which is situated on one of the highest hills in Western Virginia. Below me lies a beautiful valley, stretching between the lofty hills. A beautiful stream winds its way through it, while at the foot of the hill on which our camp is situated, lies the town of Clarksburg, the capital of Western Virginia. It has a beautiful site, situated here on the summit of this lofty hill, the valley lying in quiet beauty below me, and mountain on mountain piled to the clouds and stretching away in every direction as far as the eye can reach. Both regiments are encamped upon this hill, and are now busy fortifying it. A wall, breast-high, is now almost completed, extending entirely around the hill, and a battery of six cannon is stationed on one side. Our position is one of the strongest natural defenses I have ever seen and commands the whole of the surrounding country. The enemy have no access to the town except over the mouths of our cannon, ‘a hard road to travel,’ I believe.

“A regiment of the Ohio troops arrived in town today; there was a regiment here before we arrived, and another picketed along the railroad from Parkersburg to Grafton. The boys are all in fine spirits and eager for the fight, though I do not anticipate an attack at this point, now that we are all so well prepared. It is reported that ex-Governor Wise is on Laurel Ridge, about thirty miles from here, with five thousand men, yet, in this position we do not fear twenty thousand. Several secessionists have been captured and brought into camp, but released on swearing allegiance to the government. Having given you a general description of our camp, I will go back and tell you how we got here.

“On Wednesday morning, June 19, I was awakened about three o'clock by the blowing of trumpets, rattling of drums and shouting of men; such a noise I have never heard before. It sounded like the howling of fiends or the midnight orgies of devils. On inquiring the cause I learned that we had received our marching orders and, notwithstanding I am a quiet man in the main, I was infected with the general joy and shouted long and loud. I ran to the door of my tent and saw soldiers running, jumping, turning hand-springs and summersets, and making the most extravagant demonstrations of joy. They were considerate enough to leave off, however, as soon as all were completely exhausted, and the longest winded could not shout above a

whisper. Shortly after breakfast we began to take down our tents and pack our baggage, and before noon we marched to Indianapolis, where we embarked on the cars, and taking the Lawrenceburg & Cincinnati railroad, we were soon flying on our course on the wings of steam, followed by the shouts of hundreds who had collected to see us off. Everywhere along the road it appeared as if the whole community had collected along the track and greeted us with shouts and waving of hats and handkerchiefs. At Greensburg the patriotic citizens were awaiting us, and as soon as the train stopped, the cars were surrounded by detachments armed with well charged baskets, buckets and pitchers, and immediately began the attack, filling our haversacks with provisions of every imaginable kind. Our men faced the music like heroes and pitched into the eatables with a will. Long life and great happiness to the noble hearts of Greensburg! May heaven bless them as they deserve! At six o'clock we arrived at Cincinnati. Here we were met by the city military, amounting to nearly two thousand, who escorted us to the Fifth street market house, where we were regaled with a splendid supper. All Cincinnati was alive with excitement; the streets were crowded from one end of town to the other, and at every turn the cry was, 'Huzza for the Indiana troops! Huzza for the Eighth and Tenth!' On the corner, near the market house, was a banner with this inscription, 'Cincinnati's Welcome to the Noble Sons of Indiana; may God bless and preserve you!' We marched from the market house to the Marietta & Cincinnati railroad and embarked on the cars, where we lay all night, and on the next morning started for Marietta, a town about two hundred and fifty miles up the river. Through Ohio we were met and welcomed with the same demonstrations of joy that we witnessed in Indiana. At Chillicothe we were welcomed with another attack of provisions and good things. We arrived at Marietta about dark, when we were marched on board of steamboats, where we lay all night. Next morning we sailed down the river to Parkersburg, where we remained until Saturday night, when we embarked on board the cars on the Baltimore & Ohio railway and started en route for this place, arriving here on Saturday about noon, where we are likely to remain for some time. You shall hear from me again soon if my life is spared to write.

"Yours truly,

"L. O. HARRIS, U. S. A."

"BEVERLY, VA., July 14, 1861.

"MR. EDITOR:—DEAR SIR:

"Since our march from Indianapolis, such has been the constant hurry

and bustle, care and toil, that I have never had time to write when I could command paper and ink, that I have not written you before. We first set foot on 'Virginia's sacred soil' at Parkersburg, the third day from Indianapolis, from thence two days after to Clarksburg by railroad through tunnels of pitchy darkness and over dizzy precipices. The road was guarded all along. At Clarksburg (the capital of western Virginia) we took possession of a hill about three hundred feet high, immediately south of the town, commenced to fortify it, and about 1 o'clock A. M. Capt. Loomes' flying battery six pieces arrived. It was hauled to the foot of the hill, and there we took it apart, attached long ropes, and piece at a time, with two hundred men to a piece, pulled it up to the top, and by daylight had cannon, ammunition and all in position on the hill, and commanding the whole surrounding town and country within its range. We then resumed work on our fortification, and by night had a breastwork from six to ten feet high, for nearly a mile, in an oblong circle. The traitors had prepared to burn the town, and expel or hang all Union men there, the day after our arrival. We were too quick for them, and they fell back to a pass called the 'Valley of Death,' in the Rich Mountain, within five miles of Beverly, where they were strongly fortified at a pass called Camp Garnett, one and one-half miles further on the Beverly road, and at the Valley of Death they had breastworks of logs and rocks, probably 400 yards in length and two pieces of artillery (that we captured). I think they had three. At 4 P. M. on the 10th, six companies of the 8th and 10th Indiana Volunteers marched to the advance, on hearing that they were coming to give us battle. We took our position in advance of our encampment—consisting of eight regiments—in line of battle but the rebels went back to their holes again. The 8th regiment, that is, six companies of it, held their position on the field for the night, and Company I, consisting of 53 men, rank and file—33 of Company I, and 20 of Company E—took the picket guard, running a chain of sentinels within two hundred and fifty-nine yards of their fortification, and then transversely with the same, and remaining sleeplessly vigilant the entire night. Just after daylight on the morning of the 11th, six companies of the 8th, 10th, and 13th Indiana, and the 19th Ohio regiments filed right leaving the road, without cutting one for their access, and climbed over Rich Mountain, through heavy woods, barrens, thickets, among the laurel and huckleberries, among rocks, cliffs and precipices, on dizzy heights and sightless depths, a distance of from 12 to 15 miles, entirely flanking and surprising the enemy in the Valley of Death.

"We arrived on the battlefield at about half-past 1 P. M., when the picket fired on our advance guard led by Capt. Chris. Miller, of the 10th,

severely if not fatally wounding him, and also wounding severely in the arm one of his men. The skirmish then commenced, on our side, while round shot, bombs, and spherical-case shells hissed and bursted over our heads. We continued skirmishing for over an hour, waiting for the Ohio regiment to come up, to get our positions, and for the cessation of one of the heaviest rains I have ever seen fall. Thus drenched and chilled, the Ohio regiment came up the mountain in sight and the rain ceased, when the 10th Indiana regiment engaged their left wing out of good range of their artillery. The left wing of the 8th lay right in line, view and range of their artillery, when they fired a shell that exploded directly over them (the 8th), then a round shot that went through a tree about 12 feet over the heads of the 8th. I told Col. Benton that the enemy had a point blank range on the regiment, and to let the regiment lie down. The command was given and the boys dropped, when instantly a charge of grape poured over them, about breast high but harmless. The enemy cheered, thinking the regiment was cut to pieces (as they afterward told me) while indeed the boys were lying like crouching tigers, waiting for the command to pounce upon them. We remained there for about half an hour, when the word came, and the boys went down the hill over rocks, logs and brush, firing and advancing, without much order—for that was impossible, from the nature of the ground—but with terrible precision, shooting with direct aim at every moving object distinguishable in the smoke before them. Then followed the most sublime and terrible concerted regimental firing that ever waked the echoes of that old mountain. Company I, commanded by Lieut. Walls, directed their fire upon the gunners of their artillery, and leaving but one standing, and him wounded in the hand and side. Then the rush from the cannon from both sides, when our men hoisted one poor fellow off of the cannon with their bayonets. The enemy gave way, and the retreat commenced, and firing after and pursuit. Neither of the latter continued long. Then came the congratulations over the victory, mixed with the groans and cries of the wounded and dying, then the searching and care for the wounded. Then a collection and burial of the pale and bloody dead. The busy and bloody-handed surgeons, with lint, chords, bandages, saws, scalpals, probes and bullet forceps were busy bandaging and dressing what could be saved, and amputating hopelessly shattered and lacerated limbs. I walked over a part of the battlefield that evening, and I hope never again to witness such a sight of blood and carnage. At one large rock about 30 feet long behind which the enemy had concealed, shooting over, there laid piled upon and across one another, sixteen men, every one of whom was shot through the brain. I will not further attempt to describe the car-

nage. The enemy had between 1,800 and 2,200, with two pieces of artillery which we captured. The six companies of the 8th, 10th, and 13th Indiana Regiments, amounting to about 1,500 to 1,700 men, did the fighting, the Ohio being held mainly in reserve, and coming in just at the close.

"The counted dead of the enemy on the field is 131 and is doubtless more than double that number, as many were seen carried off. Some were found in the bushes and coal banks and among the rocks over a quarter of a mile from their breastworks. We have about 900 prisoners, six pieces of artillery, a large amount of small arms, seventy-two wagons, and from \$60,000 to \$100,000 worth of captured military property. Upon the rebels being so terribly defeated, slaughtered and routed at the 'Valley of Death,' they fled into the mountain—they abandoned their arms, camp tents, ammunition and fortifications at Camp Garnett, one and a half miles distant and in the night left all, some even throwing away their blankets and coats and fled to the mountains. They also fled from Beverly, five miles distant. The next day a flag of truce was sent in and seven hundred who had been in the battle, came in a body, stacked their arms, and surrendered themselves prisoners of war. They, with those taken in the battle and since swelled their numbers to about 900, as before stated.

"I am informed, by a messenger from there, that General Morris captured 1,800 rebels at Laurel Hill, together with their cannon, arms, and military stores, on the next day after the battle. Yesterday a detachment was sent from here to Stanton, twelve miles from here, and a messenger came back today saying they had fled panic stricken from there.

"The war in western Virginia is ended for the present, if not forever.

"None of Company I were killed or missing. Sergeant M. M. Stephenson was severely wounded by a musket ball a little above the right knee, the ball passing below the bone without breaking it. The hemorrhage was great, but upon its being staunched, reaction took place, and he is now doing well, and will probably recover without material lameness or injury. James Buchanan was wounded in the fleshy part of the hip, just above the hip joint, but got up, straightened his leg, tried it, cursed the traitors, and fought on with redoubled energy. Andrew Stutsman was wounded on the knee by a fall on the rocks while making the charge. Charles Weaver had his wrist bruised and sprained by the bark and splinters knocked from a tree near which he was, by grape shot. All who were in the battle were brave to a fault. Our boys were much fatigued and exhausted by hunger, cold, rain, watching, marching and fighting, but are getting rested and ready for more work if needed soon. The health of most of them is tolerable, some are suffering

with diarrhoea and some with flux. Three or four are in the hospital, none dangerous I think.

"While I have been telling of the enemy's heavy losses, etc., I had almost forgotten to speak of our own. Thirteen of the Indiana troops were killed, and about forty wounded.

"My own health is poor and broken down. Five days ago I was taken with diarrhoea, and from weakness, loss of sleep, hunger, and the long, toilsome march over the mountain, and the sudden cold and heavy rain, I sat down, cramping and exhausted, by a tree, in the midst of the battle, delivering the command to Lieut. William R. Walls, who gallantly led the boys through the balance of the fight. Shot, shells, grape, musket and rifle balls were bursting and hissing over and around me. There is an excitement and sublimity in a well contested battle, that can neither be appreciated or realized by any one who has not witnessed it and participated in it. Our boys who were left behind to guard the camp, and too sick to make the toilsome march, are filled with regret and chagrin because circumstances forbade their participation in the fight.

"We expect to be 'home again' in a few weeks, bringing Company I back without the loss of a man. My paper is exhausted. My compliments and love to all.

R. A. RILEY."

"HELENA, ARK., July 14, 1862.

"DEAR MITCHELL:—

"Having had no opportunity for a long time to write to you, or anybody else, and supposing that our friends are anxious to hear from us, I hasten to write you. I joined my regiment at Sulphur Rock, on the 11th of June, and on the 22nd we left there for Clarendon, on White river, to join our gun boats. We approached said point by easy marches, until the day we entered Augusta, when we marched eighteen miles. The day after we arrived, at 2 o'clock in the morning, Companies A and B of the 8th, under command of Maj. Thomas Brady, and a battalion of cavalry, commanded by Col. Baker of the 1st Indiana, by special order, went in search of a regiment of rebels, mostly conscripts, under Col. Matleck. After a march of ten miles we came upon their camp, freshly evacuated. The infantry deployed as skirmishers in the cane brake, which is the hottest and hardest work ever the lot of man to perform. We remained thus for two miles, rallying at a point on the river, three miles above a ferry where the butternuts were crossing. Col. Baker hastened forward, arriving a little too late, but in time to fire one of his mountain howitzers, killing two and dispersing them in every direction. He took

their camp equipage and provisions. While this was going on Maj. Brady heard of a train concealed four miles above our position in the cane brake, and of course we made for it. We found five wagons richly laden with the good things fixed up by the special friends for palates of the traitors. They didn't get it. We eat our supper, saved our breakfasts, and turned the balance over. This was on the Fourth of July. On the 5th we returned to camp, arriving tired and worn out. The next morning at two o'clock we left camp and marched sixteen miles, halting on the bank of Cache river. The road on each side of the stream having been blockaded by the rebels cutting timber across it,—a game they have played until it is played out. When our advance arrived at this point a small party of them, concealed in the blockade, fired upon the guard, hitting nobody. Our men killed one, who fell into our hands, and knocked seven off their horses, but they got away badly wounded or dead. Lieut. Hill, who commands the pioneers of the brigade, went to work on the blockade and in two hours had a road cut through and the troops passing over. In the morning a portion of the 11th Wisconsin and 1st Indiana Cavalry went out upon the road in advance to feel for the Texas Rangers, who we knew were in the neighborhood. About noon they came upon about two thousand of the gentlemen lying along the side of the road. Our boys went into them with fury, both sides fighting like fiends. More cavalry and the 33d Illinois were ordered forward first, and then the 8th. We arrived upon the ground and drove the rebels five miles, when night came on, and they got away from us. News of this fight spread like wild fire through rebeldom, and upon our arrival here we found that transports had been sent from Memphis to Clarendon, to gather up the remnant of our army, supposed to be cut to pieces and in a starving condition. The rebels everywhere throw it in our faces, and crowed loudly. Poor, deceived fools, why did they not know the true result of the engagement? We found nearly 200 of their dead upon the field, and their wounded filling every house along the road. Our loss was between forty and fifty,—eight killed and the balance wounded. The night after the fight we encamped beyond Cotton Plant, on a bayou. The next day we marched to Clarendon, a distance of 35 miles, under the hot sun of this climate, and through the deepest sand and the thickest and most suffocating dust. For miles we had to march without water, and when we did get any it was swamp water, the filthiest you ever saw in any swamp. This march beats everything in our military history, and had we not been ironclad we never could have stood it. On our arrival at Clarendon we found that our boats had from some cause or other given us out and retired. Duvall's Bluff, above Clarendon, was evacuated by the rebels, they

retiring to Little Rock. On the 11th we left that point for this, and by some management not in army regulations our wagons, provisions and camp equipage were started upon one road, and we upon another. Our suffering would have been extreme had it not been for 4 crackers to the man which we found in a wagon belonging to Curtis' quartermaster. On this scanty allowance we traveled 18 and 23 miles a day until last night. Our train arrived this morning, we having lived from the time we started until this morning on four crackers to each man. We are now encamped on the bank of the Mississippi. Helena is a beautiful little town, clean and neat. Shortly after our arrival a trading boat came down and you should have seen the effect it had upon the men. So long shut up in the darkness of Arkansas hills and swamps, cut off from all correspondence with friends and the world, exposed to danger and disease, almost naked, and but a few days' rations of crackers left, you can imagine how exhilarating the sight of a boat would be. We are below Memphis about 100 miles. Last night was a moon light one, and Lieut. Hill and myself, after the camp had become still, seated ourselves upon the bank of the river and looked upon a scene as beautiful as I ever saw. At this point the river is one and a half miles wide, Mississippi forming the other side.

"The Indiana troops are almost naked, having drawn but few clothes since leaving Otterville, and but few uniforms can be found among them. We will get a new suit here and cut a stiff. Lieut. Bill Hill, with his pioneers attended the train and through the most desperate swamps building and cutting roads with an energy and celerity that drew from General Benton a very high compliment. This morning the camp is all gayety and life. The boys are enjoying the highest spirits. Besides the prospects for bread, meat and clothes, we have a faint hope of being ordered out of Arkansas.

"Col. Baker and his cavalry are covering themselves with glory. They fear nothing; fight any force, no matter how large, when or where they find it.

"Gen. Hindman lives here, Gen. Curtis occupying his mansion, with the stars and stripes floating above it. The health of our company continues excellent, much to our surprise. Our friends can rest assured that for the present we are all doing well.

"Yours respectfully,

"S. H. DUNBAR,
"8th Indiana Regiment.

"N. B. In the fight I have spoken of, at one time the rebels were in the woods, but in hearing distance. The Wisconsin boys were supporting

the Indiana howitzers, when they heard the command given by the rebel commander, 'Take the gun!' Our boys came to a 'ready,' and the line of rebels came rushing forward. Wisconsin waited until they came within fifty yards, when they poured a desperate volley into them, charging bayonets immediately, and throwing the enemy into confusion. They rallied again, after which one of our boys yelled out to them: 'Here is that gun, why in the hell don't you come and take it?'

"HEADQUARTERS 8TH INDIANA INFANTRY.

"NEAR VICKSBURG, MISS., May 28, 1863.

"DEAR MITCHELL:—

"I wrote you from Port Gibson a day or two after the fight of the 1st Inst. I then informed you of the loss of Company B, and presume ere this you have published it to our friends. Since that writing we have engaged in the unfortunate engagement of 'Champion Hills' and 'Black River Bridge,' not having a man hurt in either. On the 19th inst. our artillery opened on the fortifications protecting Vicksburg, and skirmishing began. Our division was at once thrown forward, in rifle range of the rebel works, and a spirited fight at once began with the rebel sharpshooters. We soon discovered that we could effectually silence their artillery by keeping a storm of bullets pouring into their port holes. We played this game upon them without material loss, until the 22nd of May, when General Grant peremptorily ordered that at 10 o'clock A. M., the whole line should charge, reaching from the Yazoo to Warrenton. Upon this announcement being made to the men, a gloom and hopelessness was visible on every face. All were fully convinced that it was a mad move, and that we would meet slaughter and defeat. Nevertheless, at the appointed hour, we fell into line and moved forward. The column had been in motion but a few moments when the enemy opened upon it from rifle pits and forts, with musketry, grape, shell and schrapnel. Confusion at once began. Men fell dead and wounded at every step. Many being wounded were afterward killed, and the slaughter was terrible. The 8th started in the charge with 446 men, losing in killed and wounded, 114. The 33d Illinois with a less number of men, lost the same, the 99th Illinois lost 170. And other regiments, so far as I can hear, suffered in the same proportion,—Company B started into the charge with 43 men, officers included. Its loss was 13 wounded and 3 killed.

"On the 20th, while advancing our brigade from a hollow to one nearer the enemy, Alfred Wilson was killed by a grape shot striking him on the head. He did not die immediately, and when assistance was sent to remove

him to the hospital he would not be removed from the field until he laid hold of his gun, which he persisted in carrying with him. On the following morning while the company was sharp shooting, Richard Lamb was killed by a minnie ball striking him in the bowels, and George N. Black was slightly wounded in the shoulder. He did not leave the field, though in too much pain to load and shoot, but carried water from the spring to the boys while they fought. On the day of the charge we lost as follows:

"First Sergeant, Frank Mays, killed.

"Private, John Scotten, killed.

"Alfred Lowder, died from wounds.

"Wounded.

"Corporal, F. M. Miller, slightly in chin.

"Corporal, Wm. W. Welling, severely in side and arm.

"Corporal, Clark McDonald, slightly in hip.

"Private, Thomas M. Martin, arm amputated.

"Private, W. W. Alexander, severely in arm.

"Private, Wm. N. Siplinger, slightly in foot.

"Private, Charles Clapper, slightly in arm.

"Private, Andrew J. Fuller, painfully in ankle.

"Private, James N. Underwood, arm amputated.

"Private, Wm. H. Morgan, collar bone broken.

"Lieut. W. G. Hill, painfully in right hand.

"The wounded are doing as well as the circumstances will permit. They are generally cheerful and confident of recovery. I understand they will be sent north as soon as possible. We are reducing Vicksburg by seige, since to attempt to take it by storm is folly and madness. Our regiment is lying on the protected side of a hill, in four hundred yards of the rebel works. Musket balls whiz harmlessly above us while our artillery keeps the air filled with the smoke of powder and the earth trembling. The enemy does nothing with its artillery. Today, for the first time, two or three fired a shot at one of our batteries. Scarcely had the report been heard when Capt. Klauss of the 1st Indiana let a shell fly and blew up the secesh's caisson, killing a good many of them doubtless, besides leaving a tremendous moral effect. At night war ceases, except an occasional shot between pickets who stand within one hundred yards of each other. A few days ago the enemy sent in a flag of truce, giving us an opportunity to bury our dead that were left on the field after

the fatal charge. The rebels came out of their holes by thousands, while the surrounding hills were covered with blue uniforms, gazing on the novel scene. Many of each side met, shook hands and conversed freely. Soldiers, both rebel and Union, were unanimously of the opinion that they in an hour like that could settle the war, if submitted to them. One rebel said he wished the truce would last forever. I heard of several instances where friend found friend, and in two or three cases, brother met brother. Desertions frequently occurred. The number no doubt would be double, did they not keep so rigid a guard. Two nights ago I was working in our ditches when two strapping Dutch boys who had escaped, jumped almost on top of me. After they were assured that it was all right, and got into the right place, they were the happiest fellows I ever saw. They give a dreadful account of the rebel rations and of the terror which our artillery and sharpshooters keep them in. If we succeed in keeping at bay the apprehended attack in the rear a little longer, Vicksburg will surely surrender. The mortar fleet I liked to have forgotten. It opens after dark and keeps up a terrible shelling during the night. The city has been on fire several times, but they have succeeded by some means in extinguishing the flames. The mortars surely scare them awfully, and I don't see how they help killing many. It is generally thought that hard fighting here is over, but nobody knows. The rebels before surrendering may come out and make a last desperate effort to escape. The nights are lovely and only when disturbed by the occasional crashing and bursting of shell, are so serene and still that we can hear the town clock in the city.

"Let our ladies at home know that everything they do, no matter how little, for the comfort of our sick and wounded, is fully appreciated, and does much more good than they could imagine. Too great a quantity of the delicacies, and of clothes, etc., cannot be sent here. The probability is that we will remain here sometime. Many will be wounded, and many and many more will be sick in consequence of the climate and the way we have to live. Our men have but one suit of clothes, and that is deficient, worn and dirty. We have no time outside of the ditches to wash, and when a man falls sick or is wounded he can only look to the efforts of friends at home and the sanitary commission for clean clothes. Ladies, do all you can for us. We need your assistance.

"None of the Greenfield boys have been hurt, and without one exception have been in the fight and have done their duty manfully. Our company is sadly in need of recruits and must be filled up. There is no difficulty in getting into any company the recruit may designate. Will not some of our

young men make the break and come to our assistance? I will write again after, and perhaps before the fall of Vicksburg.

“Respectfully,

“S. H. DUNBAR,
“8th Ind. Infantry.”

Following is another letter from Mr. Dunbar, dated October 18, 1863, at Vermillionville, Louisiana:

“DEAR MITCHELL:

“Suddenly our Brigade has received orders to march. It goes alone, and starts tomorrow morning. Our mission is not for letters or newspapers, as we expect with all the secrecy that can be exercised, to have some warm work. I write merely that you may present to their friends the names of Company B, left in the hospital in New Orleans. They are, John W. Underwood, Amos W. Everson, Elijah H. Tyner (nurse), Henry McCorkhill (sent from Berwick), George M. Davidson, Francis N. C. Hodson, Albert W. Lake.

“I did not feel apprehensive of the death of any of them, even when they left, ague and diarrhea being the principal diseases. They had been sick but a few days, and with the excellent attention which I learn is bestowed upon the sick in hospitals in that city, I have no doubt they will soon recover.

“John Scott, a good citizen of Brandywine township, who had deservedly many friends throughout his neighborhood, died in hospital at New Orleans, September 11th. All must sympathize with his afflicted family and honor his memory for his good qualities.

“Searg. Cyrus Hanes and Elijah Tuttle of Company B, in company with four others, after receiving instructions from the General, left,—on a critical mission. They pressed an oyster boat, sallied out into the Gulf, and from thence through innumerable bayous, lakes, and bogs, far into the interior of Louisiana, passing themselves among the enemy for smugglers. They accomplished, to the full satisfaction of the power that sent them, all they were sent to perform, returning in ten days from the date of their departure. They frequently saw and conversed with detachments of the enemy. Too much honor can not be awarded the men who will brave every danger, take life into their hands, peril everything for their country, and in obedience to orders. Let the names of all such gallant actors stand out in bold relief, high on the scroll of honor.

“Yours respectfully,

“SAM. H. DUNBAR.”

FROM THE NINETY-NINTH INDIANA.

"SCOTTSBOROUGH, ALA.

"Sunday, January 10, 1864.

"EDITOR HANCOCK DEMOCRAT:

"On Monday, November 23d, our division rested quietly behind a range of hills, near the Tennessee River, waiting for the engineers and pontooniers to complete the preparations for throwing a pontoon across the river. The work was done, the attention of the rebels was drawn to the extreme right, where General Hooker was making some heavy demonstrations, and a favorable opportunity for our crossing presented itself; accordingly we were ordered to be ready to march at 4 o'clock next morning. Morning came, November 24, and we set off. The day was foggy and misting rain. We reached the river bank, which was lined with heavy cannon, ready to belch forth destruction to any one who might oppose our crossing.

"Our workmen had been busy at work all night, and the pontoon was about half completed. The boats were used as ferry boats until ready to be placed in their positions in the bridge. We embarked immediately, crossed, stacked arms and waited for our artillery, ammunition wagons, horses and ambulances, which could not be brought over until the bridge was completed.

"All was over by 9 o'clock A. M., and we were ready to advance. A very short distance now lay between us and the enemy on Missionary Ridge. Our artillery kept up a languid fire on them from across the Tennessee, besides which very little seemed to be doing in the way of battle. We prepared to advance. Our guns were loaded and capped. Skirmishers were thrown out to the front and flanks, four or five from a company. Serg't. George W. Watts, Wesley S. Catt, Charles Meyers, and Christian Ortle were detailed from Company B. All things being ready, we moved on slowly, at a left face, the thick under brush rendering it next to impossible to preserve a line of battle.

"Our skirmishers soon waked up the rebs. A brisk firing was commenced in front. We halted a short while, to give time to the skirmishers. We could now plainly see the summit of the first hill, but no enemy appeared thereon. We advanced slowly and halted near the top, when the rebs opened fire on us with their artillery. Fortunately our Chief of Artillery was with us, and got the precise location of the rebel battery. He immediately ordered up Richardson's battery, and opened on the enemy with one twenty-four pounder and several guns of smaller caliber. The rebs, who had been overshooting, lowered their pieces and replied vigorously, for a while, the balls shaving

'very close.' Our boys who were carrying balls from the caissons ran almost on 'all fours,' while the balls hissed over their heads, and showered the limbs of trees around them. One projectile knocked off the whole top of a tree and hurled it into a regiment of the second brigade; but owing to some expert dodging, no one was injured. The rebs having one gun dismounted, and fearing for the safety of the remainder, removed their battery from view, and were silent the remainder of the day.

"Our skirmishers were advancing down the opposite side of the hill, and driving the rebel skirmishers up the next ridge on which they were fortified. The night found us. We rested on our arms, expecting a vigorous renewal in the morning.

"The 1st brigade of our division lay on our right, and the second on our left, leaving us to occupy the center. Gen. Ewing, our division commander, ordered our brigade to fortify their position, and to remain as a reserve. We went at the work with energy, and, by midnight, had a row of rifle pits stretching for half a mile, and facing the rebel works.

"Gen. Ewing, Gen. Blair, our corps commander, and Gen. Sherman all established their headquarters with us, and also the signals were displayed near our regiment. This was very interesting to us, as we could witness the maneuvers, and hear the dispatches that were constantly coming and going. They kept the aids busy.

"The morning of the 25th dawned. The fog had cleared away, and the sun rose in his radiant splendor; all was yet quiet. Both armies had been maneuvering during the previous night, and now lay in plain view of each other. Gen. Hooker had advanced his lines far up the mountain, while strong batteries and earthworks lined the valley at the foot of Missionary Ridge. The operations of the day were opened by a broadside from Richardson's battery, aimed directly at the rebel works on the next ridge, plainly visible; and not more than half a mile distant. The rebel guns replied. Our guns opened from across the Tennessee, the rebs returned the compliment. The boom of cannon then came up from the battle below, and were only answered by the canonical language of Missionary Ridge. The cannonading was now terrific along the entire line, from the summit of Lookout to the banks of the Chickamauga. The surrounding hills and mountains smoked like so many volcanoes, and the thunders of artillery rolled along the valleys of the Tennessee. Oh, how sublime! The reverberations among the hills reminded me much of the poets' beautiful description of 'A Thunderstorm on the Alps.' The noise of battle increased; the sound of musketry and of the charge was continually heard.

"Until this time, we were admiring the scene, and estimating the distance of certain guns by the difference between seeing the flash and hearing the report. Some of the boys were mounted on trees to obtain a better prospect, but our admiration ceased when we saw our wounded come limping in, supported on either side by their more fortunate comrades, or borne on litters; some with heads bleeding, others with their shattered limbs dangling powerless by their sides. At first the sight was revolting, but when we could begin to count our wounded by scores and hear their stories of narrow escape, and hear their groans, we got mad and wanted to fight. If the 3d brigade had been turned loose, they would have stormed the very gates of purgatory; but 'No' said Gen. Ewing, 'you must hold this ridge'.

"Just then Brig. Gen. Corse of the second brigade was carried in with a severe wound in his thigh. He swore a 'blue streak' as he passed. Says he, 'If they had wounded me in the head, or some place in the body so that I could keep the field I would not care; but they have shot me in the thigh and I must retire.' Gen. Ewing started to go to him, but he shook his head, and Ewing returned.

"The first brigade now formed in the valley, and were ordered to carry that part of the ridge in their front. This brigade consisted of the 12th and 10th Indiana, and the second and 90th Ill. They made a brilliant effort, and carried the rebel works. Col. Loomis, their brigade commander, rode up to Gen. Ewing and informed him that he had gained the heights as ordered, but with severe loss, especially in point of officers. The Col. of the 90th Illinois fell mortally wounded; the Lieut. Col. of the 100th Indiana, was wounded; Capt. Brouse of the same regiment was killed, and many others. Hardly had Col. Loomis returned to his command, when the rebs charged and recaptured their old works, driving the first brigade entirely from the ridge. (I think, however, that this was a preconcerted arrangement, to draw the rebs into a trap.) They retreated back across a piece of timberland, while the rebs poured in volleys of shot and shell at their glittering bayonets. The air was fairly vocal with the sound of exploding shells and hissing fragments.

"About this time, Christian Ortel of our own company was carried in, severely wounded in the thigh. He was a noble young man, and had the love and esteem of all who knew him. His wounds proved fatal. He died December 17th, and now rests in the cemetery at Chattanooga.

"Stern is the decree of fate which hath bound him,
And laid him to rest by stranger's hand;
No loved ones near to weep around him,
As he sleeps alone in a stranger's land.

'It is sweet to die for one's country.'

"The stars and stripes were now unfurled from Point Lookout and the sound of battle died away as the shadows of evening covered the hills and valleys; all hushed to quiet; we retired to rest and ere morning's light Gen. Bragg with all his army was hurrying toward Atlanta.

"Yours truly,

"M. A., Co. B."

The above letter was evidently written by Marshall Alley, whose name appears on the muster roll as John M. Alley.

HOME GUARDS.

In addition to the three-months men and the veterans of the Civil War, the Legion of Indiana was organized for home protection. Companies of the Legion were known as "Home Guards." During the Civil War several of these companies were organized in Hancock county, known as:

Fortville Guards, organized June 4, 1861. James H. Perry, P. Bond, captains; John K. Faucett, first lieutenant; Charles Doty, second lieutenant.

Hancock Guards, organized June 10, 1861. Alexander K. Branham, Henry A. Swope, captains; Henry A. Swope and William E. Hart, first lieutenants; William E. Duncan, William Lindsey, George H. Walker, Joshua Edward, second lieutenants.

Brandywine Guards, organized August 26, 1861. Robert Andis, captain; Ezra Fountain, first lieutenant; John M. Dixon, second lieutenant.

Anderson Guards (New Palestine), organized September 13, 1861. Thomas C. Tuttle, captain; Conrad Shellhouse, first lieutenant; George W. Stineback, second lieutenant.

Vernon Township Guards, organized, 1863. Sylvester Gaskins, captain; Thomas J. Hanna, first lieutenant; Perry J. Brinegar, second lieutenant.

Union Hancock (Cavalry), organized, 1863. Taylor W. Thomas, captain; Solomon F. Kauble, first lieutenant; William E. Henry, second lieutenant.

Jackson Guards, organized, 1863. John A. Craft, Joseph H. McKown, captains; Joseph H. McKown, John M. Davis, first lieutenants; Asa H. Allison, second lieutenant.

The last three companies were organized during the excitement of the Morgan raid in 1863. At this time these companies were organized and known as the Hancock Battalion. Its officers were: Alexander K. Branham,

Lee O. Harris, majors; Solomon F. Kauble, adjutant; Orlando M. Edwards, assistant surgeon.

A company was also organized in Buck Creek township. Another company of about forty German boys was organized and drilled at New Palestine by Dr. Buchel, a German physician. Greenfield boys, too young for service, were organized as the Greenfield Union Cadets, with the following officers: Hamilton Dunbar, captain; James W. Knight, first lieutenant; James Gapen, second lieutenant; Oscar Thomas, third lieutenant.

The Home Guards, however, were continually changing because the boys were constantly enlisting in the volunteer companies. Dr. Buchel's company at New Palestine finally disbanded because practically all of its members had enlisted in the active service. Some of the other companies maintained their organizations throughout the war by continually filling their ranks with recruits.

Each company had its own drill ground. In the smaller towns the school grounds or commons were appropriated or the boys drilled on the streets. Adjoining the town of Greenfield on the northeast lay a large blue-grass pasture. It included a tract lying east of State and north of North streets, and was owned by Benjamin Osborne, a resident of Kentucky. Here the Hancock Guards gathered once a week, usually on Saturday afternoons. The drilling of the company on the slope and hill north and east of the branch in the region of Grant and East streets, was a very familiar sight in those days.

Two of these companies, the Hancock Guards, under Capt. A. K. Branham, and the Anderson Guards, under Capt. Thomas C. Tuttle, were in the active service about a week during Morgan's raid. Captain Branham's company was mustered in on July 11, 1863, as Company E of the One Hundred and Fifth regiment of Indiana Volunteers. The company at that time was composed of Alexander K. Branham, captain; William E. Hart, first lieutenant; George W. Walker, second lieutenant; John Hatfield, first sergeant; Joshua Edwards, Freeman H. Crawford, William Mitchell, Samuel W. Barnett, sergeants; Samuel E. Duncan, Jacob Wills, Nathaniel Snow, James L. Dennis, corporals. Privates—Fred Alliman, Asa A. Allison, Daniel Acker, A. J. Banks, Calvin Bennett, N. F. Burford, J. M. Baker, Thomas M. Bedgood, N. B. Ballenger, Samuel Boyer, David Bixler, George Bennett, J. L. Burdett, Leroy Bush, Milton Catt, N. N. Church, D. B. Chittenden, Charles Cliff, S. T. Dickerson, Ephraim Duncan, Odell Despo, William Evans, John Egger, David S. Gooding, Lemuel W. Gooding, G. W. Glass, Charles Hook, O. D. Hughes, James Hood, Ferdinand Hafner, Vincent Hinchman, Samuel

Jones, Hiram Kern, A. B. Lineback, John P. Laird, John McCordhill, Stephen R. Meek, Matthias Martin, John Porter, Benjamin Porter, William Porter, B. H. Pierce, B. T. Rains, T. C. Rardin, M. A. Sleeth, Alfred Skinner, H. A. Swope, Hugh Short, Samuel Thomas, Ezekiel Thomas, A. D. Wills, David W. West, J. M. Williams, William H. White, John Walker, Sr., Isaac Waller, Thomas Wellington, John Dailey, Charles G. Offutt.

After reaching Indianapolis the One Hundred and Fifth regiment, of which this company formed a part, was ordered to the southern part of the state. The adjutant-general's report gives the following facts concerning the trip: "After Morgan had left Indiana it was reported that he was returning to capture Lawrenceburg. The regiment moved out to check him, and while getting into position an indiscriminate firing took place among the men, resulting in killing eight and wounding twenty." Among those killed in the action were Ferdinand Hafner and John Porter. William E. Hart died later of his wounds. Among the wounded who recovered were Captain Branham, David S. Gooding and Benjamin T. Rains. The company was mustered out on July 18, 1863.

On July 10, 1863, the Anderson Guards, under Capt. Thomas C. Tuttle, were mustered in as Company D of the One Hundred and Sixth regiment of Indiana Volunteers. The members of this company were: Thomas C. Tuttle, captain; Conrad H. Shellhouse, first lieutenant; G. W. Stineback, second lieutenant; James G. Boyce, first sergeant; James T. Rice, F. M. Tattman, William M. Moore, John M. Toon, sergeants; Henry Gates, Eb. L. Toon, David N. True, G. H. Kirkhoff, corporals. Privates—Samuel Burk, T. J. Belor, M. P. Davis, Bluford Eaton, Charles W. Eaton, John W. Eaton, John England, A. C. Bowler, George W. Gray, John Gundrum, Thomas J. Hobbs, T. W. Higginbotham, William Kitchen, G. F. McNamee, Stewart Nichols, E. H. Richardson, Oliver P. Swift, Pressley H. Stirk, Ashley Sutherland, Jefferson Ulrey, George Wright, George Baily, Moses Conner, John Dorman, Leland M. Eaton, Lewis Eaton, Joseph Everson, John Elliott, Francis Furry, David Gray, G. W. Harris, Adam Hawk, John Johnson, John Manche, Andrew McHaughy, Perry E. Rice, John Russell, C. W. Shellhouse, Andrew Stutsman, Oliver H. Tuttle, Roland Vest, L. B. Belor, G. W. Carr, W. T. Eaton, Thomas S. Eaton, Charles Eaton, J. M. Ely, Benjamin Fowler, John H. Gray, W. T. Gibson, William Harris, Edward Hudson, John Kingery, H. M. McRoberts, Lewis R. Murphy, H. W. Richardson, John Stewart, H. A. Schreiber, H. G. Stutsman, Andrew Thompson, H. B. Ward.

This company went as far as Cincinnati, then returned and was mustered out on July 17, 1863, without having been in any engagements.

Excitement ran high during Morgan's raid and everywhere the soldiers received ovations. Companies were marched into Indianapolis, and several passed through this county over the National road. It was a common occurrence for people who lived along the road to call for three cheers for Abraham Lincoln when a company marched past. Of course they were always given lustily. But even under the most serious conditions a little amusement and nonsense were mixed with their patriotism. The cheers were frequently followed by a call for three groans for John Morgan. The response of disconsolate discords would sometimes have done credit to a company of oriental mourners.

PATRIOTIC SENTIMENT OF THE COUNTY.

At the outbreak of the Civil War the patriotic sentiment of the county expressed itself in the attitude of those who had to stay at home, as well as in the enlistment of the men. Oratory flourished in the county. The eloquence of the speakers was surpassed only by the irresistible sentiment of patriotic songs sung by groups of girls in every community. The forms of David S. Gooding, R. A. Riley, W. R. Hough and others as they spoke from goods boxes on the street or at picnics and other patriotic meetings in the townships, are still familiar to those who lived through that period. But no less clear to memory's eye and ear are the choirs and groups of young ladies and the songs they sang in patriotic support of those who felt the weight of the nation's burdens. They were kept busy learning songs. They learned them during the day, to sing them in the evening. Though at first there was more or less enthusiastic excitement about the war, after the great armies began to face each other and the newspapers reported the heavy tolls in human life, then anxiety for those at the front filled the hearts of those who were left at home. Then the papers were not scanned with idle curiosity; these were the hours "that tried men's souls." And who now, even among those who understand the power of music over the minds and hearts of men, can measure the moral effect of the loyal attitude of those girls, and who will attempt to say to what degree their songs, and the eloquence of speakers, strengthened the hearts of fathers and mothers and brothers during that great struggle?

WORK OF WOMEN AND GIRLS.

The women and girls of the county gave more than moral support to the Union cause. In practically every community a society was organized that sewed, scraped lint, solicited, etc., and prepared such articles as could be used by the men in the field. These societies usually worked under the directions

of the Indiana branch of the United States Christian Commission or the State Sanitary Commission.

During the early part of the war some of the societies made "comfort bags." A "comfort bag" consisted of a piece of cloth with a number of pockets sewed on one side, into which stamps, combs and other small articles could be placed. The "bag" was made to be rolled together and tied so that the articles could not be lost. Often the girls slipped their names and addresses into one of the pockets, and many of them later received letters from the recipients, thanking them.

Underwear, shirts and socks were made in quantities and sent to the front. In some communities the older ladies cut out garments and the girls sewed them. The sewing societies generally had a regular day for meeting.

At Greenfield a number of ladies met at the Christian chapel on October 15, 1861, and organized the Greenfield Military Aid Society. Mrs. Lot Edwards was elected president and Mrs. P. A. Thayer, secretary. The society appointed a soliciting committee of three, also a committee of two for cutting clothes. Other societies were also organized, of one of which Mrs. Morris Pierson was president and Mrs. R. E. Barnett, secretary. Among the girls who took an active interest in the work of these societies were Alice S. Barnett, Frances S. Pierson, Inez L. Gwinn, Estella Bailey, Mary A. Oakes, Julia Mathers, Malinda Ogle, Amanda Barnett and Cerena Martin. Possibly a better idea of the work that was accomplished by these societies may be had from a notice given by the Ladies' Military Aid Society, calling a meeting at the court house at Greenfield on September 17, 1862, at two o'clock p. m. The following is a portion of the call that was printed in the local paper:

"It is desired, hoped and expected by those active in the good work that all the ladies of the town and county will be promptly present at the time and place appointed. Every lady attending is expected to bring all the old cotton and linen she can conveniently spare for the purpose of making bandages and lint. Those who have none of these desirable goods are expected to bring with them a little 'change,' as it will not go amiss in securing necessary articles for the sick and wounded. This is the crisis of the war, and preparations should be made for the wounded of the impending battles."

In response to a call of the governor of Indiana for clothing and blankets for the soldiers, a citizens' mass meeting was held at New Palestine on Tuesday evening, October 15, 1861. A large number of people were present. Thomas Tuttle addressed the meeting for a time, whereupon a committee of sixteen (two in each school district) was appointed to receive what the people had to contribute for this purpose. The committee solicited articles

from the people and deposited them with R. P. Brown, at New Palestine. These articles were then boxed by Mr. Brown and forwarded to Indianapolis. In the issue of the *Hancock Democrat* of October 23, 1861, also appears the statement that the ladies of Hancock county responded nobly to the above call of the governor.

The old Masonic Hall at Greenfield came to be a regular meeting place for the workers. One day each week was "open day" at the hall, when young ladies, and young gentlemen, too, gathered there to scrape lint. For this purpose old linen was collected, cleaned perfectly, and then cut into strips about one and one-half inches wide. The strips were then laid on clean boards and scraped with clean knives. The lint had to be prepared very carefully so that no thread at all remained in it. Many boxes of it were sent from this county to the above named commissions, from whom it was sent to the field hospitals to be used in stanching the flow of blood.

In addition to this work funds were raised by giving suppers, entertainments, tableaux, etc. On Christmas night, 1862, the young ladies of Greenfield gave a tableau party at the Masonic Hall. The price of admission was ten cents and the proceeds were given to the Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society. The local papers made a very favorable report of the party, making special mention of the singing of Flora Howard and Alice Pierson and others, and of the music rendered by Professor Eastman's band.

On July 16, 1863, a supper was given at the Masonic Hall by the ladies of Greenfield. Cakes, pies, chickens, bread, etc., were solicited and a sumptuous repast was served. An admission fee of twenty-five cents was charged, and the proceeds were used for the benefit of the societies.

This is merely illustrative. The following letters also indicate what was done by the women and girls, not only in Greenfield, but in all parts of the county:

"OFFICE OF STATE SANITARY COMMISSION,

"Indianapolis, Indiana, Jan. 3, 1863.

"MRS. CATIE EDWARDS:

"Madam:—Yours of the 31st Ult. is at hand. The Package of socks came to hand this morning. No contribution could have been more acceptable than socks. We have great difficulty in keeping a supply.

"Please tender the ladies of your society our thanks for the very liberal donation to the suffering of our army.

"Yours truly,

"WM. HANNAMAN."

The package referred to above contained fifty-six pairs of socks which had been purchased with money from concerts given by the young ladies. The following letter is also self-explanatory :

“INDIANA BRANCH UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

“G. W. CLIPPENGER, Pres.

“JAMES M. RAY, Treas.

“J. H. CROLL, Sec’y.

“CHARLES N. TODD, Cor. Sec’y. and Gen. Agt.

“MISS FANNIE PIERSON :—

“Your letter and two boxes of nice things came duly to hand. The articles are very acceptable, and in behalf of the Commission I wish to thank you and all your associates for their generous contribution to the cause of the country and the good of the soldiers. We hope you will continue on the good work as long as it may be necessary. In the midst of rejoicing at the prospect of returning peace, our hearts are filled with gloom and mourning at the sad news that our good President is dead! What a terrible calamity! One of the purest and noblest of men has gone.

“Yours truly,

“CHARLES N. TODD.”

General subscriptions were also made to support the work of the commissions, and in the issue of May 14, 1863, of the *Hancock Democrat*, we find the following: “Subscribers to the sanitary fund who have not paid are requested to call on W. R. Hough, who is authorized to receive the same.”

LOYALTY.

The patriotic sentiment of the county asserted itself further in expressions of loyalty and in the measures taken to support the government. Just after the election of Lincoln, when the dark clouds of war were gathering, the following editorial appeared in the *Hancock Democrat*, from the pen of its editor, David S. Gooding:

“WATCHMAN! WHAT OF THE NIGHT?

“In the dark hour when clouds lower around us, and gloom hovers over the land; when fearful forebodings of terrible disaster and final overthrow of our government are weighing down and saddening the hearts of patriotic and intelligent men, North and South, East and West, our duty as watchman upon the walls of our political Zion impels us to *cry aloud and spare not*.

and tell our people of their political sins. This we will endeavor to do. Our people must not expect us to *cry Peace, when there is no peace*. Within the next four months, one or more states of this Union will have gone from among us to return no more forever. God only knows what results will follow. Perhaps Civil War, with all its horrors, and the separation of the free and slave states, with the final disruption of the best government on which the sun ever shone. The handwriting is upon the wall—Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin! In the madness of the hour, the people seem to have forgotten the *God of their Fathers*, and to have spurned Heaven's favors to them.

"The cloud, which in the days of John C. Calhoun was but the size of a man's hand, has spread until it now overspreads the heavens above us. We will not deceive you, fellow citizens; Northern Abolitionists and Southern Disunionists have fanned the flames of civil discord and sectional hatred until the fiery volcano is about to burst forth, and with it destroy the hopes of the world. There is but a faint hope, a mere possibility, that the union of these states can be perpetuated and maintained inviolate. For this, while there is hope, however faint, let us, if possible, awake the people to the danger, and labor for the desired end. Let us not forget to look to the God of our Fathers, to calm the agitated sea of public mind, and drive away the black, lowering, tempestuous clouds of disunion and treason."

The following editorial taken from the issue of January 9, 1861, of the *Hancock Democrat*, also reflects the feeling and state of mind of the people at that time:

"We hope the citizens of the town and vicinity will turn out on Saturday next to see and hear what the Hancock Guards will have to do and say. 'Grim visaged war,' with its attendant horrors, is brewing in the distance, and the strong arms and stout hearts of our citizen soldiers will be in requisition to sustain the honor and glory of our Nation's flag, and the authority and supremacy of her Constitution and laws.

"Judge Gooding will certainly entertain the Guards, and those who may be present, with an address.

"The Greenfield Sax-Horn Band has consented to be present and enliven the occasion with our national airs and other music."

The report of this meeting made in the issue of January 16, 1861, is also interesting for the spirit it reflects:

"THE HANCOCK GUARDS.

"At a meeting of the company on Saturday last, held pursuant to notice, being participated in by a respectable number of citizens irrespective of party,

of which Col. George Tague was chosen president, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, By the Hancock Guards and the citizens here assembled, that in view of the present imminent danger to the perpetuity of our country the constitution and laws are our only safety: that we pledge ourselves to stand by those in power who faithfully maintain the one and execute the other: and that in the language of General Jackson, 'this Union must and shall be preserved.'

"Before the adoption of the resolution, the meeting was addressed by Judge Gooding and Major Riley, in appropriate and eloquent language."

Notices like the following appeared almost weekly in the local papers:

"ATTENTION, GUARDS!

"You are hereby commanded to appear at your armory in full dress on Saturday, January 12, at two o'clock, P. M. The Hon. David S. Gooding will address the company, and such others as may be present, immediately after parade, in the court room.

"By Order of the Captain,

"WM. MITCHELL, O. S."

The following editorial, taken from the issue of January 16, 1861, of the *Hancock Democrat*, shows that the feeling of the people in relation to secession was becoming more clearly defined. It also reflects the arguments then current among those who were opposed to a *vigorous prosecution* of the war. This is another editorial from the pen of Judge Gooding:

"COERCION—WAR ON THE SOUTH.

"Much is being said and written by the sympathizers with South Carolina in her treason to the government of our fathers, against 'coercion' and 'war on the South.' We know of no sane man who proposes to make war on the States or people of the South, to compel them to remain in the Union, but we do know patriotic citizens who are in favor of all public officers doing their sworn duty, not excepting the President of the United States, whose duty it is to 'take care that the laws be faithfully executed,' and who regard it as the duty of all good citizens to aid and assist in the execution of the laws if necessary. In the faithful execution of the laws, no war is made on any state or section. There can be no war growing out of the faithful execution of the laws, unless resistance is made to the lawful authority of the government. If such resistance is made, the responsibility and consequences will be

on those who resist and defy the government. Our government always has 'coerced' lawless men to obey the laws or submit to the punishment. Whenever it ceases to 'coerce' it will cease to be a government. All governments 'coerce' obedience to the laws. A government without this power would be impotent for good, and a miserable delusion. Only such persons as commit treason or resist the execution of the laws must be subdued. Men in the South who are patriots, must be protected in person and in property as fully and completely as any others are protected. In short, treason and resistance to law must be put down whenever they occur, and by whomsoever committed in any and every part of the country. When law-defying men seize the property of the government, some men cry out, 'Don't coerce them to yield it up, let southern ultraists get "mad" and make civil war.' We are disgusted with such miserable stuff. If we are men let us talk and act like men. If we are patriots, let us show it by taking the side of our government in a war with traitors."

On February 20, 1861, a county Union mass meeting was held at Greenfield for the purpose of appointing delegates to the 22d of February mass meeting at Indianapolis. The people assembled elected Jacob Slifer, president; Landen Eastes and James Collins, vice-presidents, and M. C. Foley and William Mitchell, secretaries. At this meeting every citizen of the county favorable to the Union and the Constitution was appointed a delegate to the state mass meeting. Dr. Hervey, Judge Gooding, W. R. Hough and James L. Mason addressed the meeting, after which Judge Gooding offered the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

"Resolved, that as citizens of Hancock county, we are in favor of any reasonable and honorable compromise that will restore peace, harmony and prosperity to the country, and that to make such compromise effective, we are in favor of maintaining the Union, the Constitution, and the Laws."

The quality of the loyalty of the citizens assembled at this meeting is further evidenced by their refusal to adopt the following resolution. It was tabled with hardly a dissenting vote:

"Resolved, that we are opposed to what is termed 'coercion,' but are in favor of an honorable and peaceable adjustment of the present difficulties."

On Monday, April 12, 1861, there was a patriotic demonstration of the people at Greenfield, at which the principal feature was the raising of the flag on the cupola of the court house, "to wave until peace is restored." The Sax-Horn band was in attendance, and the people were addressed by James P. Foley, Judge Gooding and W. R. Hough.

On April 16, 1861, a meeting was held at the court house for the pur-

pose of making arrangements for a county mass meeting to express the feelings and sentiments of our people in regard to national troubles. A. K. Branham was called to the chair. R. A. Riley made an eloquent and soul-stirring speech, instilling into the minds and hearts of the audience veneration for the constitution, obedience to the laws, and love for the flag. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for a county mass meeting to be held on Saturday, April 20, 1861. On this committee were placed the names of David S. Gooding, E. I. Judkins, M. W. Hamilton, George Barnett, William Mitchell, R. A. Riley, Dr. J. A. Hall, A. T. Hart, A. R. Wallace and Morris Pierson.

On April 20, 1861, a citizens' meeting was held as had been planned. James Tyner was elected president of the meeting; Robert A. Barr and James P. Foley, vice-presidents, and Thomas Bedgood and William Frost, secretaries. The people were first addressed by Judge Gooding and Capt. R. A. Riley, after which the following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, war exists by the rebellious act of the so-called Southern Confederacy in attacking and capturing Fort Sumter, a government fortification, occupied by government troops, under the command of the gallant Major Anderson; and whereas, the city of Washington is in immediate and imminent danger of being attacked by forces from said rebellious confederacy, therefore,

"Resolved, that as patriots and loyal citizens of the state of Indiana and of the United States, we will sustain and defend the proper authorities of said government in all constitutional and legal efforts to maintain the Union and defend the rights and honor of the country.

"Resolved, that the public good and national honor requires a *vigorous prosecution of the war*, to a speedy and honorable peace.

"Resolved, that our senator and representatives in the State Legislature be requested to co-operate in the appropriation of men and means, with the friends of the *vigorous prosecution of the war* now existing by the act of the so-called Confederacy."

After the adoption of the above resolutions the people listened to W. R. Hough, Rev. S. Hood, Elder A. I. Hobbs and Rev. J. C. Taylor.

On Saturday, May 4, 1861, a Union meeting was held at New Padestine for the purpose of organizing a company of Home Guards. B. F. Stewart was elected chairman of the meeting, and John C. Shockley, secretary. Speeches were made by Samuel Shockley and Rev. Roberts. The sentiment of the gathering was "strong for the Union and the Stars and Stripes at all hazards." David M. Dove, Benjamin Freeman and Rev. Roberts were

appointed as a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws. The company became known as the Anderson Guards, and was under the command of Capt. Thomas C. Tuttle during the Morgan raid.

On August 5, 1861, the citizens of the county gave a reception to Captain Riley's "three-months men" who had just returned from western Virginia. The address of welcome was made by Judge Gooding. Captain Riley responded on behalf of his company giving an interesting account of how they had passed the time after leaving Camp McClellan. He also gave a description of the battle of Rich Mountain. The reception was given in Pierson's grove, which adjoined Greenfield on the southwest and which was located west of Pennsylvania street and south of the railroad. At the noon hour dinner was spread on the green in various places to suit the convenience of the immense crowd. All feasted sumptuously and in the afternoon patriotic addresses were made by Rev. Hill and Judge Gooding.

About the same time Captain Carland from Connersville was marching over the Brookville road with a company of volunteers. On August 8 1861, they reached New Palestine. The New Palestine band and an escort of horsemen marched out to meet them. About three miles east of town the colors of Captain Carland's company became visible. From this point the procession was headed by Henry Mickle, carrying the stars and stripes, guarded by two men from Captain Riley's company. At seven o'clock p. m., Union Hall (the second story of the old school house) at New Palestine was filled to overflowing. B. F. Stewart was chairman of the meeting, and addresses were made by Captain Carland, Rev. B. F. Jones, Rev. Ward and Capt. Thomas C. Tuttle to encourage enlistments.

The citizens of Buck Creek township, without reference to party, gave expression to their feelings at a grand Union picnic near Mt. Comfort on Saturday, August 10, 1861. A basket dinner was enjoyed at the noon hour. The military company of the township was present, and in the afternoon patriotic addresses were made by Dr. Hervey, Judge Gooding and Captain Riley.

The sentiment of the people of the county was again appropriately voiced in the following editorial in the *Hancock Democrat*, on the occasion of the boys of Company B of the Eighth regiment taking their departure from Greenfield, about the middle of August, 1861:

"On Monday last Captain Walls left for Indianapolis with a company of Hancock boys to enter the service of the United States for a term of three years or during the war. It will be a part of the Eighth regiment as reorganized, and will retain its former position in regiment. The scene

at the depot as the boys passed through, the large number of men, women and children who had gathered in from all points of the county to witness the departure, was sad and sorrowful in the extreme. God bless the noble-hearted boys, and preserve and protect them in the patriotic and hazardous duties they have voluntarily taken upon themselves! May they all safely return at the expiration of a term of service to receive the warm embrace of mothers, fathers, sisters, brothers, and kind friends left behind."

On December 21, 1861, another great Union meeting was held at Greenfield, and resolutions were adopted similar to many others that are given herein. The first year of the war closed with our county stanch and loyal in the support of the Union cause. Whenever an occasion presented itself, expression was given by the people to this feeling of loyalty, and to no one in the county was more credit due for his fearless and outspoken loyalty than to Judge Gooding, whom our younger generation remembers simply as an old man. But the expressions which were so generously made at the opening of the conflict did not become fewer as the war progressed, and as the strain and the burdens became heavier.

During the summer of 1862 the citizens of Brandywine township gave a Union picnic near Rigdon's in that township. A very large gathering of people, estimated at three thousand, was present and listened to the stirring and patriotic appeal of Judge Gooding in the afternoon.

The citizens of Fortville and vicinity held a Union mass meeting at Fortville on April 24, 1863. Robert Faucett was elected president of the meeting and E. W. Thomas, secretary. The Hon. Thomas C. Stillwell, of Anderson, made an address, after which the people assembled adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, that it is an undisputable fact that all political parties, of whatsoever name, have heretofore avowed their unalterable attachment to the Federal Union;

"That we hold every man who is *now* in favor of its dismemberment, as false to all former professions of attachments to it, and a *present enemy*;

"That as we cannot individually have the conduct of the war, each his own way, we feel it our duty, as good and loyal citizens, to leave its direction to those who have been legally chosen to direct;

"That resistance to law is revolutionary in its tendency, and that any attempt to embarrass the government in the execution of the revenue, conscription, or any other law of the United States, will be promptly met and suppressed by the loyal people of Indiana;

"That we are in favor of all measures adopted by Congress for the suppression of the present unrighteous and causeless rebellion ;

"That we are in favor of all the measures adopted by the President with the view of sustaining the government and carrying on the war ;

"That we tender Governor Morton our sincerest thanks for his arduous and untiring effort in behalf of the soldiers, the state and the nation, and we feel that he richly merits the enviable title of the *soldier's friend* ;

"That the miscreants in our midst, who attempt to create dissatisfaction in the ranks of the gallant soldiers, and induce them to desert the colors made glorious by their valor on repeated battle-fields, are meaner traitors than the armed rebels of the South ; that they are entitled to, and will receive, the scorn of all honorable men ;

"That we cordially endorse General Burnside's order, transporting northern rebels beyond the Federal lines, where they legitimately belong ;

"That we deeply sympathize with our soldiers now in the field, and pledge them our cordial support and earnest prayers, until this ungodly rebellion is crushed, and our flag shall triumphantly wave over our once glorious Union."

On June 6, 1863, a large Union mass meeting was again held at the court house in Greenfield. A feature of the day was a long procession under the command of Captains Walls and Tuttle. Capt. Thomas C. Tuttle, of Sugar Creek township, was elected president of the meeting ; James P. Foley and Thomas Collins, vice-presidents ; David C. Priddy and Henry B. Wilson, secretaries. The speakers of the day were Capt. R. A. Riley, General Dumont, Judge Gooding and Captain Tuttle. Strong appeals were made for the support of the government. Before adjournment Judge Gooding offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted :

"Resolved, that this large meeting of Union men and women is devotedly attached to the Union and the Constitution, and for the purpose of perpetuating the former and maintaining the latter, we are in favor of the *vigorous prosecution of the war* to suppress the rebellion and reassert the authority of the government over every foot of its territory, and that in our opinion the rebellion and the war ought to cease at the same time.

"That all former party divisions ought to be ignored for the common purpose of saving our imperiled country.

"That we are proud of the gallant Union army in the field against the rebellion, and that we most heartily sympathize with the families and friends of such as have been slain in battle, or otherwise, lost their lives in the service.

"That our honor is pledged that the families of the soldiers from this

county shall not want in the absence of their husbands and fathers, and that we hereby demand of our county commissioners and gents that our pledge be honorably, faithfully and fully kept; and that the honor and patriotism of Hancock county be not tarnished by a single act of bad faith."

July 4, 1863, was celebrated in many parts of the county with picnics, where people listened to patriotic addresses. Greenfield celebrated at Pierson's grove. Music was furnished by a choir, and W. R. Hough made an eloquent and patriotic speech in the afternoon. After speaking, the young people engaged in cotillion dancing until late in the day.

Immediately following this celebration came the news of the fall of Vicksburg, which was the occasion for another celebration. The following report from the local papers reflects the feeling that was aroused in the hearts of the people of the county by the success of the Union army:

"The fall of Vicksburg, though long expected, when officially announced to the country, causing every loyal heart to leap with joy and brought renewed hope to the wavering and doubtful mind of a speedy determination of the present causeless and unnatural fratricidal war, and a closer, more perfect, and fraternal union of all the states at no distant day. Our own people partook of this joyous feeling and gave vent last evening to their outpouring patriotism by illuminations, bonfires, speeches and all manner of rejoicings. People from the country for miles around quit their harvest fields and came to town to participate in the grand reunion of loyal hearts. All life was animation, and everyone, young and old, seemed pleased with himself and 'the rest of mankind.' It was a grand day, or rather night, for Greenfield, and will long be held in memory by all who love their country and venerate its glorious institutions. All honor to the noble and gallant army, that by its patience, endurance, skill and bravery, under the scorching rays of a southern sun, overcame almost insurmountable obstacles, and gained the most decisive victory of the war.

"During the evening speeches were made by D. S. Gooding, W. R. Hough, William Martin, Drs. Hall and Ballenger, S. T. Kauble and H. J. Dunbar."

Another mass meeting of peculiar significance was held by the citizens of the county on February 13, 1864, after the draft orders for three hundred thousand volunteers and two hundred thousand volunteers respectively, had been made by the national government. Possibly the firm loyalty of the people never found a nobler expression than in the adoption of the following resolutions by the people assembled at Greenfield on that day. It must be borne in mind that in many counties of the state there was opposition to the

draft, and in some of them open resistance. This resolution was offered by Judge Gooding and unanimously adopted by the people:

"Whereas, this country is still involved in civil war; and

"Whereas, traitors in arms, and their sympathizers not in arms, persist in their purpose of overthrowing the government of the United States; and

"Whereas, it will require all the power of a united, loyal people to suppress the formidable, wicked and causeless rebellion, and thereby restore a permanent peace, so desirable to all Union men; therefore,

"Resolved, that we will still continue to give to the government of the United States, through its legitimately constituted authority, our unhesitating and hearty support in its efforts to suppress the rebellion, and conquer a peace."

The fall of Richmond and the surrender of Lee were announced in large headlines in the local papers, and the news was received with great rejoicing by the people. The issue of the *Hancock Democrat* of that date gives the following description of the general celebration of the event in the county:

"The reception of the news of the surrender of General Lee and his rebel hordes, in our town early on Monday morning last, was the occasion of great and lasting joy. Bells were rung, bonfires were built, powder was freely used, and all business was suspended for the day. Men, women and children thronged the streets and greeted each other as they had not greeted each other before. The dark hours were past; the day began to dawn and all was safe. The country, in spite of rebel sympathizers at home and abroad, and difficulties that can not be told, was redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled, and stood up among the nations of the earth, more powerful than when the great struggle began. And our patriotic people rejoiced as became the sons and daughters of freemen—as became the fathers and mothers and sisters and brothers, the wives and children of the brave and gallant men who went out from the midst in the dark hours of our peril, to do or die in the effort to save the country from its then impending ruin. Appropriate, eloquent speeches were made by several of our public speakers.

"At night a large number of houses along the principal streets, business as well as private, were beautifully illuminated. Martial music paraded the streets followed by a mass of patriotism of either gender. A stand was extemporized at Walker's corner, and a crowd gathered around to hear the speeches. Messrs. Hough, Judge Gooding, Ballenger, Riley, Hall, Colonel Gooding, Mason, White, and others spoke to the crowd."

But hardly had the morning of peace dawned with such glorious splendor filling the hearts of the people with gladness, when the day was overcast

with the dark clouds of horror and sorrow at the news of the President's assassination. The great headlines with the picture of a booming cannon which joyfully announced the surrender of Lee in the local papers, gave way to heavy lines of mourning in the following issue.

The remains of President Lincoln passed through the county at 5:47 a. m. on Sunday, April 30, 1865. A pilot engine, with one car attached, led the way about one mile in advance. The train carrying the state officers and some of Governor Morton's invited guests brought up the rear, being about one hour behind. Many citizens from all parts of the county were at the depot at Greenfield, hoping to get to see the coffin in which the martyred President lay, but the train did not stop. The cars were decorated and heavily draped in black and looked solemn and sombre.

During the summer of 1865 the soldiers who had enlisted were welcomed home in squads and companies. No one knows quite so well as those who lived through it all how good it seemed to meet with friends and loved ones and to resume the quiet, prosperous life that our good county offers.

ATTITUDE OF THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

As soon as Ft. Sumter had fallen, and the first call for volunteers had been made, our board of county commissioners took action. At the June session of the board, 1861, the west room of the west wing of the court house, which had been built in 1845, was set apart as an armory for the storing of arms and military equipage of the companies of the Legion of Indiana. The sheriff was ordered to remove everything from the west room to the east room of said wing, and the auditor was ordered to notify all persons who owned property in the west room to remove the same within thirty days. On the same day that this room was set apart as an armory the board also made the following order for the proper

CARE OF THOSE LEFT AT HOME.

"Ordered, that the township trustee in each township in the county be, and he is hereby appointed, authorized, and empowered to ascertain the names, ages and conditions of the wives and families of all soldiers resident in his township, in the service of the state of Indiana and of the United States, and to procure the necessaries and reasonable comforts of ordinary life for such of them as are now or may hereafter be in actual need during the said service of said husband or father as the case may be, and to distribute the same as circumstances and the necessity of the case require, economically, impartially and honestly, and each of said trustees is requested to procure a record

and keep a strict account of all his doings, together with the names, ages and conditions of the beneficiaries herein, and to supply only such families as have no other source of supply; and in all purchases, whether upon written orders or otherwise, the seller must accept county orders in payment, to be issued at the next succeeding term of this court upon the certificate of the proper trustee as to the justice of the claim. And it is further ordered that before proceeding to the performance of the duties hereinbefore enjoined and ordered, each of said trustees respectively shall take and subscribe an oath, honestly and impartially to discharge the duties hereinbefore required of him; and it is further required of each of them to report to this court at its next regular term a full and perfect account of all his doings under oath."

Other men were also appointed from time to time as "agents" to aid in giving proper care to the soldiers' wives and children. Their duties were the same as those designated in the order above. In the main these men were conscientious and made bona fide efforts to give proper care and comfort to those who were then without other support. Sometimes, however, dissatisfaction arose. Several "agents" were removed by the board. In one instance a petition was filed by the wives of twelve soldiers, asking for the removal of the certain "agent" on whom they were dependent for the necessities of life. The causes for which they asked his removal were set out in the following petition:

"TO THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:

"We, the undersigned, soldiers' wives, respectfully ask the board of commissioners of Hancock county to remove the present agent pretending to furnish assistance to soldiers' wives and families; we ask it for several reasons: his wife has abused and insulted some of us at different times and he himself has been niggardly and mean in his allowance to us, and has invariably required us to buy our goods at one certain house when we believe we could have done better at other places; this is only a part, but we think sufficient to ask his removal and the appointment of some good man in his stead," etc.

(Signed by twelve soldiers' wives.)

The evidence in the above matter seems to have sustained the allegations of the petition. The agent was promptly dismissed by the board and another appointment made.

At the January session, in 1863, of the board of commissioners, the following order relative to furnishing houses for the families of enlisted men was made:

"Ordered by the board that the agents heretofore appointed to aid in
(20)

furnishing necessities for soldiers' families are hereby instructed that in case when the furnishing of a house becomes necessary and proper, that the agent make a reasonable allowance in such cases, but avoid in every instance the making of a contract or proposition to rent any property whatever as such agent."

The large number of claims allowed during the war in the execution of the above orders made by the county commissioners shows that the county government made a bona fide effort to relieve those at home of as much suffering and hardship as possible. Each month from one to twenty claims were allowed, aggregating sometimes several hundred dollars per month. The manner in which the relief orders were drawn shows that the commissioners were generous, yet careful to guard against imposition on the county. Theirs was not a work nor an attitude of charity; it was patriotism operating from a business viewpoint.

TO ENCOURAGE ENLISTMENTS.

By September 1, 1862, the county had furnished thirty-three and one-fifth per cent. of its fighting strength. The following table shows the number of men enrolled in the service, also the number subject to draft:

	No. Enrolled in Militia	No. Volunteers Enrolled	No. Exempt Because of physical disability	No. Exempt Because of conscientious scruples	No. Volunteers in Service	No. Subject to Draft
Blue River	185	56	27	46	51	118
Brown	184	69	16	1	68	167
Brandywine	139	60	18	00	60	121
Buck Creek	151	86	17	00	84	134
Center	371	259	44	00	216	327
Green	152	56	21	00	55	131
Jackson	279	108	22	00	99	257
Sugar Creek	245	111	21	00	97	224
Vernon	213	113	27	00	98	186
Total	1,919	918	207	47	828	1,665

The county offered bounties to volunteers that the quota might be filled without having to submit to the draft. At the July session, 1862, the board of county commissioners ordered, "that the sum of twenty-five dollars be appropriated out of the county treasury to each and every citizen of Hancock county who may volunteer in the United States service for three years or during the war under the call of the President of the United States."

In the fall of 1863, when President Lincoln made a call for three hundred thousand volunteers, it became evident that larger bounties would have to be offered if the county was to escape the draft. The county commissioners did not want to take upon themselves the entire responsibility of so great a matter, which involved so heavy an indebtedness upon the county, without knowing pretty definitely how the people of the county felt about it.

A citizens' mass meeting was held at Greenfield on Saturday, November 8, 1863, to give an expression upon the propriety of giving a bounty through the county commissioners to volunteers under the late call of President Lincoln for three hundred thousand troops. Captain Riley was chosen president, and Robert P. Brown, secretary. Dr. B. F. Duncan offered the following resolution:

"Whereas, the President of the United States has recently issued his proclamation for three hundred thousand volunteers to infuse new life and vigor into the prosecution of the war for its suppression; and

"Whereas, it is desirable that the quota allotted to Hancock county should be raised by volunteers prior to the 5th day of January, 1864, therefore,

"Resolved, that as an inducement to our fellow citizens to volunteer in the common defense of our country, and in addition to the bounty offered by the general government, the board of county commissioners of Hancock county are hereby authorized and instructed by this meeting of citizens and taxpayers of the county to cause an order upon the county treasurer for the sum of one hundred dollars to be issued to each and every person who shall or may volunteer under the present call for three hundred thousand volunteers, and be accepted as a recruit in the United States service, and be accredited upon the quota allotted to Hancock county. This bounty to be continued until the quota shall have been filled.

"Resolved, that the secretary present the action of this meeting to the board of commissioners at the meeting of said board on Monday, November 9, 1863."

After a general debate the resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote.

A resolution to appoint a central committee of five to aid and assist

in the volunteering, with authority to appoint additional committees for each township, was then adopted. The president appointed William Mitchell, Morgan Chandler, George H. Walker, John W. Ryon and John C. Rardin as such committee.

After an excellent and appropriate speech by Captain Riley the meeting adjourned.

The above resolutions were duly presented to the commissioners on Monday, November 9, 1863, and the board received them with due courtesy, but having been called for a specific purpose could transact no business other than that for which they had been called. A special meeting of the board of commissioners was called for Saturday, November 21, 1863, to determine the matter.

In order to satisfy and assure the county commissioners of the feeling of the taxpayers upon the matter of the bounties, petitions were circulated in each of the townships for the signatures of taxpayers asking for the allowance of such bounty.

The following form of petition was used and signed by persons irrespective of party affiliations:

"We, the undersigned, citizens and taxpayers of Hancock county, Indiana, hereby request the board of county commissioners to give a bounty of one hundred dollars to every person who volunteers, and shall be accepted as a soldier in the United States service from this county under the last call of the President for three hundred thousand volunteers to prosecute the present war, provided that no bounty be given after the quota of the county is filled."

The following gentlemen were appointed as township committees to circulate the petitions and report to the central committee: Blue River, James P. New, N. D. Coffin; Brown, Dr. William Trees, W. L. Garriott; Buck Creek, Thomas J. Hanna, James Collins; Brandywine, Alfred Potts, John Roberts; Center, William F. Pratt, William Mitchell; Green, Edward Voluntine, Robison Jarrett; Jackson, John Barrett, George W. Sample; Sugar Creek, Robert P. Brown, Dr. William Dye; Vernon, Nimrod Lightfoot, Rev. William Anderson.

Satisfied with the showing thus made the board of county commissioners at a special meeting on November 21, 1863, made another order allowing a bounty of one hundred dollars on county orders "to each volunteer who may be accepted from this county under the call of the President of the United States for three hundred thousand volunteers.

"Under said call in making this allowance the county commissioners would appeal to the citizens of the county to take up these orders when issued

at par upon the following terms and conditions to-wit: If the quota of the county was proportionately divided among the townships the following would be the result: Blue River, 12; Brown, 13; Brandywine, 11; Buck Creek, 12; Center, 33; Green, 13; Jackson, 21; Sugar Creek, 17; Vernon, 18.

"It is recommended that the citizens of each township take up these orders to an amount equal to the number of volunteers each would have to furnish, where the volunteer does not take the orders himself. And further, that when the citizens of a township fail to take up the orders within fifteen days after the issuing of the same any citizens of the county may have the privilege of taking the same."

Though a very earnest effort was made during the latter part of the war when the heavy calls for volunteers were made to replace the men whose terms were expiring, to fill the county's quota by volunteers without having a man drafted, the endeavor did not wholly succeed. Loyal men gave of their time and energy, and the young men came forward and enlisted, so that when the drafts were made the numbers still required were small.

The amount of money expended by the people of Hancock county to aid the government in suppressing the rebellion and in giving relief to the families at home was enormous, as shown by the reports of the county auditor and the adjutant-general of the state of Indiana. The amount under the head of "Bounty" includes what was paid for substitutes. No report on relief was made by Brown, Brandywine and Buck Creek townships. The following is a statement of the amounts expended:

Townships.	Bounty.	For Relief.
Blue River	\$ 27,030.00	\$ 100.00
Brown	12,404.00	.....
Brandywine	26,604.00	.....
Buck Creek	30,000.00	.....
Center	20,000.00	5,000.00
Green	26,896.00	1,270.00
Jackson	35,814.32	3,247.00
Sugar Creek	30,100.00	250.00
Vernon	27,950.00	210.00
Total Townships	\$236,798.61	\$10,077.80
County proper	\$ 15,000.00	\$57,804.22
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	\$251,798.61	\$67,882.02
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Total	\$319,680.63	

SOUTHERN SYMPATHY.

It is impossible to arrive at a proper appreciation of the fine loyalty of the people, or form a correct estimate of the strength of southern sympathy without viewing this phase of the county's history in its relation to the state as a whole.

It became a notorious fact soon after the outbreak of the Civil War, that not only Indiana, but that Illinois, Missouri and other Northern states were honeycombed with a secret organization known as the "Knights of the Golden Circle," and later as the "Sons of Liberty." The purpose of this organization was to give aid to the South. At the trial at Indianapolis, in 1864, of Harrison H. Dodd, grand commander of the "Sons of Liberty," on a charge of treason, the evidence showed that forty-five counties in the state had been fully organized by this secret order; that local lodges or "temples" had been organized in other counties, and that its membership consisted of more than eighteen thousand men. The evidence adduced in that trial further showed that members were sworn to secrecy and to the performance of acts designed to aid the South and embarrass the North. Among the obligations taken were those of supporting Jefferson Davis, North and South; of aiding in the release of Confederate prisoners in the North, and of aiding the Confederates when they should invade the northern states. To weaken the Union arms it was the plan of the order to encourage desertions and to resist recruiting. To this end township organizations were effected for the protection of deserters from the Union army, and open resistance was made to the enforcement of the draft in some counties. The evidence further showed that well defined efforts were made in various ways to cripple the work of the state authorities in sending reinforcements to the field. These efforts were directed toward securing the passage of legislative acts and resolutions unfavorable to the Union cause; toward securing expressions of popular disapproval of the war, and toward disseminating a disloyal feeling among the people. The Union men in the Legislature had to be on their guard constantly to prevent harmful legislation. The following excerpts taken from resolutions adopted by the citizens assembled in mass meetings in six different counties in the state, also illustrate the degree to which these efforts found a response. Many more could be added to the list:

"We declare the proposed draft for five hundred thousand men to be the most damnable of all outrages perpetrated by the administration upon the people.

"Our interest and inclination will demand of us a withdrawal from the political association in a common government with the New England states.

"We regard the lives of white men as of more value than the freedom of the negro, and we have given the last man and the last money we are willing to give for the present abolition war.

"We are opposed to the war under any and all circumstances, and we are opposed to the further continuance of this unholy and unnatural strife.

"The further prosecution of this war will result in the overthrow of the constitution, of civil liberty, of the federal government, in the elevation of the black man and the degradation of the white man in the social and political status of the country.

"That we are unqualifiedly opposed to the further prosecution of this abolition war; and believing that in its continued prosecution there await us only the murderous sacrifice of legions of brave men, ignominious and disgraceful defeat, shame and dishonor at home and abroad, public ruin and the serious endangerment of our liberties, we unhesitatingly declare that we are for peace, the cessation of hostilities, an armistice, and the peaceful settlement of existing difficulties by compromise or negotiation, through a national convention.

"We are unqualifiedly opposed to the further prosecution of this abolition war, and, believing that in its further prosecution there awaits us only the murderous sacrifice of our national honor * * * * we solemnly declare that we will not furnish another man or another dollar to carry on this abolition war."

As set over against the above resolutions, the following were adopted by the citizens of Hancock county, assembled at Greenfield in mass meeting, January 16, 1861:

"Resolved, by the Hancock Guard and the citizens here assembled, that in view of the present imminent danger to the perpetuity of our country, the Constitution and laws are our only safety; that we pledge ourselves to stand by those in power who faithfully maintain the one and execute the other; and that in the language of General Jackson this Union must and shall be preserved."

February 3, 1864: "Resolved, that we will still continue to give to the government of the United States, through its legitimately constituted authority, our unhesitating and hearty support in its efforts to suppress the rebellion and conquer a peace."

Though we have these splendid expressions of loyalty the county also had its Southern sympathizers. They made known their attitude toward the solution of the problems then before the government by wearing the "butternut" colors. Men and boys wore "butternut" suits, and women and girls wore

butternut garments and decorations. Among the decorations worn, the "butternut pin," made of a cross section of a butternut,—and which, by the way, when polished makes a very pretty pin,—was one of the most popular methods of giving expression to Southern sympathy. Because of the use of the "butternut" colors and pins for such purposes the sympathizers with the South were known as "butternuts." By the abolitionists or radicals who felt that circumstances demanded the application of a stronger term, they were called "copperheads." The men and women who lived in the county during that period have very clear recollections of the extent to which the butternut colors were displayed.

It was never proven in any court that the Knights of the Golden Circle or Sons of Liberty ever organized a "temple" in Hancock county. There was a very deep-seated conviction, however, in the minds of a vast majority of the people, whether right or wrong, that such an organization did exist, and that among its sworn members were included some of the most prominent families of the county.

Open and combined resistance by overt acts was never offered in the county to the work of the national government. Meetings, however, were held in the county, attended by men who were lukewarm in the Union cause, if not in open sympathy with the Confederacy. Many of them supplied themselves with firearms. Union men also had their meetings, sometimes behind locked doors and in rooms where arms were stored. These conditions gave great concern to the people of the county. Acts of open violence occurred in nearby parts of the state, which intensified this feeling of uneasiness. The "Battle of Pogue's Run," the discovery of arms packed in boxes marked "Sunday School Books," and the efforts, or at least the rumors of efforts, to release the Confederate prisoners at Indianapolis, are still fresh in the memories of the people then residents in this community.

Though open resistance was never offered to the national government, feeling, as stated above, was very intense in the county and frequently found expression in fistic encounters and street brawls. Stones and other missiles sometimes came flying out of the darkness, and people, especially those most active, felt the insecurity of life and property during those years. An instance is still recounted of a stanch Union man who stood in the light of a bonfire listening to a Union speech, and who was unceremoniously awakened from his reverie by being hit on the head with a brick. Another incident is also told of a radical Union man who came down the street and threatened to drive his wagon over the body of a "copperhead" who had been knocked down in a brawl, unless his friends should drag his body out of the way.

Frequently attempts were made to snatch the butternut pins or other emblems from the persons of men and also of women and girls. These little encounters sometimes led to good-natured scraps and sometimes to bitter fights. Such instances, and they could be multiplied, illustrate the mental and nervous strain to which the county was subjected during those years. To appreciate the terribleness of this strain more fully than it can be portrayed here, one needs but to converse with the men and women who lived through it.

Though there were "butternuts" in the county, and though there was a strong conviction current that many of them were also sworn members of the Knights of the Golden Circle, these matters do not seem to have affected the social relations of the people. Families attended the same church, ladies were members of the same clubs and societies, men engaged in business together, and all people maintained their neighborly relations, to all outward appearances at least, about the same as before the war. Yet, to the minds of the stanch, loyal, Union people the wearing of the "butternut" during that hour of the nation's peril savored of treason. This same attitude toward the Southern sympathizers also found expression in the mass meetings of the citizens of the county. The following resolutions adopted by the people assembled at Fortville on April 23, 1863, must be viewed in this light or their significance is lost:

"Resolved, that the miscreants in our midst, who attempt to create dissatisfaction in the ranks of our gallant soldiers, and induce them to desert the colors made glorious by their valor on repeated battlefields are meaner traitors than the armed rebels of the South; that they are entitled to and will receive the scorn of all honorable men.

"That we cordially endorse General Burnside's order, transporting Northern rebels beyond the Federal lines, where they legitimately belong."

The following preamble to the resolutions adopted by the citizens assembled in mass meeting at Greenfield, February 13, 1864, contains the same thought:

"Whereas, traitors in arms and their sympathizers not in arms persist in their purpose of overthrowing the government of the United States," etc.

The feeling, excitement and experiences of the people of the county may be viewed from several angles from expressions in letters written at the time. Following are a few illustrations:

"All is excitement here, but thanks to Him who rules the hour, we are not alarmed and exasperated by the arising as yet of one dark monument of infamy, disgrace and shame—a *traitor*.

"Although the report of political feeling and difficulty a short time ago would have plainly implied the reverse, old Hancock stands almost as a unit for the stars and stripes, the Union with the constitution and the administration. Democratic and Republican parties are for the time erased from the face of sentiment and now we have but one party and that standing bravely for the stars and stripes of the United States of America, for the protection of our great national fabric of liberty, for the enforcement of our laws and for the maintenance of our national dignity. Truly old Hancock is alive and for the first time in her life united in a common cause." (April 23, 1861.)

"The greatest excitement prevails here. Union meetings are being held almost every evening. Patriotic speeches are being made and troops raised to defend our country. The second company in this place was filled out yesterday. The first one to Indianapolis last Saturday evening. The others are ready to go at any time they are called. Your brother ——— belongs to the second company.

"I parted with some very near friends on Saturday, two dear teachers and several class mates. It was hard indeed to part with them, but I could bid them Godspeed for I knew they were engaged in a glorious cause—the cause of liberty, and what more could they fight for? It was really a distressing sight to see parents parting with sons—perhaps the only one—sisters with brothers, and friends with friends, but it was most affecting to see husbands and wives parting. Mr. R. A. Riley is captain of the company. A company of the ladies intend going out to the camp today." (April 28, 1861.)

"Your letter and another was brought me; the moment my eyes fell upon them I recognized them as from ———, and my brother-in-law, whom I heard had fallen at ———. I held them for some time before I could determine which to open first, but as sister was anxious to hear the news I tore brother's open and read far enough to find that he had not yet repented of his treachery. I then threw it down and took up yours, which I knew to be from a true-hearted loyalist." (July 12, 1861.)

"Each night as I lie down to rest the question naturally comes up, "Where is ——— tonight?" Then I can but contrast your condition with mine; I, here at home surrounded by kind friends and all the blessings of life, while you are in a strange land, exposed to every imaginable hardship and danger, surrounded by enemies who are seeking your life, and not knowing when you lie down at night that you will be permitted to behold the dawn of another day. Although such thoughts are continually revolving in my mind I would not have you for a moment think that I wish you to abandon the cause. No, ———, duty calls loudly upon every loyal citizen to aid in suppressing this

rebellion and I hope and pray that God will give you health and strength to continue your efforts.

"Much as I would like to see you I would not have you neglect your duty a single day to gratify my desire." (From a young lady to her soldier friend, September 22, 1861.)

"Tell ——— that I will be at home bye and bye and she and I will organize the Home Guards, then those vile copperheads must square themselves to the American eagle or leave the country. Saw the boys in Taylor Thomas' company—all looking hearty." (From a soldier, March 31, 1863.)

CURRENT PHRASES.

The all-absorbing topic of conversation at the outbreak of the Civil War and during the war was the Union. Would the Union prevail or would dis-union triumph? Everywhere, on the street corners, in the country stores, at the meeting places, and in the homes, people were discussing the state of the Union. "Union" and "Dis-union" could be heard on all occasions. They became catch words. Though conditions were serious, people did not lose their sense of humor. The following advertisements taken from the local papers of the county show how the advertisers took advantage of the use of these words to attract popular attention:

THE UNION
PRESERVED

Second Grand Annual Sale
of
Fall and Winter Dry Goods, etc.
W. S. Morton & Co.

HOLLIDAY SECEDES!!
New York Store removed!
E. B. Holliday having removed his New York Store
to the Masonic Temple, etc.

DIS-UNION!

TAKE NOTICE!

Greenfield, Hancock County, Nov. 17, 1860. AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Those indebted to the School Funds of the County who have failed to pay their installment of interest due, etc.

L. SPARKS, A. H. C.

"MARRIAGES.

"At the Burk Allen house, on the evening of the 24th, by Rev. J. Hill, Mr. D. McCarter, M. D., to Miss Cornelia Thorpe, of Anderson. Thus has another single state seceded, not from but into the union. May the union be perpetual and blissful and may no 'irrepressible conflicts' arise to disturb it."

DECORATION DAY.

The decoration of soldiers' graves was not generally observed in this county for several years after the close of the war. The first definite steps, it seems, were taken in 1869. A petition was circulated on which about fifty names were secured, calling a meeting of the citizens at the court house at Greenfield on Tuesday evening, May 25, 1869, at the ringing of the bell. The purpose of the meeting was to make arrangements for decorating the soldiers' graves. This petition was published over the following names in the *Hancock Democrat*: Lot Edwards, George W. Dove, C. C. Mays, James H. Carr, Benjamin F. Rains, Andrew J. Banks, Robert E. Barnett, Henry B. Wilson, Thomas Kane, William Wilkins, Nelson Bradley, C. F. Lockwood, M. Marsh, William R. Hough, Hammet J. Williams, John C. Dunbar, Phil H. Boyd, A. Hough, R. A. Riley, M. L. Paullus, Amos C. Green, John C. Rardin, Lionel E. Rumrill, D. S. Gooding, Henry A. Swope, A. K. Branham, Hamilton J. Dunbar, William Mitchell, Andrew T. Hart, William S. Wood, Thomas Carr, Stephen D. Lyon, Noble P. Howard, R. P. Brown, John Tague, E. B. Grose, John A. Riley, Pressley Guymon, J. A. J. Martin, Henry C. Chapman, Samuel W. Barnett, F. H. Crawford, Frank Hafner, Q. D. Hughes, John A. Hughes, M. M. Adams, Charles G. Offutt, Jacob T. Barnett, J. Ward Walker.

The meeting at the court house was well attended. On motion of Judge Walker, Monday, May 31, was selected as the day for decorating the graves. Capt. M. L. Paullus was appointed marshal for the day, and Capt. Adams L. Ogg and Maj. Lee O. Harris, assistant marshals. The following committees were appointed:

On Battle Flags—A. P. Williams, William Mitchell, H. A. Swope.

To Place Flags on Graves—William M. Johnson, Thomas Carr, Shelton Osborn.

On Flowers and Evergreens—First ward, Mrs. E. P. Thayer, F. H. Crawford, E. B. Grose; second ward, Mrs. M. L. Paullus, A. P. Williams, Nelson Bradley; third ward, Mrs. J. Ward Walker, George Y. Atkison, Q. D. Hughes, L. W. Gooding; fourth ward, Mrs. H. J. Williams, S. W. Barnett, J. L. Mason; fifth ward, Mrs. H. B. Thayer, Lot Edwards, A. J. Banks, M. M. Adams.

To Carry Flowers and Strew Flowers on Graves—Maggie Galbreath, Hattie Stitz, Alice Chittenden, Emma Lineback, Lizzie McGregor, Sallie Dove, Sallie Walker, Lou Offutt, Mollie Carmikle, Minerva Dennis, Anna Tague, Ella Crawford, Fannie Foley, Jennie Sloan, Emma Boyd, Pet Guymon, Clara Preston, Ella Barnett, Lizzie Dunbar, Dollie Skinner, Vira Gooding, Linda Ogle, Mollie Price, Annie Hammel, Annie Thomas, Sue Wilson, Alice Barnett, Fannie Pierson, Mellie Ryon, Rose Bedgood, Maggie Barnett, Linda Osborn, Mollie Oakes, Cinda Gebhart, Fannie Branham, Ella Barnett, Cassie Rardin, Bell Gorman, Laura Brown, Vessie Montfort, Pauline King, Alice Winn, Fannie Carr, Bell Reed, Fannie Kiefer, Eliza Chandler, Minnie Sebastian, Mittie Carr.

The following order of formation of the procession was adopted:

Band
 Battle Flags
 Wounded Soldiers
 Clergyman
 Families of Deceased Soldiers
 Young Ladies Carrying Baskets and Evergreens
 Soldiers of War of 1812 and Mexican War
 Soldiers of War of 1861-5
 Ladies
 Citizens

This service was largely attended. Decoration day, however, did not become established at once as it is now, and judging from the newspaper reports not much interest was taken in it for several years. In 1877 a number of soldiers again called a meeting of our citizens at the court house to arrange for a decoration service. This call was as follows:

“We, the undersigned soldiers of the late war, desire that the 30th of May be observed in memory of our fallen heroes, and request the citizens of Greenfield and Hancock county, irrespective of party, to meet at the court house next Saturday evening, the 19th inst. to make necessary preparations. (Signed) W. T. Snider, Edmond P. Thayer, J. Andrews, Harrison D. Spangler, Henry C. Rumrill, E. C. Duncan, J. C. Meek, T. W. Thomas, Alonzo Ford, David Bixler, James Mahan.”

We have no report of the number of citizens attending this meeting, but various committees were appointed and arrangements were made for the observance of the day. In giving a report of the exercises, however, the writer in the *Hancock Democrat* said:

"Yesterday was Decoration day and we are sorry to say it was not generally observed by our citizens. The ceremonies at the graveyards were solemn and interesting. The speech of our young friend, Mr. James A. New, at the new cemetery, is well spoken of by all who heard the address. At the old graveyard, Captain Riley entertained the people with a few of his eloquent remarks. Mr. Martin, who was appointed to deliver the oration, was absent from the city. If these ceremonies are to be kept up in the future, it would be well for all citizens to meet and pay a proper tribute to the nation's honored dead."

The day was observed by the soldiers of the county from year to year after 1869, but it was not until fifteen or twenty years after the war that the general public took such an interest in the ceremonies as the day deserved. Usually a patriotic address was made, and either a choir or a band furnished music for the occasion. The following is the program that was followed at Greenfield in 1879:

Old Cemetery:

Music by the Band
Singing by Choir
Oration by George W. Duncan
Singing by Choir
Poem by Lee O. Harris
Music by Band
Firing Salute
Decoration of Soldiers' Graves.

New Cemetery:

Music by Band
Singing by Choir
Oration by Capt. A. L. Ogg
Singing by Choir
Poem by J. W. Riley
Music by Band
Firing Salute
Decoration of Graves

In 1884 the following was the program on Decoration day: Marshals of the day, E. P. Thayer, Joseph Baldwin; members of the Grand Army of the Republic met at their post room at one o'clock p. m. sharp, and at half past one o'clock formed in front of the court house in line of march in the following order:

The Greenfield Cornet Band
 Speakers
 Officers and members of the G. A. R. Lodges
 . of the City and County
 The Citizens' Band
 Mayor and City Council
 County and ex-County Officers
 The Philadelphia Brass Band
 Sunday Schools
 Ex-Soldiers and Citizens on Foot
 The Dobbins Band
 Citizens in Carriages
 March to the New Cemetery

PROGRAM.

Vocal Music, Greenfield Musical Club
 Prayer, Rev. D. R. Love
 Address
 Vocal Music, Greenfield Musical Club
 Poem read by Mrs. Ephraim Marsh
 Decorating Graves by Comrades of the G. A. R.
 Music by the Band
 Salute the Dead
 Reformed in same Order, Marched to the Old Cemetery
 Vocal Music, Greenfield Musical Club
 Prayer, Rev. William Anderson
 Address
 Vocal Music, Greenfield Musical Club
 Essay, Mrs. I. P. Poulson
 Decorating Graves by Comrades of the G. A. R.
 Music by Band
 Salute the Dead

The above are typical of the programs that were given for a number of years.

During the first ten or fifteen years of the observance of this day it was the custom at Greenfield to have addresses made at both cemeteries. In fact it seems to have been the custom in most parts of the county to have the address given at the cemetery, or in a grove near the cemetery, if the weather

permitted. This was continued for a number of years until the soldiers became advanced in years and were unable to endure the strain of standing while listening to an address.

On May 31, 1915, fifty years after their return from the front, the decoration of the graves of their heroes was observed at Greenfield in the usual manner. Committees had been appointed as follows: Flowers and evergreen, John A. Barr, E. A. Henby; Outside cemeteries, Philadelphia, William Hutton; Sugar Creek, Squire McKinzie; Mt. Lebanon, Alexander Osborn; Curry's Chapel, Joseph Martin, Edward Martin; Caldwell, George Crider; Hinchman, Daniel Wirtz; Marking graves, John A. Barr, Jerry Ferrin, George W. Johnson; Finance, W. W. McCole, Harry G. Strickland, Hays Smith, Frank Lynam; Publication, Marshall Winslow, Elmer T. Swope; Program, Henry Winslow, Dr. J. M. Larimore; Conveyances, Stephen D. Jackson, John H. Duncan; Music, John Barr, Taylor Morford; Marshal of the day, James Shelton.

The line was formed at the court house, led by the marshal of the day; the Greenfield band, followed by the soldiers; Sunday school children marched single file on either side of the double column, carrying small American flags. The procession was followed by the Relief Corps, civic orders, citizens and vehicles.

The veterans and citizens met at the court house at one o'clock and proceeded to the Christian church at 1:45. There a patriotic address was delivered by William A. Hough. Following the services at the church the procession formed on East street, marched to Main, thence west to State, thence south to cemetery, and thence east to the mound in Park cemetery. At the mound the usual services were observed, including the reading of the general order for the observance of Decoration day, parts of the ritual of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the firing of the salute. Following the services at the mound the graves of the soldiers were decorated with flowers that had been gathered by the veterans or that had been contributed by patriotic citizens. After these services the line reformed and marched north on Meek street to South street, thence east to the old cemetery, when the salute was again fired and the graves decorated. At the close of the services at the old cemetery the procession moved north to Main street, and thence west to the court house.

The above is typical of the manner in which the day has been observed at Greenfield for the past fifteen or twenty years. It is also typical of the manner in which the day has been observed for many years in different parts of the county.



GROUP OF OLD SOLDIERS, MAY 30, 1915, FIFTY YEARS AFTER RETURNING
FROM THE FRONT

Just a half century has passed since the men returned from the front. Their number has grown small, and the survivors no longer tread with the firm step with which they once advanced. Many of them are no longer able to "fall in" and march with their comrades on this hallowed day. Patriotic and loving friends are glad to attend them. Children march with them and carry flowers for them or wave their little flags in patriotic salute. When another half century shall have passed away the memory of these things will have become sacred to them. That they saw the veterans of the great Civil War and participated in their ceremonies will be one of the sweet stories to tell their children's children.

THE SHAM BATTLES.

During the eighties the soldiers were inspired on several occasions to live over again the experiences of the Civil War in so far as that could be done without harm to anyone. On October 1, 1884, a sham battle was planned for Boyd's grove, just north of the city of Greenfield, which has since become known as the fair grounds. This event was "written up" in the issue of the *Hancock Democrat* of October 2, 1884, as follows:

"Although the soldiers' reunion was throughout a very enjoyable affair, the sham battle on Friday was perhaps the most interesting part to most of our citizens, especially to the young people, giving them a very good idea of actual war. The fight took place in the field north of the grove and was in plain view of the crowd. At two o'clock the rebel forces, under command of Comrade Jefferson C. Patterson, repaired to the west side of the field, posted a piece of artillery and awaited the attack. The Union forces, led by Capt. E. P. Thayer, also accompanied by a piece of artillery, marched from the camp east through the woods and entered the field from the east. A rebel picket, under charge of Comrade G. W. Watts, was posted at the southeast corner of the field and opened fire as soon as the Union forces were descried. Commander Patterson at once ordered a skirmish line under command of Capt. Lee O. Harris, which deployed in front of the advancing forces and the fight began between these and a picket line on the Union side under command of Comrade A. J. Bridges. The Union line continued steadily to advance, and as soon as they reached the brow of the hill opened with their artillery. This was the signal for the skirmishers to fall back, and the rebel line advanced to the attack under command of Capt. J. H. Carr, assisted by Col. R. A. Black, while Comrade G. W. Duncan led on the Union line. The two commanders, Thayer and Patterson, were ubiquitous, galloping here and there over the field where their presence was most heeded. Marshall Gooding

served Commander Patterson as a volunteer and did valiant service. The first advantage was gained by the Union forces, who came near turning the left flank of the rebels, but reinforcements were promptly sent and they were driven back. Then the same maneuver was tried by the rebels on the Union left flank, but without proper support, and Captain Thayer promptly threw forward a force and captured it. A countercharge was made, however, and, after a sharp fight the rebels recaptured their guns. After the fight had progressed, with varying success, for some time, the Union gun became exposed without sufficient support and was captured, but was promptly retaken. Finally, as per program, the rebel gun was captured and held. Their force was outflanked and surrendered and were marched as prisoners into camp amid the general shouts of everybody, including the prisoners themselves. And so ended one of the most enjoyable affairs ever witnessed in Greenfield. Persons who had seen numerous sham contests of this kind declared this the best they ever saw."

Other sham battles were fought in the county, and of course they always aroused a great interest among the people.

GRANT MEMORIAL SERVICES.

When General Grant died in 1885, services were held in different parts of the county in his memory, and tributes were paid to his patriotism and his great leadership. At Greenfield a meeting was held August 8, at the Masonic Hall. Alexander K. Branham called the meeting to order, after which the funeral service of the Grand Army was read. Capt. R. A. Riley made a few appropriate remarks and Hon. William R. Hough, chairman of the memorial committee, offered a series of resolutions which was adopted. A large number of people attended this meeting.

At New Palestine services were also held, a report of which appeared in the *Hancock Democrat* as follows:

"A week before this memorial took place a number of our citizens met at the Methodist Episcopal church for the purpose of making arrangements in appointing committees for the different purposes. Some of these committees were composed of fire and brimstone and the composition was thought a mistake, but they all harmonized and tried to do the best they know how to make the affair creditable in honor to the deceased General Grant. The arrangements were completed and the day came. At five o'clock in the morning the roar of the cannon announced that the day set apart for the burial service of the nation's loved one was at hand. This was followed by the tolling of the different church and school house bells in town. Many of our

citizens went to work and draped their residences and business places in mourning, and some were profusely and exceedingly fine and attracted much attention. Arrangements had been made, if the weather was favorable, to hold the services in the grove, which looked discouraging for a while, but the day turned out the best that could be expected. At one o'clock the church bells commenced ringing, which was the signal for forming a procession to march to the grove; and the same was composed of all classes and nationalities, and men who fought under Grant and under Lee marched by the side of one another. A citizen of this township served in Lee's army from the beginning to the surrender, and he marched with the boys in blue in this procession. The procession was marshaled by James Greer, an old soldier, with the New Palestine Military Band at the head, which played several melodies and funeral dirges as they passed through the streets; next, the veterans of the war, who were represented in large numbers; next, the Sunday schools, citizens on foot, and next the vehicles. They marched west on Mill street, south on Walnut to Main, east on Main to Bittner street, thence south to Joseph Fritts' grove. The procession eclipsed everything ever witnessed heretofore. Arriving at the grove appropriate arrangements had been made in the way of seats, and the speaker's stand draped in mourning, which gave a mournful appearance. Some one thousand and five hundred people had congregated to pay the last tribute of respect to the nation's illustrious dead. David M. Dove acted as president on the occasion, and the ceremonies were carried out according to program, which consisted of vocal music by the choir, prayer and reading Scripture by Rev. Lowden. Hon. Charles G. Offutt was orator of the day. He delivered an eloquent oration, eulogistic of the life and achievements of General Grant. He lauded Grant as a military leader, and said he was one of those who thought General Grant made a mistake when he left the army. He showed that General Grant was a man of a noble character, which he exhibited at Lee's surrender. Offutt's address was well received and one and all whom we have heard speak of it were much pleased with the same and spoke of it in the highest terms of praise. Rev. Lowden, A. Black and James Greer followed in short addresses, which were all appropriate and eulogistic in honor of the great captain of the age. The presiding officer, in the name of the citizens assembled, thanked the orators of the occasion and the New Palestine Military Band for their kind attendance. A universal solemnity, well fitted for the occasion, prevailed, and thus ended the service in New Palestine in honor of America's dead heroes, such as the people of our town had never seen before. Business was entirely suspended.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Patriotic enthusiasm soon became very intense in the county when war was declared against Spain in 1898. Solomon D. Kempton Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Fortville, offered their services to the government, and adopted resolutions endorsing the course of President McKinley. A company of young men was also organized at Fortville, but never succeeded in being mustered in because of the great number offering their services from all parts of the state. Hundreds of young men from all parts of the county were eager to enlist but only a few were taken. Edwin P. Thayer, Jr., of Greenfield, lieutenant-colonel of the Second regiment, Indiana National Guards, was commissioned as lieutenant-colonel of the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth regiment, Indiana Volunteers. This regiment was mustered into service May 10, 1898. It moved to Chickamauga May 16, but on account of the unsanitary condition of the camp location was moved to Camp Poland, near Knoxville, Tenn., on August 25. It was ordered back to Indianapolis on September 12 and given a furlough of thirty days. On October 17 it reassembled and was discharged on November 4. The following men from Hancock county were in the regiment:

Edwin P. Thayer, lieutenant-colonel; Horace Swope, commissary-sergeant.

COMPANY B

Samuel M. Seward.

COMPANY D.

John Fisher, Geordie Slifer, Elmer Thomson, Bernard Rider, Clarence C. Wiley, Winfield Roland, Edward Shelby, Paul Morford, Charles W. Baker, Robert W. Gough, John M. Walton, Juett Messick, Frank T. Atkison, William Patterson, Arthur G. Lunsford, Charles New, Albert Baker, Thomas T. Owens, Edward Lewis.

COMPANY E.

Albert C. Barnes, George Kiger, Clinton M. Reeves, Edward Williams, Jesse S. Grigsby, Osro H. Coffin, David O. Scott, Jesse Barrett, Oral O. King, William E. Smith.

COMPANY F.

Henry Hubig, Mack Warrum.

COMPANY G.

George Mealey, Charles A. Gordon, Water O. Stuart.

Edward Waltz, from Sugar Creek township, enlisted in the regular army and was at the front at Santiago.

William Cloud, also of Sugar Creek township, who happened to be in Texas at the time, enlisted with the famous "Rough Riders," organized by Col. Theodore Roosevelt. He was stricken with typhoid fever, however, while in camp at Tampa, Fla., and was unable to proceed with his regiment.

MILITIA.

Several companies of militia have been organized in the county since the Civil War that have not been called into active service. The first of these companies was organized on January 23, 1874, with forty-eight members and was known as the

BRANHAM RIFLES.

The company was named in honor of Maj. A. K. Branham, though Mr. Branham never had any personal connection with the company. Within about a year the company enrolled about one hundred men from Greenfield and vicinity. Its first officers were James N. Wilson, captain; R. A. Black, first lieutenant; Newton L. Wray, first sergeant; George W. Johnson, first corporal.

This company took part in several state encampments and made a very favorable impression.

COMPANY F, SECOND REGIMENT, INDIANA NATIONAL GUARD.

In October, 1889, another company was organized by Capt. E. P. Thayer, Jr. At home this company was known as the "Greenfield Light Infantry." Officially it was at first designated as the Third Separate Company in the "Legion of Indiana." On February 3, 1891, it was assigned to the Second Regiment, Indiana National Guard, as Company F. The officers of the company were: Captains, Edwin P. Thayer, Walter O. Bragg; first lieutenants, Harry G. Strickland, Walter O. Bragg, Homer A. Bragg; second lieutenants, Walter O. Bragg, Noble Warrum, Clare Clark, W. C. Creviston, Stephen G. White was first orderly sergeant of the company. The company was mustered out in 1892.

COMPANY M, SECOND REGIMENT, INDIANA NATIONAL GUARD.

Another company was organized by Capt. Walter O. Bragg on July 25, 1900. Its first officers were: Walter O. Bragg, captain; Clifford Gery, first lieutenant; John C. Jenkins, second lieutenant. It was maintained until about

1907. Clifford Gery, Albert L. Barnes and Frier B. Atherton each in turn served as captain of the company. The boys took part in several state encampments and participated each year in the Decoration day services at Greenfield.

After the organization of Company F, mentioned above, Captain Thayer was promoted to the rank of major in the Second regiment, Indiana National Guard. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he was commissioned as lieutenant-colonel of the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth regiment, Indiana Volunteers, and accompanied the regiment to Camp Poland, near Knoxville, Tenn. Much to the disappointment of Colonel Thayer and his comrades the regiment was not permitted to proceed to the front. After the discharge of the regiment Mr. Thayer was appointed colonel of the Second regiment, Indiana National Guard, which rank he held for a year or two until he withdrew from the militia.

WEST POINT GRADUATES.

Hancock county has had two graduates from the United States Military Academy, at West Point. The first was Gen. Oliver P. Gooding. He received his appointment in July, 1853, and graduated in July, 1856. He entered the regular army as a second lieutenant and was advanced until he was breveted brigadier general of volunteers, on March 13, 1865. He received this recognition for gallant conduct in the assaults on the enemy's works at Port Hudson, Louisiana, in 1863, and for distinguishing conduct throughout the Red River campaign in 1864.

Gooding also distinguished himself at the battle of Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862. In Lossing's "Encyclopedia of United States History" we read. "Meanwhile, Colonel Gooding's brigade had been sent to the aid of McCook and fought with great persistence for two hours against odds, losing fully one-third of its number, its commander being made prisoner." At this battle he was also severely shocked and injured by the bursting of a shell near him, from which he probably never entirely recovered. He resigned from the army March 20, 1865.

Samuel Vinton Ham, son of ex-County Treasurer George W. Ham, of Brown township, was born December 25, 1867. He was appointed to the military academy June 12, 1888, and graduated June 11, 1892. On the day of his graduation he was appointed second lieutenant in the United States regular army. He served five years in Arizona, and in 1897 was appointed professor of military science and tactics at DePauw University. In July, 1898, he was promoted to the rank of captain and assistant quartermaster of United States volunteers and joined the Miles Relief Expedition in Cuba in

the Spanish-American war. He also took part in the Porto Rico campaign until the signing of the peace protocol. He was then transferred to Cuba where he served as depot and purchasing quartermaster for the war department until 1902. From 1902 until 1906 he served as construction quartermaster in the defenses of Baltimore Harbor and at Salt Lake City.

He then joined the United States troops in the Philippine Islands, serving in the campaign in the islands of Leyte and Samar in 1906 and 1907. He was the commanding officer of the United States forces that fought the important engagement near Lapaz, Leyte, Philippine Islands, December 6, 1906, for which action high commendation was paid him by all the commanding generals on duty in the Philippines. In 1908 he was transferred to California, but in 1910 was returned to the Philippines. In 1912 he was sent to Kansas and from 1913 to 1915 he served in Oregon, California and Arizona. At present he is stationed along the Mexican border.

In 1909 he was promoted to first lieutenant in the United States service, captain in 1901 and major in 1915.

FRIEN B. ATHERTON.

Frien B. Atherton was for a time captain of Company M, Second regiment, Indiana National Guard. His knowledge of military tactics had been received during three years of service in the regular army of the United States. He enlisted in the regular army on January 9, 1900, and became a member of Battery A, Third regiment, United States Coast Artillery. With other recruits he was at once sent to the Philippine Islands, where he remained until August, 1900. At that time the Boxer uprising occurred and his regiment was sent to Tientsin, China. He remained there from August 20 until November 4, 1900. His regiment stood side by side with the German, French and British troops to protect their citizens against the Chinese mobs. In November, 1900, he was again removed to the Philippine Islands, where he served through the insurrection from November 22, 1900, until July 4, 1902. In the autumn of that year he returned to Angel Island, California, and was honorably discharged on January 5, 1903.

As a young man his life was clean. Soon after entering the service of the United States he was appointed secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, and this membership was maintained during his college life, after his discharge from the army.

Throughout his service in the army he saved his money with the idea of finishing a college course. Like so many other young men, however, who were unaccustomed to the intense heat of the tropical sun, he was unable to

withstand the hot climatic conditions of the Islands. Before his discharge symptoms of "falling sickness" developed, and when he reached Angel Island he was physically unable to work. In September, 1903, he had recuperated sufficiently to enter Butler College, and then began one of the most heroic as well as one of the most pathetic struggles ever made in fact or written into fiction. During the next six years he was a student at college, two years in the preparatory department at Butler, and four years at the Ohio Northern University, at Ada, Ohio. During these years he battled bravely against the weakness contracted in the Islands. His genial, social qualities made him popular with his fellows, and his knowledge of military tactics won him the command of the battalion at Ohio Northern University. Here he also met the young lady who consented to share his life with him. In 1909 he graduated from the university, having majored in mechanical engineering. He passed examinations successfully for admission to the apprentice course offered to college graduates only who have taken as their major mechanical engineering. During the latter years of his college life his affliction became more acute, attacks more frequent and more violent, and at the end of the first year with the Westinghouse concern he suffered a complete physical and mental breakdown. His weakened body had been overtaxed by his long-sustained effort and had reached the limit of its endurance. The company's physician had to tell him that it was unsafe for him longer to work with surrounding machinery; that he must seek the open country and be burdened with no responsibilities whatever. He tried, but God's great out-of-doors could not restore to his mind and body what had been lost.

To this time he had scorned the idea of asking for aid. He was superbly independent. It was this, the finest and manliest of his qualities, that the agents of his government failed to understand or they would have dealt more generously with him. The time had come when he could not maintain himself. The strong will that had carried him forward, the keen intellect that had opened for him the mysteries and niceties of science, the clean, wholesome personality that had made him a world of friends—all were hopelessly wrecked. There was no future. The past was dark, the present hazy, with just enough light to discern the impossibilities—the home, the wife, and the standing with his fellows. In a moment, as a darker shadow passed over him, he drew down the veil of eternity, but he had given to the world a splendid, exalted effort.

CHAPTER VIII.

POLITICS.

The election of the first county officers for Hancock county was held in August, 1828. We have no report of the number of votes cast in that election. At the presidential election in November following one hundred and one votes were cast. In the absence of records it is an impossibility at this time to determine the relative strength of parties. Joshua Meek, recorder; Morris Pierson, treasurer, and later surveyor; Basil Meek and John Foster, sheriffs, all of whom were elected in that year or during the two or three years following, were National Republicans, or after 1834, Whigs. These men, together with Jeremiah Meek, judge of the Hancock probate court; John Hager, clerk; Jonathan Dunbar, sheriff, all of whom were elected as National Republicans or Whigs, held the principal offices of the county for many years, as may be seen by reference to the county officers at the close of the chapter on county government. David S. Gooding was the Whig candidate for representative against Dr. J. W. Hervey, Democrat, in 1847, and was elected by a majority of forty-one votes. Joseph Chapman was elected clerk of the Hancock circuit court in 1832. He was a Democrat, but his election may have been due to his personal canvass. In 1842 Joseph Anderson, Democrat, defeated Jonathan Dunbar, Whig, in the race for sheriff. Judge Gooding, writing editorially in the *Hancock Democrat* in 1861 in criticism of Jonathan Dunbar, charged Dunbar with having been a Whig in 1839, "when the Whigs were in the ascendancy in Hancock." From these scattering bits of evidence it is safe to conclude that in the early history of the county the National Republicans, or Whigs, had a majority at the polls, but that a nomination by any party did not necessarily mean an election. In all probability the personal standing of a candidate received more consideration then than it does now, with our close party alignments.

The two most prominent political leaders of that very early day were Thomas D. Walpole, Whig, and Joseph Chapman, Democrat. Walpole came to Greenfield in 1834 and entered upon the practice of law. In 1836 he was elected to the lower branch of the Legislature, and in 1840 to the Senate. He served several terms in the Senate, and on the resignation of Lieutenant-Governor Hall was elected president of that body. In 1848 he was a presidential elector and canvassed a large part of the state for Taylor and Fillmore. In 1850 he was elected to the constitutional convention. During the cam-

paign of 1852 he allied himself with the Democrats and canvassed the state for Pierce. Later he served several more terms in the lower branch of the Legislature as a Democrat. It is said that Walpole was never defeated in his own county in a political canvass, either as a Democrat or a Whig. Whether this be true or not, he was tactful and resourceful and these qualities, with his magnetic personality, made him a political winner.

Joseph Chapman came to Hancock county in 1829, just one year after the organization of the county. Three years later he was elected clerk of the Hancock circuit court, and held the office for about five years, when he entered the lower branch of the state Legislature. He was five times elected to serve his county in this capacity. He was a fluent, eloquent speaker and seems to have lived and moved and had his being in politics.

In the campaign of 1840 Chapman was the Democratic candidate for representative. Walpole was the Whig candidate for senator from Hancock and Madison counties. The two men canvassed not only their own county in support of their personal campaigns, but took part in the general canvass of the state for their respective parties. They were neighbors and friends at home, and in "stumping" the state adopted the plan of speaking from the same platforms to the same audiences. Walpole was aristocratic and devoted much care to his personal appearance in matters of dress. This propensity subjected him to the criticism of Chapman, who was a "commoner," and whose humility was the special object of his pride. Now, it so happened one evening, as the late Judge Gooding was fond of relating, that Chapman gave his shirt to the wife of the tavern keeper to be laundered. During the night the shirt was stolen and the next morning Chapman was in a dilemma. Walpole at once offered his friend one of his ruffled shirts. But that ruffled shirt had been the object of Chapman's ridicule from many a platform. Should he wear it a portion of his speech would have to be struck out, and he would be deprived of one of his "hits" at Walpole—to say nothing of the general moral effect such an appearance might have. Still, he had to have a shirt, so he finally accepted the apparent generosity of his opponent. When the time came for the speech making Chapman's collar was neatly turned under and his coat buttoned over the ruffled shirt. Walpole spoke first, analyzing the issues of the day and denouncing the principles of Democracy with his usual spirit and ardor. Chapman answered in his vigorous and effective style, ridiculing the aristocratic tendencies of his opponent. Walpole closed the argument. He reviewed the criticisms of Chapman, warned his hearers against putting an impostor into office, and threw open the front of Chapman's coat exposing the ruffled shirt.

For Chapman is also claimed the honor of having given to the Democratic party its national emblem, the rooster. It was in the campaign of 1840, after the financial panic in Van Buren's administration, when things looked gloomy for the Democracy of the country, that George Pattison, editor of *The Constitution*, a Democratic newspaper of Indianapolis, heard of a serious defection from the Democratic ranks of Hancock county. He wrote William Sebastian, postmaster at Greenfield, and one of the Democratic leaders of the county, the following letter:

"Indianapolis, June 12, 1840.

"MR. SEBASTIAN:

"Dear Sir: I have been informed by a Democrat that in one part of your county thirty Van Buren men have turned for Harrison. Please let me know if such be the fact. Hand this letter to General Milroy. I think such a deplorable state of facts cannot exist. If so, I will visit Hancock and address the people relative to the policy of the Democratic party. I have no time to spare, but I will refuse to eat or sleep or rest so long as anything can be done. Do, for heaven's sake, stir up the Democracy. See Chapman, tell him not to do as he did heretofore. He used to create unnecessary alarms; he must crow; we have much to crow over. I will insure this county to give a Democratic majority of two hundred votes. Spare no pains. Write instant.

GEORGE PATTISON."

This letter accidentally fell into the hands of the Whigs, who, for the purpose of ridiculing the Democrats, published it on June 16, 1840, in the *Indianapolis Semi-Weekly Journal*, the leading Whig newspaper in the state. Its publication failed utterly in its purpose. "Crow, Chapman, Crow!" became the slogan of the local Democracy in that campaign. It soon spread over the state and when the *Indiana State Sentinel*, a Democratic newspaper, was launched on July 21, 1841, it contained at the top of the front page the picture of a proud rooster and under the picture the words, "Crow, Chapman, Crow!" The phrase caught the popular ear, and the rooster was soon adopted as the emblem of the Democratic party. Its fuller history, together with letters, photographs and newspaper clippings of the time, has been written and published in very artistic form by John Mitchell, Jr., of the William Mitchell Printing Company, of Greenfield.

The year 1840 also marks the advent of Noble Warrum into public life. At that time, as the story was frequently told by the late Jared C. Meek, Joshua Meek owned a brick yard on the hill just north of the present corner of State and Fifth streets, in Greenfield. Joshua Meek was also county

recorder and spent much of his time in and about the court house. One morning he went into commissioners' court when the commissioners had under consideration the appointment of a collector of revenue for the county. People did not all come to the treasurer's office to pay their taxes, and it was the collector's duty to go over the county to collect taxes where he could.

"Do you know of any good young men for revenue collector?" asked one of the commissioners. "Yes," replied Meek, "There's a young fellow working upon my brick yard that is all right, if he'll do it. His name is Warrum,—Noble Warrum." "Well, send him down," said the commissioners, "and we'll talk it over." Young Warrum came in. He said he would like to have the place, but did not know whether he could give bond. "Yes, I'll go on your bond," said Meek, "and Cornwell will go on your bond, and we can get somebody else and we can fix that up all right."

In Commissioners' Record, No. 2, page 79, appears the following entry:

"Ordered that Noble Warrum be and he is hereby appointed collector of the state and county revenue of the county of Hancock for the year 1840, and comes now the said Noble Warrum and files his bond with C. Meek, Otho Gapen and Joshua Meek as his securities, all of which is approved."

Mr. Warrum's work as collector of revenue gave him a wide acquaintance and a great circle of friends. For almost a half century thereafter he made his influence felt in every political campaign in the county. In an old copy of the *Greenfield Revueille*, published in April, 1845, we have possibly the oldest report of a political mass convention in the county. It was a Democratic convention, but the *Revueille* was a Whig newspaper, and of course, the proceedings of the convention are made to appear as ridiculous as possible. It is worthy of notice, however, that even at that early date there was opposition within Democratic ranks to local delegate conventions. Following is the report:

"In accordance with a previous notice a Mass Convention was held on the 26th inst., the proceedings of which would no doubt be interesting to our friends generally and edifying to our readers.

"About ten o'clock a. m. the *untiring* Democracy were seen emerging from the beech woods which surround our peaceful village. True, the woods were not entirely darkened by their numbers, yet every avenue leading to the neighborhood of Esquire Franklin's *Restaurant* was not unbroken.

"On the arrival of a number from the country we heard an eternal warfare sworn against the proposal for a convention to nominate county officers. Dissentions that at first view seemed incurable presented themselves from different points. Independence of opinion and action was asserted, and how

well maintained will appear in the sequel. Against two o'clock, the refractory portion being whipped into the traces, the democracy retired to the Court House. General Milroy being called to the chair, he endeavored to explain the object of the meeting, which he, however, failed to do to the satisfaction of some of his friends.

"On motion a committee of three were appointed, but their duties not explained. After some misunderstandings had been explained, the said committee was increased to five; again after another consultation it was thought best to have a committee from each township in the county. When the townships were called four were unrepresented. (Afterwards one or two were represented.) The committee were then ordered to retire, consult and report to the meeting. But when about retiring, one of the committee, more thoughtful than the rest, called on the chair to know what they should report, as he had yet to learn what duties were assigned to the committee. The chair endeavored to explain, by informing the committee that 'the enemy was abroad in the land,' that 'those levellers, the Whigs, were on the alert, and must be kicked sky high!' (He did not call them public defaulters as we awfully feared he would do in the warmth of his feelings.) He said he was a Democrat, commencing with the days of Jefferson, and was still a Democrat, and the committee could retire.

"The committee, although their duties did not seem explained by the chairman, retired to guess at them, we suppose.

"Whereupn Dr. Hervey moved, 'Dr. Cook make a remark.' Dr. Cook was excused for the time, and Dr. Hervey proceeded in effusing the most ———. He is a whole menagerie and kicks, pushes, strikes, and everything else manfully. He brings to our mind that beautiful line of the poet:

'Bulls aim their horns and asses lift their heels.'

"He said that 'before the presidential election the Whigs were opposed to annexation,' but asks with an air of triumph, 'where is now one found to oppose the admission of the State of Texas; if such an one could be found he could be laughed at till he put comic almanacs out of fashion.' We leave others to judge of his political discoveries. But he proceeded, 'No, Democracy like the rolling stream' (casting up its filthy sediments) 'has an onward (progressive) course, and in fifty years there will be fifty United States.'

"The doctor is evidently a man of deep research, he spoke of Caesar crossing the '*Rubico*,' and of the 'navigable Ocean,' asked where is the man in Indianner that would say he was a 'reprudreater?' (We thought of his friend, Chapman, an avowed repudiator, but no difference, all discordant elements harmonize in the general name of Democracy!)

"W. H. Anderson, a gentleman particularly distinguished for advocating the sentiment 'that God is a Democrat' and therefore wants his friends 'to be on the Lord's side,' was called on to address the meeting, but declined doing so.

"R. A. Riley was then called and responded in a short address, endeavoring to justify the acts of violence done to the people's will and a total disregard of their rights, by the State Senate in staving off the U. S. Senatorial Election.

"A series of resolutions were introduced by Esquire Riley, proposing to hold a convention on the first Saturday in June to nominate County Officers, which were adopted.

"We, however, discovered some of the old and anti-progressive Democrats whose arms and voices were raised in opposition to this proceeding. One of them explained the 'Almighty made everything else, but never made a Convention to dictate.' They were opposed to it because it was anti-Democratic, because it was dictating to, and whipping Democrats into the traces contrary to their better judgment. They were opposed to it because two individuals assumed to control the whole matter, made every motion of importance, and that with an eye to their own particular interests—because the county was not represented—whole townships being without a voice in the matter, and at no time were there more than sixty persons present, including Whigs, Abolitionists, and little boys,—because two individuals acting in concert for their mutual interest, should not dictate to, control, and rule at pleasure, seven hundred freemen!

"But our opinion is, that the Democracy will hold a secret caucus, and back out from this one-sided convention. It matters not, however, as the Whigs will make a clean sweep this year in Hancock. Chapman will crow no longer, although in his concluding remarks he offered the olive branch to the Whigs! We know how to meet that old arch intriguer. We have not time for a further account this week,—more anon."

In that copy of the *Greenfield Reveille* the following political announcements also appear: Congress, Thomas D. Walpole; assessor, Isaac King; auditor, Harry Pierson, Josephus H. Williams; sheriff, William P. Rush, Jonathan Dunbar, William H. Anderson; county commissioner, David W. Odell; representative, William A. Franklin, Esq.

The political announcements of that day were not quite as formal as those appearing in our local papers now. In several announcements the candidates present arguments in their behalf, some of which would hardly be offered at this time. For instance, the following:

“TO THE VOTERS OF HANCOCK COUNTY.

“Fellow Citizen: I offer myself as a candidate for the office of Assessor; and my reason for doing so is, that Noble Warrum (the present incumbent)¹ pledged himself two years ago, that if I would then use my influence for him, (which I did) he would support me at the coming election.

“ISAAC KING.”

A few years later David S. Gooding entered into the local campaigns, first as a Whig, later as a Democrat. In 1847 he made his first race and was elected as a Whig to the lower house of the Legislature. Later he was honored with numerous elections to various offices. In time his political influence reached far beyond the bounds of his county, and no name probably is written larger on the pages of its history.

It seems that in 1852 a number of leading men in the county came into the ranks of the Democratic party. For a decade after that time Thomas D. Walpole, Jonathan Dunbar, David S. Gooding and Noble Warrum were all in the Democratic alignment and the party developed the strength that it has always maintained in this county except during the period of the Civil War. Though this is true, things were far from harmonious at all times within the party itself. It is impossible now to state the cause of some of the dissensions among its leaders, yet it is certain that there was sufficient internal strife to cause the defeat of some of the candidates. In 1855 Dunbar sought the Democratic nomination for treasurer. A break occurred between him and Walpole, and Dunbar was defeated. In 1857 Noble Warrum was a candidate for sheriff against Taylor W. Thomas. Walpole, and Elijah Cooper, who was the Democratic candidate for county treasurer, threw their influence against Warrum and defeated him. During this campaign, 1857, it seems that a reconciliation was affected between Walpole and Dunbar.

The Democratic ticket during the latter part of the decade just prior to the Civil War was generally opposed by “Fusion tickets,” for which support was sought from the ranks of the Know-Nothings, Whigs and Republicans. Though the “Fusionists” were not successful in electing their entire tickets, they did succeed in electing a man now and then who had a strong personal following.

THE CIVIL WAR PERIOD.

In the campaign of 1860 the unity of the Democratic party was broken by the factions that followed the conventions at Charleston and Baltimore. Although the Douglas wing of the party polled by far the greater number of votes, the Breckenridge wing of the party also had a county organization.

The followers of Breckenridge were known as the "National Democrats." James H. Leary seems to have been the county chairman of the National Democratic county central committee in that campaign. Dr. J. A. Hall was the chairman of the Democratic county central committee, and James P. Foley of the Republican county central committee.

The National Democrats held a county mass convention at Greenfield on July 28, 1860, for the purpose, as stated by James H. Leary, chairman, "to endorse Breckenridge and Lane as the candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States and to take steps to effect a county organization." The following were the officers of this meeting: James H. Leary, chairman; Thomas Glascock, Henry Duncan, vice-presidents; James H. Carr, secretary.

The chairman of the convention appointed David Vanlaningham, Andrew Childers and Richard Stokes as a committee on resolutions. Before the adjournment of the meeting this committee offered the following, which were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, the late national conventions, both at Charleston and Baltimore, failed to nominate a candidate for President and Vice-President in accordance with the time-known usage of the National Democratic party, thereby causing a separation of the convention with two distinct bodies; the one resolving to support Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, and Hushel V. Johnson, of Georgia, the other John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, and Joseph Lane, of Oregon; therefore

"Resolved, that it is the imperative duty of National Democrats to yield a willing and cordial support to the candidate for the President and Vice-President of the United States whose principles are in harmony with the court, the equality of the states, and equal rights of all the citizens of the several states in the territory belonging to the United States, and who are in favor of non-intervention by Congress and territorial legislatures with slavery in the territories.

"Resolved, that we recognize in John C. Breckenridge and John Lane, able, tried and true exponents of these principles so dear to every National Democrat, and we hereby pledge a hearty and zealous support to the nominations of these distinguished statesmen.

"Resolved, that we cordially approve of the platform of principles adopted by the National Democracy at Baltimore, and especially their unequivocal affirmation of the rights of every citizen of the United States to take his property of any kind into the common territories belonging equally to all the

states of the Confederacy, and peacefully and rightfully enjoy it during the existence of a territorial government.

“*Resolved*, that “squatter sovereignty” in the territories, as defined by Stephen A. Douglas, the *Benedict Arnold* of the Democratic party, and endorsed by his deluded followers, meets our unqualified disapproval; and that in its practical application to the territories, internecine war, bloodshed and anarchy have been its legitimate fruits.”

The following county central committee was appointed by this convention: Center, David Vanlaningham and James Carr; Buck Creek, James McMane; Vernon, Richard Stokes; Green, Elijah Cooper; Brown, John Hays; Jackson, Robert Chambers; Blue River, Samuel Cottrell; Brandywine, Philander Curry; Sugar Creek, Aquilla Shockley.

The Hon. Delana R. Eckels, of Putnam, addressed the convention. The report of the address given to the “Old Line Guard” by James H. Carr, secretary, and reprinted in the *Hancock Democrat* on August 2, 1861, indicates that the speaker convinced his audience of the statesmanship of John C. Breckenridge, and that he “paid his respects” to the Douglas Democrats as well as to the Republicans.

In the annual October election of 1860, at which certain county officers were elected, the following tickets were in the field, each candidate receiving the number of votes indicated:

Representative—John S. Hatfield, Republican, 1,190; Noble Warrum, Democrat, 1,332.

Recorder—Henry A. Swope, Republican, 1,174; William R. West, Democrat, 1,298.

Commissioner, Middle District—Robinson Jarrett, Republican, 1,169; Hiram Tyner, Democrat, 1,364.

Commissioner, Western District—Benjamin Freeman, Republican, 1,172; Elias McCord, Democrat, 1,364.

Coroner—Jacob Wills, Republican, 1,163; Barnabus B. Gray, Democrat, 1,370.

Surveyor—Samuel B. Hill, Republican, 1,118; James K. King, Democrat, 1,328.

The Democrats, although divided on national issues, voted together on this occasion and their candidates were elected by a majority of approximately 175 votes. The total number of votes cast in the October election of 1860 was 2,563.

In the presidential election held a few weeks later, on November 6, 1860.

Stephen A. Douglas received 1,289 votes; Abraham Lincoln, 1,201 votes; Breckenridge, 97 votes, and Bell, 26 votes. Following is the vote of the county in 1860, as reported by the townships:

	Lincoln.	Douglas.	Breckenridge.	Bell
Blue River	132	76	4	1
Brandywine	71	115	10	0
Brown	63	149	12	2
Buck Creek	117	71	1	0
Center	252	233	46	1
Green	79	152	4	0
Jackson	201	137	11	6
Sugar Creek	136	197	3	1
Vernon	150	159	6	15
Total	1,201	1,289	97	26

The presidential campaign in Hancock county was very similar to the campaign in other parts of the state. When the result became known there was a great jollification by the Republicans because of their first national victory. Dr. Howard, an ardent Republican, presented to his friend, but political opponent, Judge Gooding, the editor at that time of the *Hancock Democrat*, a "Pass up Salt River":

SALT RIVER PACKET

Pass David S. Gooding
over Salt River

On the "Fusion Packet"
until November 6, 1864.

Not transferable.

S. A. Douglas, President.

The judge accepted the "ticket" in good humor, and if we bear in mind past political conditions we cannot fail to appreciate the keen wit in his acknowledgment thereof, made through the columns of the *Democrat*:

"It was handed us by our friend, Dr. Howard, who has just returned from quite a lengthy voyage in the Salt River country. He assures us that he has spent the greater and better portion of his life in that country; that it is very healthful, productive, and in all respects desirable; so much so that he expects to return on the next trip of 'Fusion Packet.' We gladly accept and return our profoundest acknowledgment for the free pass. Mr. Douglas

wisely selected an old and well-trying packet; one that has carried the opposition up Salt River safely for the past twenty years. This being our first voyage up Salt River, we will keep our friends advised from time to time of the incidents of the voyage," etc.

If the people of Hancock county thought during the campaign of 1860 that they were passing through a campaign like all other campaigns, and that after the election all excitement would be allayed, they were thoroughly dis-illusioned before many months had passed. Their eyes were also opened to the fact that existing conditions were imposing severer tests than political parties had ever before borne.

On April 13, 1861, a Democratic mass meeting was held at the court house at Greenfield. The officers of the meeting were: Jacob Slifer, president; Joseph Clayton and Presley Guymon, vice-presidents; William J. Foster and David S. Scott, secretaries.

A great number of Democrats were in attendance. The Sax-horn band stirred up enthusiasm with patriotic strains of music, and James L. Mason, Dr. J. A. Hall and George Barnett delivered addresses. At the close of the speaking Judge Gooding offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, we have never failed to oppose the political and also the general policy of the Republican party; and *whereas*, during the last Presidential campaign and at the election, we zealously and consistently opposed and voted against Abraham Lincoln; and *whereas*, a majority of the people in a constitutional manner saw proper so to vote as to elect Mr. Lincoln President;

"Whereas, for some cause not clearly defined, seven states, since said election have seen proper at their own option and consultation, and in defiance of the general government, to assert their independence and secede from the Union; and *whereas*, said states have organized a government and by authority of that government Ft. Sumter has been attacked and war commenced upon the United States by the southern Confederacy; now therefore,

"Resolved, that it is the duty of all patriotic citizens, irrespective of party names and distinctions, ignoring for the present all past dissuasions and party bitterness, to unite as one people in support of her common government.

"Resolved, that the success in a presential campaign of any political party now in existence is not a good or sufficient cause for secession or revolution.

"Resolved, that as Democrats and patriots we will vie with our political opponents of other parties in our devotion to the Union, and in our support

of the lawfully constituted authority of the government in the faithful execution of their duties."

On April 17, 1861, the following appeal was made to the party through the columns of the *Hancock Democrat*:

"Fellow Democrats! Our country is engaged in a war involving its honor and its very existence. It is not time for party dissensions or party strifes. The past cannot now be recalled, but the present and the future must be looked to and we must decide without delay whether we will support and defend our own government as true patriots or whether we will prove false to the Union cemented by the blood of our fathers. We cannot doubt you in this emergency of your country. We know that you will not dishonor that good old party which has contributed so largely to maintain the rights and honor of our glorious old flag in the face of the British Lion.

"Democrats of Hancock county! Let us be a united party, and heartily coöperate with all patriots of whatever party, who faithfully live and support the government of the United States."

Later in the summer, when the time came for nominating the candidates for the annual October election, 1861, new problems presented themselves, especially to the Democracy of the county. On August 3, 1861, the Democratic county central committee had a meeting at Greenfield. Dr. Hall acted as chairman of the meeting and on motion of Montgomery Marsh, Benjamin F. Caldwell was appointed secretary, with William Mitchell, assistant. The central committee at that time was composed of the following men: Blue River, William New; Brown, Montgomery Marsh; Brandywine, Alfred Potts; Buck Creek, James Collins; Center, Dr. J. A. Hall; Green, Edward Barrett; Jackson, Benjamin F. Caldwell; Sugar Creek, not represented; Vernon, Wiet Denney.

The committee decided to hold a "popular vote convention throughout the county on the last Saturday of August, 1861, to nominate a Democratic county ticket, and that such candidates as shall receive the highest votes at the polls shall be declared the successful candidates, to be so proclaimed by a delegate convention to assemble at Greenfield on the first Saturday of September, 1861." But since votes had been cast in the county for Douglas, Breckenridge and Bell, at the Presidential election in 1860, a question now arose as to who should be allowed to vote in the popular vote convention that the committee had just ordered. On this point the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, that all men who voted for Stephen A. Douglas, John Bell,

or John C. Breckenridge, be entitled to vote at the polls in the nominating convention."

On motion, however, the name of John Bell was stricken from the above resolution as the test of Democracy in the nominating convention.

On August 17, 1861, the Center township Democratic convention was called to order at the court house at two p. m. This convention is interesting because of the fight between the two factions of the Democratic party for the control of the convention. William Frost, township chairman, called the meeting to order. Judge Gooding nominated George Y. Atkison for president; James L. Mason placed the name of William Fries in nomination. The vote for president resulted in the election of Atkison by a large majority.

The election of Atkison gave the Douglas Democrats the committee on resolutions. The chair appointed Judge Gooding, Presley Guymon, William Frost, Charles A. Wiggins and Levi Leary. After the appointment of this committee James L. Mason introduced a series of resolutions directly into the convention. The chair, however, refused to place the resolutions before the convention, but referred them to the committee on resolutions. When this committee reported, Judge Gooding, the chairman of the committee, said that he had been directed to report back Mr. Mason's resolutions with the recommendation that they be laid on the table. He then offered the following resolutions:

"Whereas, our country is involved in civil war involving the very existence of the government itself; therefore, we deem it proper to declare our views of government plainly and explicitly at this critical juncture of public affairs; therefore

"Resolved, that we are devotedly attached to the Union of the States, and the Constitution of the United States, and the faithful and impartial execution of the laws made in pursuance thereof, in every part of the government.

"Resolved, that for the purpose of perpetuating the Union, and maintaining the Constitution and executing the laws, we will sustain the government of the United States in all proper efforts for the suppression of the rebellion, and for such purposes we are in favor of a *rigorous prosecution of the present deplorable civil war*, in order to bring about a speedy and honorable peace.

"Resolved, that whenever, from any cause, the rebellion is put down, or ceases to exist, then the war shall cease; and all the constitutional and legal rights of states and citizens shall be respected and maintained, and that we

oppose the prosecution of the war for any other purpose than to suppress the rebellion.

"*Resolved*, that as Democrats we reaffirm our faith in the great principles of popular sovereignty as declared by the lamented Stephen A. Douglas

"*Resolved*, that all men who *now* heartily approve and endorse the platform of principles on which Stephen A. Douglas ran for the Presidency in 1860, are Democrats, and as such have a right to participate in the conventions of the party, and none others have such a right.

"*Resolved*, that we approve and endorse the act of the extra session of Congress in appropriating money and providing soldiers to suppress the rebellion and that we are gratified at the entire unanimity of all patriotic parties in its support.

"*Resolved*, that we have no political sympathies with northern abolition issues nor southern secession, but repudiate both as dangerous to our government."

Dr. B. W. Cooper entered a protest against the adoption of the fourth resolution, it being a conflict with the principles enunciated by the Breckenridge party. James L. Mason also entered his protest to the fifth article. He made a long statement and concluded by offering the following as an amendment:

"*Resolved*, that all Democrats who voted for Thomas A. Hendricks for governor in 1860 shall be allowed to vote at the ensuing nominating polls of Center township."

This amendment was tabled and the original resolutions were adopted in the form in which they had been offered by the committee.

It will be recalled that in the resolutions adopted on July 28, 1860, by the Breckenridge Democrats, that popular sovereignty, or "squatter sovereignty," was condemned and that Stephen A. Douglas was denounced as the *Benedict Arnold* of the Democratic party. Articles four and five, therefore could not possibly meet with the approval of the Breckenridge Democrats. In fact the adoption of the above resolutions barred them from voting at the convention. The breach between the factions of the party was becoming wider and wider. Though the Douglas Democrats controlled the Center township convention, the end in Center township was not yet. The above resolutions, adopted by the Center township convention on August 17, 1861, expressed the sentiments of the Douglas wing of the party and were published in every issue of the *Hancock County Democrat* during the following several years.

On August 22, 1861, which was about three weeks after the meeting of the Democratic county central committee, and less than a week after the Center township Democratic convention, the Republican county central committee adopted resolutions, proposing to the Democrats a joint Union county ticket. The resolutions were in the following words:

"Resolved, that we propose through their committee, to the Democratic party of Hancock county, a joint Union ticket, for the offices to be filled at the approaching election.

"Resolved, that should said Democratic committee accept the proposition of a Union ticket, they are cordially invited to meet this committee at its meeting to be held at the court house, in Greenfield, on Tuesday, September 3, next, at one p. m., where the said committees may agree jointly upon a division of the ticket for the different offices, and name the time for the nomination of candidates.

"Resolved, that the foregoing resolutions be published in the *Hancock Democrat*.

"E. I. JUDKINS, Secretary.

"JAMES P. FOLEY, Chairman.

"Greenfield, August 22, 1861."

These resolutions were presented to the Democratic county central committee a few days later. The Democratic candidates, however, had practically made their canvass for the popular vote convention, and the Democratic central committee deemed it inadvisable to take such steps just at that time.

Pursuant to the decision of the Democratic county central committee, made on August 3, 1861, a Democratic poll was opened in each township on the first Saturday of September, 1861. The Douglas wing of the party polled one hundred and fifty-three votes in Center township, which were cast for candidates and also for delegates to the county convention. The delegates who received the majority of votes in Center township were David S. Gooding, George Atkison and Presley Guymon. On the same day the National Democrats, or the Breckenridge wing of the party, opened another and separate poll in Center township, where thirty-seven votes were cast for candidates and delegates. The delegates receiving the largest number of votes at this poll were James L. Mason, John H. White and Louis Cooper. The delegates named in each poll in Center township presented their credentials as delegates to the Democratic county convention on September 7. A contest at once arose and much confusion followed in the convention. The Douglas Democrats from Center township were finally seated, but from some of the other townships, delegates from the National Democratic wing

were seated. The convention nominated the following ticket: Clerk, Morgan Chandler; county treasurer, John Addison; sheriff, Samuel Archer; commissioner eastern district, William New.

Following the rejection of their proposal by the Democratic central committee, the Republican county central committee on September 3, 1861, adopted the following resolutions:

"*Whereas*, the government of the United States is sorely beset by a combination of traitors, so powerful as to endanger the preservation of the Union; and as party conventions and party nominations are calculated to engender discussions among the people; and as we earnestly desire unity of action and feeling in relation to our government; therefore

"*Resolved*, that we recommend to the Republican party of Hancock county to forego all party conventions and party nominations for the present, and support for the offices to be filled at the coming election in this county such men as are unconditionally for the Union in heart and soul as well as speech, regardless of former political opinions.

"Ordered that the foregoing be published in the *Hancock Democrat*.

"JAMES P. FOLEY, Chairman.

"E. I. JUDKINS, Secretary.

"September 3, 1861."

A few days later, on September 11, 1861, the following notice calling for a convention appeared in the columns of the *Hancock Democrat*:

"UNION MASS MEETING.

"There will be a Union mass meeting at Greenfield on Saturday, September 14, 1861, at one p. m., to nominate candidates, irrespective of party, for the several offices to be filled at the ensuing October election. Let all the Union men—all who are willing to sacrifice party organizations and platforms on the altar of their county—be promptly in attendance at the appointed time. The meeting will be held at the court house.

"UNION MEN."

A convention, as announced in the above notice, was held. The weather on September 14, however, was very inclement and only a few people from the outlying townships were present. Dr. Ballenger was chosen president and Joseph B. Atkison and M. V. Chapman, secretaries. The convention then adjourned to meet again at one p. m. on Thursday of the following week, September 18.

At the appointed time the convention assembled at the court house and the following proceedings were had: Thomas C. Tuttle, Democrat, of Sugar Creek, was chosen chairman; M. V. Chapman, Democrat, and Joseph B. Atkison, Republican, secretaries; John Dye, Democrat, and Judge Walker, Republican, vice-presidents.

Nelson Hogle, Republican, nominated George Barnett, Democrat, as Union candidate for clerk. Adopted. Joseph B. Atkison, Republican, nominated Taylor W. Thomas, Republican, for sheriff. Adopted. Thomas Bedgood, Republican, nominated Elam I. Judkins for treasurer. Richard Hackleman was nominated for commissioner in the eastern district. R. A. Riley nominated Dr. Isaac H. Ballenger, Democrat, for coroner. Adopted.

The following committee on resolutions was then appointed by the chairman: Elias Marsh, Democrat; John Dye, Democrat; Dr. Ballenger, Democrat; R. A. Riley, Republican; J. C. R. Layton, Republican.

This committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"Believing as we do, that when the all-absorbing magnitude of the contest in which the government is now engaged, shall be fully and universally understood and appreciated, there can be no such thing as a traitor to that government, or a sympathizer with the treason now seeking its overthrow, except the mere desperado.

"The contest is above the organization or perpetuation of the Democratic party, the Republican party, or any other party. Should the rebellion succeed, all the political machinery will be buried in the common ruins of the government.

"The contest involves not only the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union of the States, but also the hopes of the world in the constitutional, political and religious freedom, and man's capability for self-government. Every intelligent Christian philanthropist and every patriot ought, and will be found earnest and willing, against all opposition, to sustain and perpetuate our Constitution and Union.

"The destruction of the Constitution and Union by those engaged in rebellion involves the commission of the following, among other crimes:

"First. *Moral perjury*, in seeking to overthrow the Constitution they had sworn to support.

"Second. *Treason*, in levying war against the government and giving aid and comfort to her enemies.

"Third. *Murder*, in taking the lives of loyal citizens.

"Fourth. *Theft*, in stealing the public property.

"Fifth. *Robbery*, in taking by force the property of the government and that of private citizens. Who but a desperado could complicate himself with all those crimes, or give sympathy, directly or indirectly encourage, aid or abet those desperate villains in the destruction of liberties? And, knowing that in Union there is strength, while party strife and division is but weakness, and believing as we do, that in the language of the patriotic Holtcomb of Kentucky, 'So long as the rebels have arms in their hands there is nothing left to compromise but the honor of the government.' And that 'no man with a soul above a coward is prepared for such submission' and that 'the word *compromise* cannot now be uttered except by disloyal lips, or by those speaking directly in the interests of rebellion';

"And that in the language of the lamented Douglas, 'Whoever is not prepared to sacrifice party organizations and platforms on the altar of this country does not deserve the support and countenance of honest people,' and fully realizing that all we are, and all we can hope for ourselves and our children, is wrapped up in the success and perpetuity of our Constitution; therefore

"*Resolved*, that we will lay aside party platforms and party organizations upon the altar of our common country, that our influence and strength may not be wasted in domestic party feuds and bickerings; but that we may in solid phalanx present but a single voice, influence and action of patriotic and efficient devotion to the maintenance and perpetuity of our glorious Constitution and Union, and a united opposition to disunion, treason and rebellion.

"*Resolved*, that we fraternally invite all, without distinction of party, to unite with us, supporting no one for official place whose patriotism does not and cannot be made to rise above mere party."

The Union ticket placed in the field by the convention was supported by the Republicans and by a number of Democrats. Following are both tickets with the votes received by each candidate in the October election, 1861:

Clerk—George Barnett, Union, 960; Morgan Chandler, Democrat, 1,127.

Treasurer—Elam I. Judkins, Union, 924; John Addison, Democrat, 1,176.

Sheriff—Taylor W. Thomas, Union, 1,003; Samuel Archer, Democrat, 1,096.

Commissioner, Eastern District—Richard Hackleman, Union, 877; William New, Democrat, 1,166.

Although there had been a division in the Democratic party in the nominating convention, but one ticket was put into the field and both wings of the party supported it.

Following the election of 1860, when the rift in the Democratic organization in the county became apparent, each faction posed as *the* Democratic party. There was much strife between the factions and each said many ugly things about the other, when the other assumed to represent the real Democratic party of old. To say that feeling between the factions, and especially later between the Democrats and the "Union Democrats," was bitter, is stating it very mildly indeed. After the Union party was organized the members of the factions of the old Democratic party that remained in the county were openly called "Butternuts," "Traitors," "Rebels," "Secessionists"—in fact, anything that expressed or smacked of disloyalty. But these charges the party answered in resolutions adopted in convention, and those resolutions will hereinafter be set out to speak for themselves. Unfortunately, however, for the National Democrats of the county, John C. Breckenridge, whom they had recognized as the "Able, tried and true opponent of the principles so dear to every National Democrat," was expelled from the United States Senate within about a year after Lincoln's election, because of his sympathy for the South. He was at once made a major-general in the Confederate army. Later he became secretary of war of the Southern Confederacy. It is needless to comment on the effect of his action upon the people in Hancock county. His followers who had so heartily endorsed him, and in fact all who remained in the Democratic party during that period had to bear the criticism occasioned by his disloyalty.

The rock upon which the local Democratic ship foundered, however, was the manner of dealing with the rebellion. The Douglas Democrats *avored a vigorous prosecution of the war*. This was also the policy of the Republican party, and of the Union party that came into existence in 1861. The National Democrats, or Breckenridge followers, opposed the *vigorous prosecution of the war*, and advocated *compromise* for the solution of the nation's difficulties. Throughout the war, after the National Democrats had again merged with those Douglas Democrats that had not joined with the Union party, the Democrats of the county always put great emphasis on the word *compromise* in their political speeches, resolutions, etc. The Union party, on the other hand held, as they stated in their first series of resolutions adopted in their county convention on September 18, 1861, that "there is nothing left to compromise but the honor of the country," and that "the word *compromise* cannot now be uttered except by disloyal lips or by those speak-

ing directly in the interest of rebellion." This construction put upon the basic principles of the Democracy of the county during the first years of the war, made them traitors. The student of local history will have to determine for himself the correctness of the conclusions enunciated in the various resolutions herein set out. It will be accepted without challenge, however, that the divergence between the parties became so great, and that their acts and expressions were held in such a light that it engendered a degree of bitterness in the county that the present generation can hardly understand.

Other resolutions adopted at various township and county conventions will throw additional light upon all of these matters. The following resolutions, for instance, were adopted by the Democracy of Brandywine township on August 31, 1861:

"*Whereas*, our county is now involved in civil war and in difficulties unprecedented; and whereas, these difficulties have been fomented by the Abolitionists of the North, and the Secessionists of the South, both of whom have been disunionists for years, and by the sectional policy of the Republican party, these difficulties have been increased, endangering the safety of the Union and the liberties of the people; and whereas, the present war could and ought to have been avoided *by compromise*, and would have been had not the Republican party by a strong effort to ingraft into our government their irrepressible doctrines, and thereby defeated every measure offered by the Democracy to secure a peaceable solution of the sectional troubles; therefore

"*Resolved*, that we deplore the present civil war as a national calamity, and that *its future prosecution* by either party will be ruinous to both sections; and are therefore solicitous that this war between brethren shall cease the very instant that terms of adjustment can be agreed on alike honorable to all the states and people; and to that end it is the duty of every patriot to exert all his energies for the adoption of such measures as will prove most effectual in terminating hostilities, and thereby restoring to our beloved country all the blessings of peace.

"*Resolved*, that the Democracy of Brandywine township yield to none in our devotion to the Union, our attachment to the Constitution, and loyalty to our glorious flag: *to vindicate the court*, and uphold the Stars and Stripes. and for all other legal and loyal purposes we will contribute our last dollar—if need be our blood. Our motto is, 'Millions for defense but not one cent for coercion or subjugation of sovereign states.'

"*Resolved*, that the charge of Republicans against Democrats with being secessionists and disunionists is a foul and infamous falsehood. There is not now—there never has been—a Democrat in the North, in favor of secession

or disunion—they are all for the Union—while every disunionist is against *compromise* and for the war, that must inevitably sever the Union and render reconstruction impossible.

“*Resolved*, that the frequent violations of the Constitution of the United States by the present executive and those under his authority deserve and should receive the strong condemnation of every friend of constitutional government.

“*Resolved*, that the Democratic party, by its wise and patriotic action in the past, presents itself to the nation as the only party capable of guiding our country through these perilous times, and in our opinion the only hope for the Union and our free institutions is to restore the administration of the government to the wisdom and guidance of Democratic statesmen, and we are, therefore, utterly opposed to fusing with the Republicans in making our nominations, as is proposed by a few unsafe and weak-kneed Democrats.

“*Resolved*, that we receive with profound sorrow the news of the battle of Manassas, and the defeat of our army; and while we mourn the fate of those who bravely fell, we are constrained to believe the humiliating blow was in consequence of the negligence and mismanagement of the President and his cabinet in their utter disregard of the military knowledge of General Scott, and the country will hold them responsible for all the disasters of that ill-turned and ill-directed battle; that no such overwhelming defeat could have come upon us, with troops as brave and patriotic as our noble volunteers, had they been efficiently officered and properly cared for.

“JOHN P. BANKS,

“Chairman of Resolution Committee.”

On the same day, August 31, 1861, the Jackson township Democratic convention was also held. On motion of Noble Warrum, A. V. B. Sample was elected chairman; E. C. Reeves, vice-president, and Edward P. Scott, secretary. The chairman appointed the following committee on resolutions: Burd Lacy, T. G. Walker, Thomas Glascock, Noble Warrum, George W. Sample.

This committee offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

“*Resolved*, that we are opposed to proscription either in religion or politics; that we are in favor of a strict construction of the Constitution and no assumption of doubtful powers, either by the national or state governments.

“*Resolved*, that retaining that veneration for the Constitution, the Union and the laws, which has ever characterized our party, we deprecate and

denounce all men, both North and South, who may lend their aid and countenance to destroy our government, or any of its constitutional guarantees.

“Resolved, that the Democratic party has ever advocated union and harmony between the conflicting portions of our country, and a peaceable solution of all our troubles, yielding to every section its constitutional rights; and we therefore declare that we are in no wise responsible for the troubles that now afflict our beloved country.

“Resolved, that we congratulate the brave men of Indiana who have volunteered at the call of their country, upon the success that has thus far attended their arms; and that we endorse the action of those Democrats in the Congress of the United States who voted men and money at the call of the government; but we hold it to be the duty of the civil authorities to see that our soldiers are battling in a necessary as well as a just cause, and therefore, the olive branch of peace should go with the sword, and that, therefore, Congress should have adopted the resolutions offered by Mr. Cox, or some other proposition of the same nature and effect.

“Resolved, that we regard as vital, the constitutional right of free speech, the freedom of the press, and the writ of habeas corpus, and that they should be held sacred by the American people, as the priceless heritage given to us by our fathers.

“Resolved, that the Democrats of Jackson township are, as ever, loyal to the Constitution and the laws—that we are in favor of their rigid enforcement, everywhere throughout the United States upon all occasions: that we will sustain the administration in all its constitutional efforts to maintain the government, and we declare our disapprobation of all violations of the fundamental laws of the country, as well in the President and his cabinet as in the humblest citizen.

“Resolved, that, forgetting all past differences in our party, we will unite for the sake of the Union of the States, and the maintenance of the Constitution; that we denounce all attempts to divide our ranks by appeals to former divisions, and rejoice in the return of peace and harmony in our party, as the harbinger of the peace and harmony of our country.

“Resolved, that we have no sympathy, aid or comfort for Northern Abolitionists or Southern Secessionists, for we view both as the cause of our present great difficulties—each alike guilty.

Resolved, that we have no confidence in the good faith and efficiency of many of the present self-constituted Union savers, who have heretofore acted in such a fanatical manner as to destroy confidence in the different sections of our beloved country.”

The Union party, which had a county organization perfected in the fall of 1861, and which was composed of Republicans and many Douglas Democrats, adopted a part of the last speech of Stephen A. Douglas as its platform on the solution of the problems that were before the country.

The *Hancock Democrat*, with David S. Gooding as editor-in-chief, in February became its organ and the following excerpt from the last speech of Douglas was published at the head of its editorial column in practically every issue after 1861:

"Whoever is not prepared to sacrifice party organizations and platforms on the altar of his country does not deserve the support and countenance of honest men. How are we to overcome partisan antipathies in the minds of men of all parties so as to present a united front in support of our country? We must cease discussing party issues, make no allusion to old party tests, have no criminations and recriminations, indulge in no taunts one against the other as to who has been the cause of these troubles.

"When we shall have rescued the government and country from its perils, and seen its flag floating in triumph over every inch of American soil, it will then be time enough to inquire as to who and what have brought these troubles upon us. When we shall have a country and a government for our children to live in peace and happiness, it shall be time for each of us to return to our party banners according to our convictions of right and duty. Let him be marked as no true patriot who will not abandon all such issues in times like these."

During the remainder of the war the two principal parties in Hancock county were the Democratic party and the Union party. In the spring of 1862 the second call for a Union convention appeared in the columns of the *Hancock Democrat*. This call contained a fuller statement of the policy of the Union party and was signed "Many Democrats and Many Republicans." The following is the call as published:

"UNION CONVENTION—CENTER TOWNSHIP.

"Will be held Saturday, 29th day of March, 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Court House in Greenfield, for the purpose of nominating the proper candidates to be voted for at the April election, by all patriotic men, irrespective of party. All patriotic Democrats and Republicans, who earnestly and heartily support the government *in the vigorous prosecution of the war* for the suppression of this wanton and wicked rebellion, are invited to participate in the

selection of candidates, whose merits and patriotism are unquestioned. A full attendance of the masses is important and very desirable.

“MANY DEMOCRATS,
“MANY REPUBLICANS.”

“March 19, A. D. 1862.

At the April township elections in 1862, the Union party elected some of its candidates in several of the townships, including Blue River, Center and Buck Creek.

On July 19, 1862, the Democratic county convention was held at Greenfield. James L. Mason called the meeting to order, and the following officers were elected: John Foster, president; George Tague, William Handy, William Potts and John Sample, vice-presidents; Alfred Shaw and George West, secretaries.

This convention appointed the following delegates to the congressional convention, to be held later: Wellington Collyer, William New, Andrew Childers, Joseph Wright, Dr. B. W. Cooper, Neri Jarrett, Edward P. Scott, Dr. Paul Esby, William Shore.

The following county ticket was nominated: Representative, Noble Warrum; joint representative, James L. Mason; surveyor, George W. Sample; commissioner western district, E. S. Bottsford.

The following men composed the committee on resolutions: William Handy, John P. Banks, Montgomery Marsh, John Collins, William Fries, Edward Valentine, George W. Sample, Ernest H. Faut, William Jackson.

This committee offered the following, which were unanimously adopted:

“*Whereas*, this government has been administered by conservatives and conservative principles almost exclusively from its organization up to the time of the triumph of the sectional Republican party, by the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency in 1860; and governed, too, with equal and exact justice to every portion of the country, East, West, North and South; governed in such manner and upon such principles as to insure respectful obedience to the Constitution and laws of our country, thereby insuring industry, happiness and brotherly kindness between sections, and making us one of the great nations of the earth commercially, politically, socially and religiously; therefore, be it

“*Resolved*, that we stand by that good old conservative party and conservative principles that have controlled and sustained our government from the days of Washington, Jefferson and other patriots to the present time, firmly believing that if the Constitution is to be maintained and the Union

restored and cemented to its former greatness and power, it must be done on conservative Democratic principles.

“Resolved, that as Democrats and conservatives, we will render all the aid in our power, in a constitutional and legal manner, for the suppression of the present wicked and formidable rebellion, at the same time solemnly protesting against the reckless and fanatical emancipation and abolition schemes that have recently been enacted in our national legislature, and demanding from the authorities at our national capital and elsewhere, that there shall be no more fraud, corruption and public plundering of our own hard-earned and needy national and state treasuries.

“Resolved, that as Democrats and conservatives, we earnestly and deeply sympathize and pray fervently for the success of our brave volunteers from every section of our country, but more particularly for those brave and hardy sons of Hancock that have imperiled their lives, their fortunes and their all, in defense and for the maintenance of the Constitution as it is, and the restoration of the Union as it was.

“Resolved, that we treat with utter contempt the charge that Democrats are disunionists and sympathizers with the rebels in their efforts to subvert the laws and overthrow the government and we hereby hurl back the slanderous charge, and brand our slanderers with being the only secessionists and aiders of rebellion in their efforts to overthrow the government, and look upon the Abolitionists North and Secessionists South as equally opposed to the government and laboring for the same ends.”

The convention also left no doubt in the mind of anyone as to where they placed the *Hancock Democrat*. On this point the following resolution was adopted:

“Resolved, that as there is no Democratic paper published in Hancock county, we request the *Indiana State Sentinel* and the *Shelbyville Volunteer* to publish the proceedings of this convention.”

Thomas A. Hendricks addressed the people assembled in this convention.

At the same time that the Democratic county convention was being held at Greenfield on July 19, 1862, a Union meeting was being held at Charlottesville. Judge Gooding addressed a large congregation of people for almost three hours. John Wood, Democrat, presided at the meeting. Benjamin Reeves, Democrat, was chosen vice-president, and John Smith, Republican, for secretary.

Just a week later there was also a Union meeting and pole raising at Allen's Corner, in Blue River township.

Immediately following the Democratic county convention the following notice appeared in the issue of July 23, 1862, of the *Hancock Democrat*:

MASS
UNION.....CONVENTION
in
HANCOCK COUNTY
on
SATURDAY, 2ND DAY OF AUGUST, 1862,
At 10 o'clock A. M.
At Greenfield.

GOV'NOR JOSEPH A. WRIGHT!

and others will address the people.

All Democrats, Republicans, and others who are Union men, and in favor of uniting all patriots, without regard to party differences, in a common effort to save the country, and restore the Union as it was and maintain the Constitution as it is, by a *vigorous prosecution of the war* to suppress this wicked and causeless rebellion, are hereby urged to participate in the convention.

Nominations will be made for Representative, County Commissioner and Surveyor.

COME OUT, PATRIOTS, with your families and let us have a GRAND DAY—A GENERAL REUNION OF PATRIOTIC HEARTS.

MANY DEMOCRATS,
MANY REPUBLICANS.

It was said that this call brought out the largest mass nominating convention held in the county up to that time. It was held at Pierson's grove. T. J. Hanna called the convention to order. David S. Gooding was elected chairman. The following vice-presidents were elected: Blue River, Richard Hackleman, Elijah Tyner; Brown, Alfred Thomas, Thomas Collins; Brandywine, Peter Pope, S. and William Workman; Buck Creek, S. H. Arnett, William Steele; Center, R. A. Riley, John Martin; Green, Meredith Gosney, W. R. Ferrell; Jackson, Andrew Pauley, John Barrett; Sugar Creek, Adam Hawk, George Leachman; Vernon, Henry N. Thompson, Elias McCord.

William Mitchell, William P. Barrett and William R. Hough acted as secretaries of the convention. The chairman appointed the following committee on resolutions: Blue River, John I. Hatfield, Ezekial Tyner; Brandywine, I. N. Pope, John Roberts; Brown, Dr. William Trees, John Sparks; Buck Creek, Thomas J. Hanna, William Steele; Center, William R. Hough, —————; Green, Jefferson Ferrell, H. Moore; Jackson, Samuel Smith, John Woods; Sugar Creek, Thomas C. Tuttle, James E. Smith; Vernon, Solomon Jackson, William F. McCord.

William R. Hough was elected chairman of the committee on resolutions. He offered the following, which were adopted:

"Whereas, the national government is engaged in a war against it by its enemies for the purpose of its destruction, and the subversion of our form of government; therefore

“Resolved, that the present civil war was forced upon the country by the disunionists in the Southern states, who are now in rebellion against the constituted government that in the present emergency, we, the people of Hancock, in convention assembled, forgetting all former political differences, and recollecting only our duty to the whole country, do pledge ourselves to aid with men and money the *vigorous prosecution* of the present war, which is not being waged upon the part of our government for the purpose of coercing, subjugation or the overthrowing or interfering with the right or established institutions of any of the states, but to suppress and put down a wicked and causeless rebellion, defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several states unimpaired, and when these objects are fully accomplished, and not before, we believe the war ought to cease; and that we invite all who coincide in these sentiments to unite with us in the support of the ticket this day nominated.

“Resolved, that as long as patriotism, courage and the love of constitutional liberty shall be honored and revered among the people of the United States, the heroic conduct of the soldiers of the Union, who have offered their lives for the salvation of their country, will be remembered with the most profound feelings of veneration and gratitude, and that we now tender to them the warmest thanks and lasting gratitude of every member of this convention.

“Resolved, that we tender to the sixty thousand volunteers from Indiana our heart-felt congratulation, and hail with pride the fact that upon every battlefield where Indianians have been found, they have displayed the bravery of patriots in the defense of a glorious cause, and we pledge them that while they are subduing armed traitors in the field, we will condemn at the ballot box *all those in our midst who are not unconditionally for the Union*.

“Resolved, that Noble Warrum, one of the representatives of this county in the last legislature, by his vote for the minority report of the committee of thirteen on federal relations denying the constitutional power of the general government to prevent a state from seceding from the Union; also assuring the rebels of the aid and assistance of more than a million freemen of Indiana to resist the government, misrepresented Hancock county, and we hereby repudiate and disown his act.”

Heretofore the Union conventions had been called by “Union Men” or by “Many Democrats,” “Many Republicans,” etc. In this convention, however, a Union county central committee was selected, composed of the following men: Blue River, Nathan D. Coffin, Richard Hackleman; Brown, Joseph

Stanley, Phineas R. Thomas; Buck Creek, Thomas J. Hanna, William Steele; Brandywine, John Roberts, Isaac N. Pope; Green, Jefferson Ferrell, H. Moore; Jackson, Thomas M. Bedgood, Percy McQuerry; Sugar Creek, Adam Hawk, Henry Merlan; Vernon, Levi Thomas, ————— Lightfoot; Center, William Frost. William Frost was elected chairman of this committee.

The following tickets were before the people of the county in the annual October election, in 1862, each candidate receiving the number of votes indicated:

Joint Representative—George W. Hatfield, Union, 1,349; James Mason, Democrat, 1,199.

County Representative—George Y. Atkison, Union, 1,315; Noble War-rum, Democrat, 1,220.

Commissioner, Western District—Elias McCord, Union, 1,340; E. S. Bottsford, Democrat, 1,218.

Surveyor—James K. King, Union, 1,217; George W. Sample, Democrat, 1,345.

The Union party carried the county by an approximate majority of one hundred votes.

In the spring elections of township officers, in 1863, the Union candidates were elected in some of the townships, while in others the Democrats were successful. In Blue River township the Union vote for township trustee was divided between B. F. Luse, John Hunt and James P. New. The Democratic candidate was elected. In Vernon township the Union candidate, Levi Thomas, received 129 votes and George W. Stanley, Democrat, 140 votes. The Union vote in the townships, however, was not as large as it had been in the previous fall elections, while the Democratic vote held its own.

On May 16, 1863, the Union central committee held a meeting, at which the proposition of uniting with the Democrats on the selection of a county ticket was considered. The committee finally adopted the following resolutions, which were presented to the Democratic central committee:

“Greenfield, Ind., May 16, 1863.

“MESSRS. B. F. CALDWELL AND OTHERS, COMMITTEE:

“Sirs: The following preamble and propositions, on behalf of the Union county central committee, are herewith presented to your consideration, to-wit:

“*Whereas*, our country is involved in an unfortunate, unnecessary and

causeless internecine war, commenced wantonly and wickedly, and still waged in the same spirit by rebels and traitors, against the government of the United States; and whereas, the rebellion is of such magnitude as imminently jeopardizes the safety of the people and the perpetuity of the government; and whereas, in our opinion, the government, in its efforts to suppress the rebellion, greatly needs the united support of all Union men; and whereas, the perpetuity of old party organizations tends to engender and continue criminations, strife and division among loyal men, when nothing of the kind should exist; therefore, to mitigate, and, if possible, avoid the evils growing out of party contest at a time like this, and to preserve and cement good feeling among all loyal men, we, the Union central committee of Hancock county, on behalf of our friends, submit to the central committee claiming to represent the Democracy, the following propositions, viz.:

"That no nominating convention be held in the county during the present year (1863).

"If this proposition is not acceptable, then we propose that two central committees unite in calling a county nominating convention, to be composed of or represent all men who are for the Union, the Constitution and *the vigorous prosecution of the war* to suppress the rebellion.

"Hoping that the preamble and propositions will be favorably considered.

"Respectfully, etc.,

"WILLIAM FROST, Chairman,

"WILLIAM MITCHELL, Secretary."

Even the most casual perusal of the above proposals will reveal the fact that its adoption by the Democrats would have involved the complete surrender of all of the principles which had been enunciated in their own resolutions adopted from time to time. Each party again nominated its county ticket for the October election, in 1863. The tickets, with the number of votes received by each candidate, were as follow:

Treasurer—Nelson Bradley, Union, 1,382; John Addison, Democrat, 1,198.

Auditor—Lysander Sparks, Union, 1,385; Montgomery Marsh, Democrat, 1,195.

Sheriff—William G. Caldwell, Union, 1,394; Jonathan Dunbar, Democrat, 1,162.

Commissioner—John Hinchman, Union, 1,388; Hiram Tyner, Democrat, 1,191.

Coroner—Isaac Ballenger, Union, 1,382; Warner G. Smoot, Democrat, 1,187.

The approximate majority in each of the various townships at this time was as follows:

Townships.	Union.	Democrat.
Blue River	45	..
Brandywine .....	..	80
Brown .....	..	45
Buck Creek	34	..
Center	276	..
Green .....	..	65
Jackson	74	..
Sugar Creek .....	..	75
Vernon	15	..
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	444	239

The Union ticket thus had a majority of approximately two hundred votes in the county.

After the votes had been counted, Jonathan Dunbar, the Democratic candidate for sheriff, brought an action to contest the election. The action was brought before the board of county commissioners of Hancock county. All the candidates on the ticket with the exception of the candidate for prosecutor were made defendants. The petitioner gave the following grounds, in substance, as the basis for his right to contest the election:

“That the ballot box in Center township was stuffed by persons unknown to the contestor.

“That force and violence were used at the polls in Center township, and thereby voters were excluded from the polls who desired to vote for the contestor and his associate candidates.

“That votes were allowed to be cast for the Union candidates by persons who were not citizens of the county.

“That minors were allowed to vote the Union ticket.”

The board of county commissioners dismissed the petition for the reason that the statute governing the case provided that “when the office of county auditor is contested such statement shall be filed with the clerk.” In this action the county auditor had been made a party defendant. From the

decision of the board the petitioner appealed to the Hancock circuit court, Montgomery Marsh and John Addison going on his bond. On February 26, 1864, the cause was dismissed on motion of the plaintiff.

One year later, at the October election, in 1864, the Democratic ticket was successful. The tickets before the people in this election, with the number of votes received by each candidate, were as follow :

Representative—Thomas C. Tuttle, Union, 1,361; John H. White, Democrat, 1,395.

Recorder—Benjamin T. Raines, Union, 1,363; Levi Leary, Democrat, 1,392.

Surveyor—George W. Hatfield, Union, 1,362; William Trees, Democrat, 1,395.

Commissioner—Benjamin Reeves, Union, 1,358; William New, Democrat, 1,398.

At the Presidential election in November, 1864, Lincoln and McClellan received the following number of votes :

Townships.	Lincoln.	McClellan.
Blue River	134	79
Brandywine	48	142
Brown	95	129
Buck Creek	134	91
Center	349	237
Green	86	146
Jackson	223	138
Sugar Creek	126	207
Vernon	177	168
Total	1,372	1,337

PERIOD OF RECONSTRUCTION.

A Union mass convention was held August 26, 1865, at Greenfield. Elias McCord was elected president of the convention; Henry W. Thompson and Henry C. Moore, vice-presidents; William Mitchell and Dr. E. W. Pier-son, secretaries. The resolutions committee was composed of William Frost. Dr. M. McManee, H. L. Moore, John Thomas and A. H. Allison. The following resolutions were adopted by this convention:

“Resolved, that the Union party of this county, composed of all such as have ignored all past parties and party issues in a common patriotic pur-

pose of saving the government of the United States from overthrow, is, if possible, now more than ever devoted to the Constitution and Union of our common country.

"That coercion has saved the government and country from overthrow and ruin, and the policy of the Union party in the prosecution of the war has proven a complete success.

"That we rejoice that the causeless and wicked rebellion has been suppressed, our country saved, and peace restored, without a dishonorable compromise with traitors in arms, by the labors, toils, privations and sacrifices of our Union people.

"That we cherish in grateful hearts the memory of our lamented President Lincoln.

"That President Johnson, by his honesty, integrity, ability and patriotism is worthy to be the successor in the Presidential office of our good and great Lincoln, and that we have abiding confidence in the success of his administration.

"That we cordially endorse and approve the policy first adopted by President Lincoln, and followed and firmly adhered to by President Johnson, for the reorganization and restoration of the states, whose people have been in rebellion, to their practical relation to the general government.

"That all men must be free within this government, and that all should be protected in person and property, and that while we desire the improvement, progress and comfort of all, we are opposed to the extension of suffrage to the negroes, and as far as practical favor their colonization on some suitable territory without the jurisdiction of the states.

"That the gratitude of the country is due to the army and navy, soldiers and sailors for their bravery and patriotism in defense of the 'old flag,' and their families, the widows and orphans have a right to our sympathies and the care of the government.

"That we approve of the execution of the assassins of President Lincoln, and demand that Jeff Davis, the Confederate head of all treason, be speedily tried, and if found guilty executed."

Candidates were nominated by the convention, the convention giving to each township a ratio of one vote for every fifty or fraction of fifty votes cast for Abraham Lincoln, at the Presidential election in 1864. Under this rule the votes were distributed as follows: Blue River, 3; Brandywine, 1; Brown, 2; Buck Creek, 3; Center, 7; Green, 2; Jackson, 5; Sugar Creek, 6; Vernon, 4.

On September 9, 1865, the Democrats held a primary nominating convention. The county convention met on September 16, 1865, to ratify and

confirm the votes of the townships and to declare the result of that vote. There seems to have been more or less of a fight between George Y. Atkison on the one hand and Noble Warrum, Morgan Chandler and Dr. B. W. Cooper on the other for the control of the party. It seems that Atkison was rather successful in the fight. The two tickets put into the field by these conventions, with the number of votes received by each candidate at the October election, in 1865, were as follow :

Clerk—H. A. Swope, Union, 1,375; William Marsh, Democrat, 1,206.

Treasurer—Nelson Bradley, Union, 1,358; Robert P. Brown, Democrat, 1,240.

Sheriff—William G. Caldwell, Union, 1,388; S. T. Dickerson, Democrat, 1,202.

Commissioner—Ephraim Thomas, Union, 1,369; Smith McCord, Democrat, 1,234.

Recorder—Amos E. Beeson, Union, 1,373; Wellington Collyer, Democrat, 1,231.

The Union ticket was thus successful again in 1865 with majorities ranging from one hundred to one hundred and fifty votes.

On March 10, 1866, a Democratic county mass convention was held at Greenfield to select delegates to attend the Democratic state convention. John W. Ryon was chosen president of the convention, and C. T. Cochran, secretary. The chairman appointed the following committee on resolutions: Center, B. W. Cooper, John H. White, J. L. Mason; Blue River, Samuel S. Chandler; Brandywine, Alfred Potts; Brown, William Garrett; Buck Creek, Isom Wright; Sugar Creek, Robert P. Brown; Green, Edward Valentine; Jackson, Benjamin F. Caldwell; Vernon, Solomon Jackson.

The following resolutions, endorsing the efforts and policies of President Johnson, were adopted :

“Resolved, that the principles of the Democratic party have ever been national, and that it is the duty of every patriot in this hour of our country's trial to aid the President in the restoration of the country to its former unity.

“Resolved, that the firm stand taken by President Johnson in his efforts to maintain the Constitution, restore the Union, and bring about harmony and good feeling between the people of the different sections of our country, meets with our unqualified approval.

“Resolved, that the vindictive and radical course adopted by the majority of the present Congress, in our opinion, is calculated to prolong the

restoration of the states, and a return to quiet, prosperity and the industry of its citizens, and therefore meets our unqualified disapproval.

"Resolved, that we cordially endorse the President in his veto of the Freedman's Bureau bill.

"Resolved, that we are in favor of maintaining the public credit and that we believe it is a just principle that property of all kinds should equally bear the burdens of taxation, and that federal securities should be taxed for state, county and municipal purposes the same as other property.

"Resolved, that we congratulate our brave soldiers upon the restoration of peace and return to their homes; that while we mourn the loss of our comrades in arms we pledge to them our support in all efforts to secure from Congress provisions for the sick and wounded, and the families of those who have fallen.

"Resolved, that we are in favor of Congress equalizing the bounties paid to soldiers to suppress the late rebellion, either in public lands or in money.

"Resolved, that we stand unalterably opposed to conferring the right of suffrage upon the negro race and unqualifiedly condemn the action of Congress in its attempt to force the same upon the people of the District of Columbia.

"Resolved, that we invite the conservative men of all parties, who with us approve the veto and the restoration policy of President Johnson, to unite with us in sustaining those principles at the ballot box.

"Resolved, that we are opposed to any amendments being made to the Constitution of the United States until every state recently in rebellion is represented in the Congress of the United States."

At this convention the following Democratic central committee was appointed: Blue River, August Dennis; Brandywine, Alfred Potts; Brown, William Marsh; Buck Creek, John S. Wright; Center, John W. Ryon, James P. Galbreath; Green, A. W. Huntington; Jackson, A. V. B. Sample; Sugar Creek, Ernest H. Faut; Vernon, Solomon Jackson.

John W. Ryon was elected chairman of this committee. The committee decided to hold a primary nominating convention on June 23, 1866.

The war had now closed and new problems of the reconstruction period began to force themselves upon the attention of the people. It is worthy of notice that the Union and Democratic parties of the county were agreed upon several points, as they had expressed themselves in their resolutions adopted on August 26, 1865, and on March 10, 1866, respectively. In their resolutions both endorsed the policy and statesmanship of President Johnson and both were opposed to giving the ballot to the negro. Two years later,

however, the Union party was no longer willing to subscribe to its resolutions of August 26, 1865.

The county central committee of the Union party met at the county recorder's office on July 28, 1866, and there decided to hold a Union mass convention for the nomination of candidates on August 25, 1866. It seems that just at this time the Union central committee was in need of a little more financial support and hence the following finance committee was appointed: Blue River, J. I. Hatfield, B. P. Butler; Brandywine, John Roberts, William Workman; Brown, Dr. Trees, Isaac Smith; Buck Creek, E. Thomas, S. H. Arnett; Center, Nelson Bradley, Thomas Bedgood and S. Sparks; Green, R. Jarrett, H. B. Wilson; Jackson, John Barrett, John A. Craft; Sugar Creek, Adam Hawk, Benjamin Freeman; Vernon, Levi Thomas, Capt. T. R. Noell.

It was decided to collect fifteen dollars from each township for defraying accumulated indebtedness.

On August 25, 1866, the Union voters of Hancock county assembled in mass convention at the court house, pursuant to a notice previously given by the chairman of the Union central committee. The convention was called to order by Dr. N. P. Howard. On motion Presley Guymon was chosen president of the convention; H. H. Hall, William G. Caldwell, Ashbury Pope, vice-presidents; Thomas N. Bedgood and John G. Hatfield, secretaries.

On motion the president appointed three men from Center and one from each of the other townships as a committee on resolutions. It was also ordered, on motion, that all resolutions submitted to the convention for adoption, be referred to the committee on resolutions without debate. The committee on resolutions made two reports, a majority report and a minority report. The majority report was as follows:

"Whereas, the Congress of the United States by a two-thirds vote has proposed to the several states thereof for amendments to the Constitution of the United States, fully recognizing the right of each state for itself to regulate and prescribe the qualifications of voters within the limits of such states, and to proportion the representation of such state in the Congress and electoral college according; therefore

"Resolved, that we believe such proposed amendments to be wise and just and expedient, and are in favor of their adoption.

"Resolved, that we recognize the right of each state to prescribe for its qualifications of its own voters, and that we are now, as heretofore, opposed to negro suffrage.

"*Resolved*, that we endorse the state ticket nominated by the Union state convention on the 22nd of February last, also the nomination of John C. Colburn by the Sixth Congressional district convention of July 19, 1866.

"*Resolved*, that we will show by our acts our high appreciation of the heroic citizen soldiers and sailors, who, by their valor saved and established man's God-given right to govern himself."

William Frost, a member of the committee on resolutions, submitted to the convention, as a minority report, the resolutions adopted by the Union Hancock county convention on August 26, 1865, and in February, 1866, respectively. These resolutions, after being read, were, upon motion, laid on the table. The resolutions offered by the majority report were adopted by an overwhelming vote of the convention. The following men were then appointed as the Union central committee for Hancock county for the ensuing year: Blue River, N. D. Coffin, B. P. Butler; Brandywine, William Workman, Ashbury Pope; Brown, Joseph Stanley, William Trees; Buck Creek, H. H. Hall, Shade Arnett; Center, N. P. Howard, A. F. Hart, William H. Curry; Green, Henry Moore, Robert Jarrett; Jackson, P. Bedgood, G. O. Chandler; Sugar Creek, Nelson Hogle, E. W. Pierson; Vernon, Thomas Hanna, Levi Thomas.

The resolutions adopted by this convention again contained the clause, "we are now, as heretofore, opposed to negro suffrage." They failed, however, to endorse the reconstructive policy of President Johnson; instead, they endorsed the action of Congress.

The rejection of the resolutions that had previously been twice adopted by the Union party and which had been offered again by William Frost in his minority report, was not received kindly by a great number of voters. Coburn, too, was entirely too radical and it was well known that his sympathies were with Congress rather than with the President. The same causes that were producing the breach between the President and Congress were also dividing the Union party in Hancock county.

As an indication of the dissatisfaction that arose on account of the action of the Union convention of August 25, 1866, the following notice appeared on August 30, 1866, in the *Hancock Democrat*:

"NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION.

"We, the undersigned voters of Hancock county, who supported Lincoln and Johnson in 1864, or who have since supported the Union ticket and who now must support the restoration policy of President Johnson, call upon the supporters of said policies, irrespective of past political divisions, to meet in

mass convention in Greenfield on Saturday, September 15, 1866, to consult together as to the proper course to be pursued to sustain and carry out such policies :

“THOMAS WEST,
 “WILLIAM MARTIN,
 “JOHN FROST,
 “WILLIAM FROST,
 “ROBERT BLAKELY,
 “THOMAS COLLINS,
 “JOHN C. RARDIN, Late Capt. 9th Cav.,
 “WILLIAM MITCHELL,
 “A. K. BRANHAM,
 “JAMES K. KING,
 “GEORGE BARNETT.”

Pursuant to the above notice, the convention met at the designated time and place. A. K. Branham was chosen president and William Mitchell, secretary. George Barnett, Noble Warrum, Thomas West, William Frost and H. A. Swope were appointed as a committee on resolutions. They were also directed to report to the convention the names of suitable persons for a central committee. The committee on resolutions reported an endorsement of the National Union platform adopted at Philadelphia on August 14, 1860. This report was unanimously adopted. The party was liberal in its attitude toward the South and had great faith in the reconstructive policies of President Johnson. The following central committee was appointed: Center, George Barnett, Thomas West; Brown, Thomas Collins; Blue River, William Moore; Buck Creek, D. Offenbacher; Brandywine, William Service; Green, H. B. Wilson; Jackson, Noble Warrum; Sugar Creek, Capt. Thomas Tuttle; Vernon, Capt. George Tague.

There were three tickets in the field for the October election, 1866—the Union, Democratic and National Union. The following was the result of the election :

Joint Representative—William Rigdon, Republican, 1,317; John L. Montgomery, Democrat, 1,469.

County Representative—E. W. Pierson, Republican, 1,305; John H. White, Democrat, 1,461; Isaiah Curry, National Union, 35.

Commissioner, Middle District—Robert Andis, Republican, 1,321; James Tyner, Democrat, 1,453; C. G. Osborn, National Union, 22.

Surveyor—Abijah Bales, Republican, 1,321; William Fries, Democrat, 1,450; James K. King, National Union, 28.

The National Union organization of the county attempted to unite all Johnson's supporters on its ticket. In this it failed. Isaiah Curry, the candidate for county representative, received only thirty-five votes. Of these, thirty-three were in Center township, one in Jackson and one in Brown. Though the effort of this party to unite the Johnson supporters on a new ticket was a failure, that did not signify, as will be seen later, that the people had lost faith in Andrew Johnson. The President had been given an unqualified endorsement in the resolutions of the Democratic party, adopted March 10, 1866, and the Democrats simply voted their own ticket in support of the President, instead of voting the National Union ticket.

The beginning of the disintegration of the Union party became evident in the nominating convention on August 25, 1866. The cause that had produced the party had been removed. New questions of reconstruction were confronting the people. The fight was on between the President and Congress, and, as has been seen from the resolutions adopted by both the Union and the Democratic conventions, there was a strong sentiment in Hancock county favoring the policies of the President. The county was especially opposed to negro suffrage, and when the great questions involved in the adoption of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the United States Constitution were before the people, and when other congressional legislation involving the rights and state of the negro were under consideration the great majority of the people in Hancock county supported the President. Throughout the Civil War Governor Morton had been very popular with the Union party of Hancock county. At the close of the war Morton allied himself with the more radical element of his party and with Congress in support of negro suffrage. His action was a severe blow to the Union party in this county. The *Hancock Democrat*, which had been the organ of the Union party from the time of its formation, was again fighting the battles of a united Democracy in the campaign of 1867. It will be observed from the tabulated result of the election of 1866 that the Democrats were successful. With an exceptional loss of an office now and then, the party has remained in power in this county from that time to the present.

In the year 1866, David S. Gooding, who had been very active during the Civil War for the Union cause, was appointed United States marshal for the District of Columbia. This position he held until 1869. At that time he had a strong following in the county and it is a matter of speculation how

far his appointment may have had an influence on the attitude of the county toward President Johnson.

During those years the Judge's name appeared frequently in the Eastern papers and articles referring to him were, of course, often copied in the *Hancock Democrat*. As an illustration of the standing of Judge Gooding at that time as a citizen and politician of Hancock county, we offer the following from the *Cincinnati Commercial* by the Washington correspondent, copied in the *Democrat* in the latter part of 1866:

"Mr. Gooding is a Western man, whose numerous friends in Indiana are readers of the *Commercial*. As I said before, custom has made it obligatory upon the district marshal to stand as interpreter of the people's names to the President during a levee. It is no ordinary task to present in that elegant and *recherche* manner many thousands of the bon ton of not only the capital, but all the capitals of the civilized world, to the chief executive officer of this greatest republic on earth. Yet Mr. Gooding succeeds admirably. He is tall, graceful and natural. That's it. He is not hampered by formality, but goes at it as a Buckeye or Hoosier would salute (in an unmentionably delicious way) a newly arrived feminine cousin. If it is Mr. Smith who comes to see Andy, then it is simply and emphatically 'Mr. Smith, Mr. President.' Hands are joined for a moment, an additional word may pass, and the crisis is transpired. It would do your Hoosier readers' hearts good to see this fellow citizen doing the honors at the White House."

On March 16, 1867, the Democratic central committee met to determine the time and manner of holding a nominating convention. The first Monday in April, 1867, was decided upon and the following resolution in relation thereto was adopted:

"*Resolved*, that all Democrats and Conservatives, who support and sustain President Johnson in his reconstructive policy, are invited to participate in said nomination, and that the Johnson men select their candidate for sheriff, and the Democracy are requested to support him."

The Union central committee, appointed in February, 1866, served through this campaign. The committee ordered a primary nominating convention to be held on July 27, 1867, and about three hundred votes were cast at this convention.

The following tickets were then before the people in the October election, in 1867:

Auditor—B. W. Cooper, Democrat, 1,336; Jonathan Tague, Union, 1,363.

Treasurer—R. P. Brown, Democrat, 1,481; Burroughs Westlake, Union, 1,236.

Sheriff—William Wilkins, Democrat, 1,471; Joseph Shultz, Union, 1,239.

The number of votes received by each candidate is indicated above. It will be observed that the entire Democratic ticket with the exception of the candidate for county auditor was elected.

As soon as the election was over it became noised about that Wilkins, the sheriff-elect, intended to appoint James Galbreath as his deputy, and to give him sole charge of the office and that Wilkins himself intended to remain upon his farm. This rumor was soon verified by Wilkins, who assured the people of the county that Galbreath would make a very efficient deputy, and that he could attend to the duties of the office just as well, or better than Wilkins himself. This occasioned a great deal of criticism from Democrats as well as Republicans. The voters of the county seemed to feel that since Wilkins had been intrusted with the office that he should give his personal attention to it. Wilkins, however, remained upon his farm during practically the entire term. Galbreath was a very efficient deputy, yet the arrangement was not wholly satisfactory to the voters.

In the election of 1867 not a county ticket was scratched in Buck Creek township. The count showed that one hundred and one straight Republican and one hundred and sixteen Democratic tickets had been voted. Another feature of this election in Buck Creek township was that Charles G. Offutt, who was not a candidate, received every Democratic vote in the township for prosecuting attorney. These were days in which names could be written on a ticket, pasters used, etc.

Before the campaign of 1868 opened the Union party had entirely disintegrated and the Democratic and Republican parties were again marching under their own banners. M. L. Paullus was the chairman of the Democratic central committee. Lemuel W. Gooding, who had been the secretary of the Union central committee and who had been elected chairman of that committee, now issued his party notices as "Chairman of the Republican County Central Committee."

The campaign was characterized by the organization of young men's clubs—the Grant clubs by the Republicans, and the Seymour and Blair Clubs by the Democrats. In the election of 1868 Grant received 1,414 votes in the county and Seymour, 1,682.

In 1870 a new county Republican central committee was selected, composed of the following men: Center, P. Guymon, H. J. Williams; Blue River,

B. P. Butler, John F. Coffin; Brown, Dr. William Trees, Lewis Copeland; Buck Creek, E. Thomas, S. H. Arnett; Brandywine, W. H. Curry, E. Bentley; Green, H. L. Moore, H. B. Wilson; Jackson, George W. Landis, Joseph Dunbar; Sugar Creek, B. Westlake, N. Hogle; Vernon, T. Hanna, W. H. Pilkenton. Dr. N. P. Howard was elected chairman of the committee.

Although it was not a presidential year, young men's clubs were again organized in the county.

Jared C. Meek, who has received so much notice in the local papers during the last few years as "the first white child born in Greenfield," was the candidate for sheriff on the Republican ticket in this campaign.

The campaign of 1870 is memorable in Hancock county because of the race of Judge Gooding for Congress and the contest for the congressional seat which followed the election. The Judge had a strong following at home, and at a Democratic mass meeting held at Greenfield on Saturday, February 26, 1870, of which Wellington Collyer was president and William Mitchell and William Marsh, secretaries, S. C. Chamberlain offered the following resolutions:

"Whereas, the Democracy of the county, at the last county convention, expressed their preference for the Hon. David S. Gooding for the Congressional nominee of this the Fourth Congressional district.

"And whereas, four of the Democratic newspapers of this district have endorsed him as their choice;

"And whereas, we believe he is the choice of the Democracy of this county and of the district.

"And whereas, it will be inconvenient and unnecessary to call the people of this county together again for the sole purpose of choosing delegates to a Congressional convention; therefore, be it

"Resolved, that a committee of one from each township be appointed to report the names of the Congressional delegates."

After the adoption of this resolution the president of the mass meeting appointed the following committee to select delegates to attend the congressional convention: Blue River, James P. New; Brown, William Marsh; Buck Creek, Henry Wright; Brandywine, Alfred Potts; Center, C. T. Dickerson; Green, Neri Jarrett; Jackson, Frank Chandler; Sugar Creek, David Ulery; Vernon, Solomon Jackson.

This committee in turn reported the following men as delegates to the congressional convention: Blue River, Augustus Dennis, William New, C. G. Sample, William Handy; Brandywine, William H. Walts, Wellington Coll-

yer, A. P. Brown, Alfred Potts; Buck Creek, M. C. B. Collins, Henry Wright, J. W. Shelby, George H. Black; Brown, William I. Garriott, J. P. Harlan, B. W. Beck, John B. Heck; Center, George Barnett, J. C. Atkison, William Mitchell, Isaiah Curry, William M. Johnson, S. C. Chamberlain, William Frost, S. T. Dickerson; Green, Jonathan Smith, Edward Barrett, John Green, Benton Marin; Jackson, John Addison, G. W. Sample, Berd Lacy, E. C. Reeves; Sugar Creek, Henry Fink, E. H. Faut, William Barnard, David Ulrey; Vernon, D. Z. Lewis, Andy Hagan, W. P. Brokaw, Solomon Jackson.

These delegates were instructed by the convention to vote for Judge Gooding and to vote as a unit.

Judge Gooding was nominated and made the race against Judge Wilson, of Connersville. The two men agreed to meet at all of the important points in the congressional district for joint discussions. Beginning in the latter part of August, 1870, joint debates were held at Richmond, Cambridge, Brookville, Greenfield, New Palestine, Connersville, and at other points. When the votes were counted the following seemed to be the result:

Counties.	Wilson.	Gooding.
Wayne	3,638	2,352
Fayette	1,309	1,015
Shelby	1,868	2,509
Rush	2,077	1,870
Franklin	1,287	2,496
Union	849	629
Hancock	1,203	1,686
Totals	12,561	12,557

This gave Wilson an apparent majority of four votes in the district. A recount of the south poll at Richmond, in which the candidates had tied, gave Gooding a majority of eleven, which seemed to give him a clear majority of seven. Judge Gooding contested the election in the National House of Representatives. The contest was not finally decided until a short time before the next election, when the committee on resolutions offered two reports, a majority report, in favor of Wilson, and a minority report, in favor of Gooding. The question was decided by the House on strictly party lines, Wilson receiving one hundred and five votes, Gooding, sixty-four.

In 1872 political matters were rather unsettled in the county, both upon national issues and upon local questions. On June 29 a number of

citizens inserted in the *Hancock Democrat* the following notice or call for a citizens' mass convention at the court house in Greenfield:

"All who are in favor of an honest and economical administration of public business, and are opposed to the corrupt way at present of controlling our county affairs are invited to come up and participate by voice and vote in the selection of a ticket of honest, upright and capable men, without any distinction of party, to be supported by the citizens of the county at the ensuing election.

"J. A. HALL,

"G. T. RANDALL,

"H. J. WILLIAMS,

"Executive Committee."

Nothing, however, was accomplished by this meeting in so far as political organization was concerned.

The marked inclination of the county toward the reconstructive policies of Andrew Johnson, as before observed, again came into prominence in the campaign of 1872. Even among the Republicans there was a dissatisfaction with the radical tendencies of Congress. During the summer rumors spread that many Republicans in the county intended to vote for Horace Greeley. The Republicans, of course, attempted to minimize these reports by creating the impression that but very few Republicans would vote against General Grant. This occasioned the publication of the following statement signed by a number of Republicans in which they gave expression to their intentions:

"TO THE PUBLIC.

"We, the undersigned Republicans of Hancock county, Indiana, having heard that it is being industriously circulated that there are but three Republican voters in this county who are in favor of the election of Horace Greeley as next President, take pleasure in disproving and correcting said report, by declaring respectively our intention to vote for Greeley and Brown for President and Vice-President:

"Anthony Smith, A. K. Branham, B. A. Roney, S. S. Roney, Thomas J. Hanna, N. C. Roney, O. P. Gooding, S. Stewart, N. M. Cooney, Andrew Stutsman, Jonathan Lineback, Lewis Carpenter, L. W. Gooding, Alexander Dickerson, Andrew J. Herron, N. P. Howard, W. F. McCord, Jacob McCord, Jr., Ebenezer Steele, John E. Cooney, C. S. Cooney, D. T. Davis, M. C. Foley, Isaac Stutsman, William Taylor, J. T. McCray, Samuel Wallace, W. S. Catt, Albert Minson, Capt. Adams L. Ogg, Capt. Jared C. Meek, S. H. Arnett, Aquilla Grist, Moses McCray, M. S. Ragsdale, John Roberts, Nicholas Stutsman, John H. Myers, Stephen McCray, W. W. Gregg."

On August 17, 1872, a meeting of "Liberal Republicans" was called at the court house for the purpose of effecting a county organization. The call, made through the *Hancock Democrat*, was signed by Adams L. Ogg, J. C. Meek, N. Stutsman, N. C. Foley, A. Smith and L. W. Gooding. The meeting was held. John Roberts was elected president and M. S. Ragsdale, secretary. The convention appointed the following county central committee: Blue River, Jonathan Lineback; Brown, James McCray; Brandywine, John Roberts, M. S. Ragsdale; Buck Creek, S. H. Arnett; Center, Capt. A. L. Ogg, Capt. Jared Meek; Green, Martin Alley; Jackson, Anthony Smith; Sugar Creek, M. C. Foley; Vernon, Thomas J. Hanna, William F. McCord.

On August 24, 1872, the Liberal Republicans also organized a Greeley and Brown Club at Greenfield. Captain Ogg addressed the meeting on that occasion.

On Saturday, September 14, 1872, the county central committees of the Liberal Republican party and the Democratic party had a joint meeting at the court house. Both parties were supporting Greeley, and arrangements were made at this meeting for a campaign in the county. Dates were fixed for speakings at various points and thereafter Charles G. Offutt, Capt. Adams L. Ogg, Eph. Marsh, J. H. White, M. S. Ragsdale, James L. Mason, Oliver P. Gooding and James A. New spoke from the same platforms to the same audiences in support of Horace Greeley.

Another feature of the campaign of 1872 was the second race of Judge Gooding for Congress against his former opponent, Judge Wilson. The two candidates again "stumped" the Congressional district in a series of joint debates. The following schedule was agreed upon and published in the district: Warrington, Friday, August 9, Gooding opens; Fortville, Saturday, August 10, Wilson opens; Greenfield, Monday, August 12, Gooding opens; Moscow, Thursday, August 15, Wilson opens; Rushville, Saturday, August 17, Gooding opens; Liberty, Monday, August 19, Wilson opens; Fairfield, Wednesday, August 21, Gooding opens; Brookville, Friday, August 23, Wilson opens; Connersville, Saturday, August 24, Gooding opens.

It was agreed by the two candidates that all meetings open at one o'clock P. M.; that the speaker opening the debate have one and one-fourth hours, that the second speaker have one and one-half hours, and that the first speaker again have fifteen minutes to close. In this campaign Gooding was defeated by a majority of three hundred and eighty votes.

Among the notable political speakers at Greenfield in the campaign of 1872 was Daniel W. Voorhees, who spoke on Wednesday, August 28.

LATER MOVEMENTS.

In the campaign of 1874, the Patrons of Husbandry, or "Grangers," made their influence felt. At that time they enrolled about fifteen hundred voters in the county. A fuller history of this movement will be given elsewhere. In 1874 the order decided to put a county ticket into the field. A county central committee was appointed, composed of the following men: Blue River, John Sloan, Lemuel Hackleman; Brown, Elijah Reeves, Joseph Stanley; Buck Creek, J. B. Cauldwell, F. Pentland; Brandywine, B. F. Goble, John Roberts; Center, Rufus Scott, Eli R. Gant, Enos Geary; Green, E. S. Bragg, George W. Hopkins; Jackson, John M. Leamon, John S. Lewis; Sugar Creek, John Vansickle, H. P. Anderson; Vernon, William G. Scott, J. D. Merrill.

On August 29, 1874, they held what they termed a "Reform or Independent Convention" at Greenfield. John McGraw was elected president of this convention, and Enos Geary, secretary. The following candidates were nominated: Representative, Jacob Slifer, Center; clerk, John McGraw, Jackson; auditor, George W. Hatfield, Blue River; treasurer, Elbert S. Bragg, Green; sheriff, William Edgill, Brandywine; recorder, David Hawk, Sugar Creek; law appraiser, Joseph Garrett, Brown; surveyor, J. H. Landis, Jackson; commissioner, western district, Elias McCord, Vernon; coroner, Enos Geary, Center.

It seems, however, that political affiliations were stronger than the ties of the order. The Democratic ticket was elected. But from reports of persons now living who went through that campaign, it seems that the Democratic candidates were given much concern by this political organization. The Democrats had been in control of the county, and the success of any other political organization, of course, meant Democratic loss.

CELEBRATION OF JOHNSON'S VICTORY.

The popularity of Andrew Johnson with the great majority of the voters of Hancock county never appeared more clearly than when Johnson was elected to the United States Senate from the state of Tennessee, in January, 1875. To celebrate his victory a meeting of the citizens was held at the court house on Thursday evening, January 28, 1875. Smith McCord was elected president of the meeting; Jonas Marsh and Benjamin Galbreath, vice-presidents; George Barnett and William Mitchell, secretaries. Speeches were made by Smith McCord, Ephraim Marsh, Montgomery Marsh, Judge Gooding, J. V. Cook, James A. New, R. A. Riley and George Barnett. After the

speech making J. V. Cook offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, that the recent election of Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, to the Senate of the United States, is but a highly proper vindication of an honest man, a true patriot and an able statesman, from the unjust and untrue charges made against him by the corrupt heads of the Republican party, and that more especially in view of the reckless violations of the Constitution of the United States by President Grant and the party in power, are the services of the great defenders of the Constitution needed at this time, in the United States Senate."

William Frost then proposed three cheers for Andrew Johnson, the Union, the Constitution and the Laws.

GREENBACK MOVEMENT.

In February, 1876, a call was issued through the columns of the *Hancock Democrat* for a mass meeting of the old citizens and voters of Hancock county, irrespective of party, who were in favor of the legal "greenback" money and opposed to the National Bank law. The time of the meeting was set at one P. M. on Saturday, February 19, 1876, "for the purpose of taking such action as may seem expedient in regard to the money questions." This call was signed by S. F. Dickerson, William F. Wilson, James F. Wilson, Smith Hutchison, William Fries, Joseph Jackson, Henry L. Fry, Sr., John G. Gambrel, J. H. White, John Walsh, Rufus J. Scott, William F. McBane, James P. Galbreath, Isaiah A. Curry, ———— Fields, J. A. Shell, William Porter, John W. Dye, Alfred Potts, John P. Banks, Cyrus Leamon, William Frost, R. P. Andis, W. Y. Pendleton, John Shepherd, Elijah C. Reeves, John Mayes, John A. Alyea, R. D. Cross, William Potts, William Fields, John Shelby, Jacob Slifer, J. H. Mayes, William Alyea, James H. Wirm, Willard H. Low, Philander Craig, Thomas Bodkins, B. F. Fry, Wellington Collyer, John Richie, James R. Foster, Lysander Sparks, J. S. Thomas, W. H. Walts, John A. Barr.

Judge Gooding was invited to address the meeting. The convention was attended by a large number of citizens from all parts of the county. Resolutions were adopted, condemning the circulation of national bank notes and favoring the issuance of "greenbacks" instead.

On March 23, 1878, a county convention of the Greenback followers was called at the Grange Hall at Greenfield. J. C. Vansickle, of New Palestine, was elected chairman and George Furry, secretary. The purpose of this meeting was to effect a county organization. The following central com-

mittee was appointed: Blue River, B. F. Luse; Brandywine, L. Milbourn; Brown, S. Milbourn; Buck Creek, Francis Pentland; Center, William Sears, H. Little; Green, C. G. Osborn; Jackson, John McGraw; Sugar Creek, John Vansickle; Vernon, P. J. Hannah.

This central committee adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, that the National party of Hancock county will hold a mass convention for Hancock county, at the court house in Greenfield, on the first Saturday in May, 1879, at one o'clock P. M., to complete a thorough organization of the National party in said county, and to nominate a full county ticket of able, truthful and faithful men, for which the central committee will issue a call, inviting all persons sympathizing with the National movement, and believing that there should be no partial or class legislation, that the laws should be so enacted and administered as to insure to every man the just reward of his own labor, to meet with them and participate in said mass convention.

"Resolved, that the Nationals of each township are earnestly recommended, at an early day, and upon their own notice, to meet at their usual place of holding elections, and to thoroughly organize their respective townships for efficient political action; ever remembering that "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and giving notice to quit to dishonest trading politicians who have established themselves in the gateways of commerce and speculation, and are enriching themselves by seizing the reward of other people's labor.

"Resolved, that this meeting adopt the platform of principles laid down by the convention of the National party, held at Toledo, Ohio, on the 22nd of February, 1878."

After the county organization had been effected the following ticket was put into the field: Representative, George Furry, Brandywine; clerk, Joseph Hanna, Buck Creek; treasurer, John S. Barrett, Jackson; auditor, John McCray, Brown; sheriff, Moses Fink, Center; recorder, Monteville Eastes, Buck Creek; commissioner, eastern district, Benjamin F. Luse, Blue River; commissioner, middle district, B. J. Goble, Brandywine.

Following this a Greenback party organization was maintained in the county for five or six years. William Sears was the chairman of the central committee practically all of the time.

ELECTION OF 1876.

When the difficulties of determining the result of the election of 1876 presented itself the Democrats of the county held a mass meeting for the

purpose of giving expression to their feelings. The meeting was held on December 23, 1876. John H. White was elected chairman; James L. Mason, D. S. Gooding, James H. Carr and William Mitchell, secretaries. The following committee on resolutions was appointed: Blue River, Augustus Dennis; Brown, Robert D. Hayes; Brandywine, James Tyner; Buck Creek, Henry Wright; Center, Capt. R. A. Riley, Stephen Dickerson; Green, James M. Trueblood; Jackson, George Kinder; Sugar Creek, Tilghman Collyer; Vernon, Smith McCord.

Later it was decided to add to this committee the names of John D. Barr, William Sears, George Barnett, L. W. Gooding, Joseph Baldwin and Jared C. Meek. Judge Gooding was called upon for a speech and he gave an account of the situation in Oregon, Louisiana and South Carolina. Before the close of the meeting Captain Riley, of the resolutions committee, offered the following report, which was accepted:

"Whereas, in the late presidential election of November 7, 1876, the election for Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks received an undoubted popular majority of 241,022 votes, and 185 undoubted electoral votes, and were the popular majority of the votes in South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, regarded as they should be, the electors of each of said states would cast their aggregate electoral votes also for Tilden and Hendricks, giving nineteen majority to them; and

"Whereas, there is a persistent effort being made by fraud and violence to declare elected and inaugurate Rutherford Hayes and William A. Wheeler, the minority candidates, as President and Vice-President, thus defeating the constitutionally and lawfully expressed will of the people. Therefore, be it

"Resolved, that we are now, as ever, devotedly attached to the Constitution of the United States, and to the Union of the states under the general government and that the general and state governments are each limited in their power, and that one should not entrench on the power of the other.

"Resolved, that in the election of a President and Vice-President of the United States the will of the people, as expressed at the ballot box, according to the Constitution and the laws, should be faithfully and honestly carried out and maintained by all the people, irrespective of party.

"Resolved, that in our candid judgment, Tilden and Hendricks have been constitutionally and lawfully elected President and Vice-President of the United States by a popular majority of 241,022 and will be so declared by a majority of the electors of the United States, who were honestly elected, if permitted to cast their ballots, and that the honest and intelligent masses of the people will meet on their inauguration, and we denounce all attempts,

whether made by illegal returning boards, the Senate or the President of the United States, to usurp power by overriding the will of the people, by fraud or force, and we demand of the Senate and House of Representatives that they see to it that no mere technicality, fraud or force shall annul the verdict of the people.

"Resolved, that whoever is elected President and Vice-President, according to the Constitution and the laws, ought to be inaugurated and recognized as such by the people, irrespective of party.

"Resolved, that we denounce the use of the army to control elections, or to intimidate voters, or to interfere with the legislatures of any of the states, in their organization or otherwise; and that President Grant, by making such illegal and unconstitutional use of the army of the United States, deserved impeachment and deposition from office.

"Resolved, that Grant and his office-holders are not the government of the United States, but simply office holders under the government, liable to displacement, according to the Constitution and laws.

"Resolved, that while we demand of our representatives in the Congress of the United States that they stand by the rights of the people, as expressed by the Constitution and laws, as against fraud, usurpation, intimidation and violence, we pledge ourselves that we will stand by them in all their constitutional and legal acts.

"Resolved, that we demand of Congress that they adhere to the uniform practice of the government in counting the electoral votes for President and Vice-President, and that we denounce the arrogant and unconstitutional assumption that the president of the Senate has the sole power to count the electoral votes."

AFTER 1876.

In the campaign of 1878 the Republicans were again active in the organization of young men's clubs. The club at Greenfield elected the following officers: President, War Barnett; secretary, Newton L. Wray; treasurer, Adams L. Ogg. Thirty-five young men enrolled in the club on the evening of its organization and a number of names were added to it later.

In the campaign of 1880 the Democrats in the county were especially active. Ephraim Marsh was the chairman and William Ward Cook, secretary, of the Democratic county central committee.

On September 23, 1880, the Democratic ladies of Greenfield presented to the Democracy of the city and Center township a beautiful silk flag. The ladies who headed this presentation were Mrs. Charles Downing, Mrs. Capt.

M. L. Paullus and Mrs. John F. Mitchell. At seven o'clock on that evening there was a torchlight procession. The Greenfield band marched to the residence of Capt. M. L. Paullus and escorted the speakers, ladies and Glee Club to the court house square, where it was estimated that five thousand people had assembled. The flag was presented with the following program:

Meeting called to order, Ephraim Marsh
 Invocation, Rev. Williams
 Song, "Hancock is the Man,"
 Herkimer Glee Club of New York
 Presentation of Flag by Charles G. Offutt in behalf of
 the Democratic Ladies of the City of Greenfield
 Response on behalf of the Hancock and Landers Guards,
 James A. New
 Song by Glee Club, "The Star Spangled Banner"
 Address, Luther Benson
 Song, Glee Club

On September 15, 1880, Gen. Franz Sigel spoke at New Palestine, much to the delight of the German population. Ernest H. Faut was instrumental in having him brought into the county. Gabriel Schmuck also addressed the Germans in their native tongue on that occasion. About one thousand and five hundred people were present to hear these addresses.

The campaign was also characterized by one of the greatest Democratic rallies at Greenfield in the history of the county. The following was the order of the march, as taken from the columns of the *Hancock Democrat*:

Greenfield Cornet Band
 Hancock and Landers Guards of Greenfield
 . Martial Music
 Hancock and Landers Guards of Center Township
 Brandywine Township Horseback Company
 New Palestine Band
 Horsemen from New Palestine
 Wagons with ladies from Sugar Creek Township
 Wagon with 24 ladies from Brandywine Township
 Wagon with 36 ladies from Independence School House
 Martial Band
 Wagon with 50 young ladies, Blue River Township
 Wagon of voters, Blue River Township

Wagon with 60 young ladies, Morristown
 Wagons, Buggies and Carriages
 Speakers' Carriages
 Fortville Cornet Band
 Wagon with 43 young ladies, Vernon Township
 McCordsville Guards in 2 wagons
 3 large wagons with voters, McCordsville
 Wagons and carriages
 McCordsville Band
 Buggies, Carriages and Wagons
 Martial Band
 Hancock and Landers Guards, of Buck Creek
 Wagon with 36 young ladies, Buck Creek Township
 Wagon with voters, Morristown
 Carriages and wagons
 Band
 Carriages, buggies and wagons
 "In comes Garfield"—A mule on a large wagon
 Work cart, containing General Irwin Hunt
 carrying the American flag
 Gravel Wagons, 25 in number, under Marshal F. M. Faurot
 Carriages and wagons
 Martial Band, Jackson Township
 Wagon with 27 young ladies, Jackson Township
 Horseback Company, Jackson Township
 Wagon containing organ
 Wagons, carriages and buggies

In 1884 Andrew Hagans was the chairman of the Democratic county central committee. Henry Snow was the chairman of the Republican county central committee. In the report of the Republican county convention held February 16, 1884, the following names are prominent: Henry Snow, R. A. Black, John W. Jones, Capt. Thomas B. Noel, Senator Yancey, Cyrus T. Nixon, Oscar F. Meek, Samuel B. Hill, Henry Marsh, Thomas E. Bentley, John T. Duncan, John C. Eastes, William O. Bradley, A. N. Rhue, James L. Mitchell, J. H. McKown, Charles H. Rock, David Dove, S. Burk, Albert G. Jackson, M. M. Vail, George V. Sowerwine.

An incident of the campaign of 1884 was the dissatisfaction of Capt. Adams L. Ogg, who had been a very energetic worker in the local organiza-

tion of the Republican party, with the Republican candidate, James G. Blaine. In a published interview, Captain Ogg gave his reasons for not supporting Blaine. A short time after the publication of this interview the Cleveland and Hendricks clubs of the county held a meeting at the city of Greenfield. Among the other matters that were transacted by the clubs, a resolution was adopted, inviting the Captain to address the people of the county on the political issues of the hour. The chairman then appointed a committee to wait upon the Captain and present these matters to him. This the committee did in the following written statement:

"TO CAPT. ADAMS L. OGG:

"At a stated meeting of the Cleveland and Hendricks Clubs of this county held in the city of Greenfield, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

"Resolved, that it is the wish of these clubs that Capt. Adams L. Ogg be invited to address the people of this county, in the city of Greenfield, at as early a date as is to him convenient, on the political issues of the hour; and that a committee of three be delegated by the chair to wait upon him, bearing him this resolution and learning his pleasure in that behalf.'

"The chair thereupon appointed the following named persons to that committee: James A. New, Hon. J. L. Mason and Ephraim Marsh.

"And now the above named committeemen submit you the aforesaid resolution and most cordially invite you to address our people from a political standpoint at your earliest date, and trust you will accept the invitation.

"JAMES A. NEW,

"JAMES L. MASON,

"EPHRAIM MARSH,

"Committee."

The Captain replied in the following letter:

"MESSRS. JAMES A. NEW, J. L. MASON AND EPHRAIM MARSH:

"My dear Sirs:—Your communication at hand in which you convey to me the formal invitation of the Cleveland and Hendricks Clubs of the county, that I shall at earliest convenience, address the people at Greenfield on the pending political issues, etc. Permit me, through you, to thank the gentlemen for this flattering request. I accept your invitation, but regret that business engagements in a neighboring state compel my absence for an indefinite period (I hope not to exceed five or eight days)', renders it unsafe to fix an earlier time than Saturday evening, October 11, at which time, or at a later day, if more agreeable to you, I will be pleased to speak. My whole

heart is enlisted on behalf of an intelligent, free and fearless expression of all the voters at the coming election.

"I am very truly yours,

"A. L. OGG."

Dates were fixed for speakings at different points in the county, and Captain Ogg appeared upon the various platforms with other Democratic speakers in support of Grover Cleveland. He remained an ardent Democrat during the remainder of his life.

Following the Democratic victory in 1884, the administration appointed Albert L. New as register in the United States land office at Evanston, Wyoming, and, later, as United States collector of internal revenue for the District of Colorado and Wyoming, with his office at Denver, Colorado.

While in Wyoming Mr. New served as chairman of the Democratic state central committee, and had his name presented to the Legislature as a candidate for United States senator. The Legislature balloted twenty-nine days and Mr. New lacked but one vote of an election. The Legislature finally adjourned its session without electing anyone.

ELECTION OF 1886.

During the summer of 1886 the following tickets were nominated by the respective party conventions, each candidate receiving the number of votes indicated:

Clerk—Charles Downing, Democrat, 1,906; R. A. Black, Republican, 1,991.

Sheriff—U. S. Jackson, Democrat, 2,108; Thomas E. Niles, Republican, 1,843.

Auditor—James Mannix, Democrat, 1,960; James L. Mitchell, Republican, 1,966.

Treasurer—Charles H. Fort, Democrat, 2,134; Robert B. Binford, Republican, 1,826.

Recorder—Ira Collins, Democrat, 1,783; Henry Snow, Republican, 2,001.

Surveyor—W. S. Fries, Democrat, 1,753; John H. Landis, Republican, 2,130.

MITCHELL-MANNIX AFFAIR.

James Mannix was dissatisfied with this count of the votes and took steps to contest the election. The Hancock circuit court appointed J. Ward

Walker, John E. Dye and John A. Craft, commissioners to recount the votes. The recount gave Mannix 1,966 votes and Mitchell 1,957, whereupon Mitchell appealed from the recount to the board of commissioners of Hancock county. After a hearing the board found for Mannix, and Mitchell appealed to the Hancock circuit court. The chief question connected with the contest arose from the count of the votes in one of the precincts of Green township, in which Henry B. Wilson was inspector. The question involved in the contest was whether the ballots had been tampered with or whether the clerks of the board in Green township had failed to keep a correct tally. The case was venued to Newcastle, where, in June, 1887, an agreement or a compromise was made between Mannix and Mitchell, in which Mitchell agreed to pay Mannix one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars. In consideration thereof, Mitchell was to take the office after November 1, 1887. When this agreement became known to the people of the county, it was very unsatisfactory to both Republicans and Democrats. There was a general feeling that the case should have been tried and decided on its merits; that whichever of the candidates had received the majority of the votes should have had the office, and that it should have been settled in no other manner.

On November 1, 1887, Mannix, however, refused to give up the office, whereupon Mitchell brought a suit for possession in the Hancock circuit court. This case was venued to Henry county, and Judge Comstock, of Richmond, was appointed special judge. Mannix in his answer to Mitchell's complaint alleged "that on or about the 18th day of June, 1887, and while the appeal involving the contest for the office was pending in the Hancock circuit court, the relator's attorneys entered into a negotiation with him, the said Mannix, and his attorneys concerning such contest; that it was finally agreed between the parties that the relator (Mitchell) should pay to him, said Mannix, the sum of one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, in consideration of which the latter's right to the office in contest, including the right to hold the same, to discharge its duties and to receive the emoluments thereof, should be transferred to, and recognized as existing in the relator; that the relator thereupon paid to him, the said Mannix, the sum of one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, after which the judgment declaring the relator to have been duly elected as above stated, being the same judgment described in the alternative writ of mandate, was entered as by agreement of the parties; that such judgment was, therefore, procured to be entered by the relator (Mitchell) in pursuance of such fraudulent agreement and by the payment of the sum of money named, and for no other reason; that said agreement for the sale and transfer of said office of county auditor was not

only against public policy, but was also corrupt, fraudulent and void, as between the parties thereto, as well as to all other persons, and that hence, he, the said Mannix, was not bound or concluded by the judgment rendered thereon, nor was the relator, therefore, lawfully adjudicated to be entitled to hold said office."

The supreme court decided the matter in favor of Mitchell, holding that "the rule that the courts will not aid in the enforcement of a corrupt or unlawful contract, but will leave the parties where they have placed themselves, has no application to a judgment which by inadvertence or collusion may have been rendered upon such a contract, but such contract stands upon the same footing as any other judgment, and is binding while it remains in force." (Mannix vs. the State ex rel, Mitchell, 115 Ind. 245.)

It will be observed that in this election the Democrats lost the offices of clerk, auditor, recorder and surveyor. There may have been several reasons for this. A sentiment was growing in the county that no person should hold a four-year county office for more than one term. On the Democratic ticket, Ira Collins, recorder; Charles Downing, clerk, and James Mannix, auditor, had each served a term of four years and were candidates for reelection. W. S. Fries had served a term of two years as surveyor and was a candidate for reelection. On the other hand, R. A. Black, the Republican candidate for clerk, was an able attorney and well known throughout the county. Henry Snow was generally acquainted over the county and was very popular with the people. All of these conditions, and likely others, operated to produce the partial defeat of the Democratic party in that election.

PROHIBITION PARTY.

The Prohibition party also effected a county organization in 1886. I. N. Hunt was elected chairman of the county central committee, and R. M. Julian, secretary. A county ticket was nominated, which polled approximately fifty-six votes in that election. The party polled from sixty-five to seventy-five votes for several years. In more recent years its candidates have been receiving from ninety to one hundred and twenty votes and a few have received as high as one hundred and seventy votes.

In 1888 R. M. Julian, secretary of the Prohibition county central committee, inserted the following sentence in his official notice, published in the local papers: "We hereby give notice that the Prohibition party in Hancock county has come to stay." To this time the party has stayed and in the greater number of conventions has had a county ticket or at least a partial ticket in the field.

During the summer of 1888 Ephraim Marsh was selected as a member of the state Democratic central committee, upon which he served for several years.

PEOPLE'S PARTY.

The summer of 1892 witnessed the organization of the Populist, or People's party, in Hancock county. Coleman Pope was chosen chairman of the county central committee and their county ticket received approximately three hundred votes in the election of 1892. In the election of 1894 the ticket received approximately two hundred votes; in 1896, one hundred and ten votes; and in 1898, which was its last county ticket, thirty votes.

FARMERS' MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATIONS.

In 1890 Farmers' Mutual Benefit Associations had become pretty strongly organized in the county. Though not a political organization, it was an organization, in a measure, like the "Grangers," of which candidates were careful to take notice. In that year a report was circulated in the southern part of the county that Lawrence Boring, who was then a candidate for county auditor, was not in sympathy with the order. Mr. Boring felt it worth while to issue a very explicit statement through the columns of the local press, denying these charges. On May 7, 1892, the county assembly of the order adopted the following resolution in relation to the association's attitude toward politics:

"Resolved, that we, the county assembly of the Hancock Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, do hereby agree that we as a body are a non-political organization, and declare ourselves not pledged to support any political party or faction as a body and that said resolution be published in the *Hancock Democrat*.

"J. H. WHITE, President,

"MORGAN J. TYNER, Secretary."

BRYAN AND FREE SILVER.

Following the nomination of William Jennings Bryan at Chicago in 1896, the Democracy of the county rallied enthusiastically to his support. Stokes Jackson was a delegate to the national Democratic convention and was also a member of the notification committee that brought to Mr. Bryan the news that he had been nominated for the Presidency by the Democratic party. No party in the county has ever given any candidate a more enthusiastic and more loyal support than the Democracy of the county has given to Mr. Bryan in each of his campaigns.

The Democrats of the county were thoroughly imbued with the idea of free silver and on June 6, 1896, just a few days prior to the Center township Democratic convention, copies of the following notice were sent to practically all of the Democratic voters of the township:

“Greenfield, Ind., May 30, 1896.

“Dear Sir: The township Democratic convention for the selection of delegates to the state, congressional, senatorial and joint representative conventions will be held at the court room in the city of Greenfield, on Saturday, June 6, 1896, at two o'clock P. M. You are earnestly requested to see your friends and neighbors and urge them to be present, as it is important on account of the action which is desired to be taken, instructing all delegates to vote for platform and candidates who are in favor of the restoration of silver to the position it occupied before its demonetization in 1873 by the Republican party. Free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one is the battle cry of the Democracy for 1896. There is likely to be an effort made to carry the convention for a gold standard, but if all of the friends of silver attend this convention and do their duty, silver will win the day.

“FRIENDS OF SILVER.”

All the Democratic township conventions adopted resolutions during the summer of 1896 in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and the defeat of Mr. Bryan at the polls did not shake the faith of the county. “Sixteen to one” was affectionately remembered for many years and the “peerless leader” remained the idol of the party. Through the influence of Mr. Jackson, Mr. Bryan was brought to Greenfield on July 27, 1899. Great preparations were made for his reception. The city was decorated, a large cannon was procured and it seemed that the entire county turned out en masse to hear him. He spoke at the fair ground and it was estimated that twenty thousand people were present to hear the address. On June 22, 1903, Mr. Bryan again made two addresses at Greenfield, one on the east side of the court house and another at the opera house. On October 3, 1906, he spoke at Fortville and then, with a party, came to Greenfield by automobile. The city was again decorated and an immense throng filled the streets on the east side of the court house to hear him. It is most likely true that Mr. Bryan has not had a more loyal county in the United States than Hancock.

A few Democrats in the county, including Ephraim Marsh, Judge Offutt and E. H. Faut were opposed to Mr. Bryan's theory of “free silver” and supported the national Gold Democratic ticket. This ticket, however, polled

only fifteen votes in the county, of which one was in Brandywine, eight in Center, four in Sugar Creek and two in Vernon.

HANCOCK POLITICIANS.

Since 1896 several of the leading men in both political parties of the county have received recognition for their political services. In 1898 Stokes Jackson was chosen Democratic chairman of the Sixth Congressional district. In 1910 he was selected as chairman of the Democratic state central committee, and in 1911 was appointed sergeant-at-arms in the Lower House of Congress.

In 1902 Col. E. P. Thayer was selected as Republican chairman of the Sixth Congressional district, and at the Republican national conventions held in 1908 and 1912 he was honored with the appointment as first assistant sergeant-at-arms in the conventions. Colonel Thayer has been active in the Republican party, both in this county and in the state, for a number of years. With the exception of his candidacy for the office of county auditor in 1898, in which he reduced the Democratic majority of his opponent to one hundred and sixty-nine votes, he has never asked for political preferment either at the hands of the voters of the county or by appointment from the national administration. No doubt the popularity of Colonel Thayer with his party has been in a large measure due to this unselfish service.

In 1910 Edward W. Felt, who had been honored with several elections in his own county, was elected to the appellate bench of the state.

SCHLOSSER VS. STRICKLAND AND RASH VS. SAMPLE.

In 1910 two contests arose over the result of the Democratic primary nominating convention. This convention was held on February 5. Harry G. Strickland and Chalmer Schlosser were opposing candidates for representative, and James E. Sample and John T. Rash for county recorder. The count of the votes showed that Strickland had received 1,020 and Schlosser, 1,009; that Sample had received 1,207, Rash, 1,123. The count gave Strickland a majority of 11 for representative, and Sample a majority of 84 for county recorder. This result was declared on February 7, 1910. Schlosser and Rash were dissatisfied with the count in so far as it related to their respective candidacies and within about a week after the nomination each filed his petition in the Hancock circuit court, asking for a recount of the votes, alleging that he believed that there had been a mistake in the count. All the candidates, the Democratic central committee, and the election commissioners were made defendants in the action. The convention had been held on the

Australian plan, but not strictly in accordance with any statute. For this reason the court held that it lacked jurisdiction. The cases were not appealed to any higher tribunal, but were dismissed following this decision.

RELATIVE STRENGTH OF PARTIES.

The relative strength of the political parties in the county for twenty years prior to 1912 is shown by the following table, which gives the approximate number of votes polled by each ticket at the elections indicated:

Year	Democratic	Republican	Prohibition	People's
1890.....	2,260	1,660	110	....
1892.....	2,230	1,860	72	295
1894.....	2,296	2,094	64	189
1896.....	2,760	2,240	...	120
1898.....	2,450	2,160	58	30
1900.....	2,916	2,300	60	...
1902.....	2,560	2,060	174	...
1904.....	2,800	2,550	155	...
1906.....	2,600	2,350	160	...
1908.....	2,932	2,440	115	...
1910.....	2,542	2,170	92	...

SINCE 1912.

The schism that occurred in the national Republican convention at Chicago in 1912 was carried to the ranks of the party in Hancock county. Thomas I. Morgan, treasurer of the Republican central committee, and John Rosser, secretary, both resigned and took their places in the alignment of the new Progressive party. Other members of the Republican county central committee resigned and threw their political fortunes with the new party. But these things were mere indications of the discontent that prevailed within the ranks of the Republican party itself. There was a general withdrawal from the party, and at the following election only a minority of the party was left to vote the Republican ticket. Progressive township organizations were effected on August 9, 1912, a Progressive county convention was held and a county organization effected, with Carl Rock, of Greenfield, as chairman of the central committee. In the report of this county convention the following names were prominent: Carl Rock, Alvin Johnson, Gus Stuart, James Furgason, James F. Reed, Sherman Rothermal, Irwin Barnard, James L. Vail, Capt. Henry Snow, Charles McKensie, Robert Oldham, Joseph P. Reeves, John Henry Gates, Abram C. Pilkenton, H. E. Leech.

In the election that followed five tickets were in the field. The relative strength of the three strongest is indicated below:

Judge—Earl Sample, Democratic, 2,375; Eldon Robb, Republican, 617; James F. Reed, Progressive, 1,508.

Representative—Robert F. Reeves, Democratic, 2,533; George W. Gates, Republican, 698; Elwood Barnard, Progressive, 1,265.

Treasurer—Allen F. Cooper, Democratic, 2,568; John Hittle, Republican, 676; John H. Gates, Progressive, 1,176.

Sheriff—Mack Warrum, Democratic, 2,393; James W. Hiday, Republican, 819; James L. Vail, Progressive, 1,290.

Coroner—Earl Gibbs, Democratic, 2,564; W. R. Johnson, Republican, 693; Ernest R. Sisson, Progressive, 1,265.

Surveyor—G. C. Winslow, Democratic, 2,651; Albert C. Atherton, Republican, 710.

Commissioner, Eastern District—J. H. Bussell, Democratic, 2,543; Franklin L. Bridges, Republican, 701; John W. Reeves, Progressive, 1,232.

Commissioner, Western District—George Allen, 2,549; John Souders, Republican, 709; Charles McKensie, Progressive, 1,228.

John F. Wiggins, the Socialist candidate for judge, received 184 votes.

In 1914, however, the ratio of votes had changed:

Democratic	2,350
Republican	1,200
Progressive	875

In the ranks of the Democracy of the county today are many men whose faces have been familiar in the party's councils, and whose judgments have directed the local policies of the party through many years and through many battles. We cannot mention all of them, but no picture of a general Democratic meeting of this day at the county seat would be complete without the faces of Elbert Tyner, John Hayes Duncan, Michael Quigley, George W. Ham, John E. Dye, William Elsbury, Isom Wright, August Dennis, Horace Wickard, John Manche, George Crider, Charles Barr, William H. Thompson, Matthew L. Frank, William A. Woods and others.

With these men who have labored through the years and who have borne the burden and the heat of the day, stand also the men of the middle age and the younger men, who are giving of their time and energy that its banner may not trail in the dust. Among the faces that are very familiar we see our Judge Earl Sample, John F. Eagan, John B. Hinchman, William A.

Service, Samuel J. Offutt, Edward W. Pratt, Jonas Walker, Charles L. Tindall, Robert L. Mason, Edwin T. Glascock, Charles Cook, Arthur Van Duyn, John A. Anderson, Sherman Smith, Lemuel Moore, George Matlock, Thomas Hope, Charles Scott, Louis H. Merlau, William G. Lantz, John F. Shelby, F. M. Sanford, Clint Caldwell, John Mooney, Quincy A. Wright, and many others.

But no picture of any general or business meeting of the Democracy at the county seat within the last quarter of a century would be complete if it omitted from the foreground the likeness of the genial secretary—who is practically always called to the table—Elmer T. Swope.

Among those who have remained loyal to the Republican standard through the storm and stress of many campaigns are such men as William R. Hough, John C. Eastes and others of their age. Among the younger men are Edwin P. Thayer, who has been mentioned above; William A. Hough, who has been favorably mentioned as a candidate for Congress; Newton R. Spencer, editor of the *Greenfield Republican*; Ora Myers, Dr. C. K. Bruner, Dr. L. B. Griffin, George W. Duncan, J. P. Black, W. R. McKown, W. R. King, James McDaniels, Henry Nichols, R. F. Cook, George W. Gates, Eldon A. Robb, James W. Hiday, John Little, W. C. Atherton, William P. Bidgood, William F. Thomas, John S. Souder, James Garrett, William G. White, W. R. Johnston, Morgan Andrick, Charles Gately, I. A. May, John Corocoran, H. Ward Walker, Frank Cook, Morton Allender, Charles Vettters, A. H. Thomas, William T. Orr, Frank McCray, C. M. Eastes, W. E. Scotten, John E. Barrett, C. M. Jackson, Charles H. Kirkhoff, Ed C. Huntington, James H. Kimberlin, A. R. Ayres and others who have been active in different parts of the county.

Among those who revolted from the tyranny of party machinery that was thought to be crushing the individual under its weight; who preferred new standards and new ideals, and who led in the organization of the county under the leadership of Theodore Roosevelt, should be mentioned, James F. Reed, J. P. Reeves, Claude Woods, Walter Woods, H. H. Spangler, Edward Williams, Pearl Alexander, Elwood Barnard, Irvin Barnard, Sherman Rothermel, John Mugg, James Webb, G. E. Stuart, M. S. Walker, Thomas Dillman, Walter Eastes, Frank Hanes, Dr. Lucian Ely, Grant Krammes, Ralph Logan, O. J. Coffin, James Lindamood, William Hawkins, Barclay Binford, Frank E. Rock, Thomas E. Niles, R. O. N. Oldham, A. C. Pilkenton, Carl S. Rock, Marvin Fletcher, Homer Smith, W. W. McCole, Thomas I. Morgan, Alvin Johnson and H. T. Roberts.

ONE TERM.

For a number of years past a sentiment has been developing in the county that men elected to a four-year term of office should not be reelected. Since the partial defeat of the Democratic ticket in 1886, but two men, Lawrence Boring and James Thomas, have held more than one term of an elective four-year office. No other candidates have even succeeded in getting a second nomination, although several efforts have been made.

THE TOWNSHIPS.

Viewing the county by townships, Blue River has always been strongly Republican. Since the enactment of the law creating the township trustee's office in 1859, Blue River has elected but two Democratic township trustees. James P. New, in 1863, and Harry L. Fletcher, in 1914. Jackson township has also been Republican, yet on several occasions Democratic township trustees have been elected. All of the other townships have been counted in the Democratic column, although all of them, with the exception of Brandywine, have at different times elected Republican township trustees. Brandywine alone has had an unbroken line of Democratic township trustees since the law was enacted in 1859.

COUNTY CHAIRMEN.

It is impossible at this time to procure the names of the officers of the various political organizations prior to 1860. The following, however, is a list of the chairmen of the different political parties in the county since 1860, as far as it has been possible to make the same complete:

Democratic.

1860—J. A. Hall.	1878—Morgan Chandler.
1861—Benjamin F. Caldwell.	1880—Ephraim Marsh.
1866—John W. Ryon.	1882—Ephraim Marsh.
1867—Alfred Potts.	1884—Andrew Hagan.
1868—M. L. Paullus.	1886—Andrew Hagan.
1868—Jacob Slifer.	1888—U. S. Jackson.
1870—William Frost.	1890—U. S. Jackson.
1870—Jacob Slifer.	1892—I. A. Curry.
1872—George Barnett.	1894—E. W. Felt.
1874—George Barnett.	1896—George W. Ham.
1876—George Barnett.	1898—E. W. Felt.

1900—Charles J. Richman.
 1902—George Crider.
 1904—H. D. Barrett.
 1906—Lawrence Wood.
 1908—Lawrence Wood.

1910—Richard Hagans.
 1911—Clint Parker.
 1912—William Service.
 1914—Thomas Seaman.
 1916—Rosecrans L. Ogg.

Republican.

1860—James P. Foley.
 1861—James P. Foley.
 1867—L. W. Gooding.
 1868—Nelson Bradley.
 1870—N. P. Howard.
 1874—W. C. Burdett.
 1876—W. C. Burdett.
 1878—Henry Snow.
 1880—Henry Snow.
 1882—Henry Snow.
 1884—Henry Snow.
 1886—Samuel A. Wray.
 1888—R. A. Black.
 1890—Dr. W. R. King.

1892—Dr. W. R. King.
 1894—W. P. Bidgood.
 1896—Newton R. Spencer.
 1898—Elmer J. Binford.
 1900—Newton R. Spencer.
 1902—Edwin P. Thayer.
 1902—Arthur H. Thomas.
 1904—Walter Bridges.
 1906—W. H. H. Rock.
 1908—W. H. H. Rock.
 1910—James F. Reed.
 1916—Eldon Robb.
 1912—Ora Myers.
 1914—William F. Thomas.

Union.

1862—William Frost.
 1864—N. P. Howard.

1866—Penuel Bidgood.

National Union.

1866—George Barnett.

Liberal Republican.

1872—John Roberts.

National or Greenback.

1878—William Sears.
 1880—William Sears.

1882—William Sears.

Prohibition.

1886—I. N. Hunt.
 1888—R. M. Julian.
 1890—R. M. Julian.
 1892—Benton L. Barrett.
 1894—R. M. Julian.

1896—R. M. Julian.
 1898—A. H. Hunt.
 1900—A. H. Hunt.
 1902—Benjamin J. Binford.
 1904—Benjamin J. Binford.

1906—Benton L. Barrett.
1906—Benton L. Barrett.
1908—J. W. Harvey.
1910—J. W. Harvey.

1912—J. M. Pogue.
1912—Rev. J. S. Clawson.
1914—Rev. J. S. Clawson.

People's Party.

1892—Coleman Pope.
1894—Thomas H. Bentley.

1896—Samuel R. Walker.
1898—George Walker.

Progressive.

1912—Carl Rock.
1914—Howard Roberts.

1916—Howard Roberts.

Socialist.

1912—John F. Wiggins.

CHAPTER IX.

TEMPERANCE.

The liquor traffic has always been a source of revenue to the county. In fact this has been the chief argument for maintaining the traffic from the fifth day of May, 1828, to the present.

The first meeting of the board of county commissioners of Hancock county was held on April 7, 1828, and the first liquor license was granted on May 5, 1828. In that early day the applicant for a license to sell liquor had to present to the board of commissioners a recommendation signed by twelve freeholders of the county. When this had been done, and the fee paid, the license was issued in a very simple form:

“On the application of James Parker for a license to retail spirituous liquor and foreign groceries at his house in the county of Hancock, Indiana—by a recommendation of twelve of his fellow citizens of the same township (freeholders); therefore it is ordered by the Board that the said James Parker be licensed for and during the term of one year from this date, and that he now produces the receipt from under the hand of the Treasurer of said County of his having paid Five Dollars as a tax on said license.”

Another entry was made in about the same form relative to the application of Joseph Chapman:

“On the application of Joseph Chapman for a license to retail spirituous and strong liquors, foreign and domestic groceries at his grocery in the town of Greenfield and in the County of Hancock, Indiana. Therefore it is ordered by the Board that the said Joseph Chapman be licensed as such for and during the term of one year from the date of said license—And the said Joseph Chapman here now produces a certificate from under the hands of twelve freeholders of said township of Brandywine—and that he paid the sum of five dollars as a tax to the County Treasurer.”

Liquor at that time was commonly sold in the groceries. It is interesting now to observe the distribution of groceries that were licensed previous to 1840, that also retailed liquor “by the small.” Following is the list:

James Parker—1828, Greenfield.

Joseph Chapman—1829, Greenfield.

Amos Dickerson—1831, Sugar Creek.

Morris Pierson—1831, Greenfield.
Barzilla Rozell—1837, Brown township.
Taylor Willett—1838, Charlottesville.
Asa Gooding—1838, Greenfield.
Jacob Schramm—1838, Sugar Creek.
Peter F. Newland—1838, Charlottesville.
Lewis & Slifer—1838, Hancock county.
Joshua Stone—1838, Greenfield.
William Johnson—1838, Greenfield.
John Delaney—1838, Sugar Creek.
John Dye—1839, Sugar Creek.
Solomon Hull—1839, Hancock county.
Asa Cooper—1839, Hancock county.
Gavis Richardson—1839, Hancock county.
William Garrison—1839, Hancock county.
William Bentley—1839, Hancock county.
William Griffin—1839, Greenfield.
John Martin—1839, Hancock county.
Laymon & Graft—1840, Hancock county.
John Wilkinson—1840, Greenfield.
Hart & Burk—1840, Greenfield.

Among the old papers in the clerk's office may still be found itemized claims filed against decedent's estates. Now and then a grocer's claim may be found showing the liquor items on the same bill with "foreign and domestic groceries." These claims are illuminating with reference to the customs of the times.

While the grocers were retailing liquors as indicated above, the taverns were also engaged in the same business. Of the twenty taverns licensed in this county before 1841, all but six retailed liquor "by the small." When the distribution of the taverns over the county is observed in connection with the distribution of the groceries that retailed liquor, and when it is remembered that whisky could be bought for ten cents per quart, one begins to appreciate the ease with which it could be procured in those days.

Conditions as described above prevailed pretty generally in the county until within a decade of the Civil War. There is no record of the combined opposition of the people to the sale of intoxicating liquors during the early years. Persons could be punished, of course, for selling liquor illegally, and the grand juries did frequently return indictments for such violations of the

law. In the report of the grand jury, made on February 17, 1849, for instance, ten indictments were returned against persons for "selling and giving liquor to a drunken man." Eight indictments were also returned against persons for "selling liquor without a license." Other indictments were returned at other times. It is interesting to observe, too, in a copy of the *Greenfield Reveille*, published in April, 1845, that a large part of one column was given to an argument against the liquor traffic. The article was prepared by G. N. Voss, an attorney of the local bar, and much of his argument was addressed to the "moderate drinker."

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

In the early fifties the county was pretty thoroughly organized by a secret order known as the Sons of Temperance. The purpose of the order is explained in its name. Lodges were instituted in all parts of the county, and young men were solicited to sign the pledge. No records of the organization remain in existence, but the older people tell us that a great deal of temperance enthusiasm was aroused by the order.

On March 5, 1859, however, an "Act relating to the sale of Spirituous, Vinous, and Malt Liquors" was approved, which required special notice of the intention to apply for a license to sell, etc. Provision was also made for remonstrating, and it may fairly be said that right here was the

BEGINNING OF THE TEMPERANCE FIGHTS.

At the June session of the board, in 1859, John Hudson made application for a license to retail liquor in the town of Walpole (Fortville), but the board refused to grant the application because of the insufficiency of his notice. Several other applicants had the same difficulty during the next year or two. At the September term, 1859, the applicant was successful. Licenses were also granted under the new law to Andrew Hagan at Walpole, and John Carmichael and Frederick Hammel at Greenfield.

Joseph Gustin, by his attorney, Thomas D. Walpole, also applied for a license at the September term, 1859, to retail liquor, whereupon Joseph B. Atkinson presented a remonstrance against granting said license, signed by himself and ninety-seven others. He also presented objections in writing, all of which were considered by the board, who thereupon refused to grant the license. Gustin then by his attorney, David Vanlaningham, moved the board for a new hearing, but this motion the board overruled.

The remonstrance of Joseph B. Atkison and others, mentioned above, was the first of a long series of remonstrances that have been filed before

the board of commissioners under the different laws that have been enacted since that time. On September 3, 1860, Robert D. Cooper, by his attorney, David Vanlaningham, applied for a license to retail intoxicating liquors. On September 4, 1860, Reuben A. Riley presented a remonstrance signed by himself and ninety-nine others against the granting of a license to the applicant. The applicant moved the rejection of the remonstrance, which motion the board overruled. The application was withdrawn on September 5.

On September 6, 1860, W. W. Pierson applied for a retail liquor license, which the board refused, on the ground of the insufficiency of the description of the premises in which the liquor was to be sold.

At the March session of the board, in 1861, John Carmichael again made application for a license to retail spirituous liquor. Joseph B. Atkison first moved the board to dismiss the application because of the insufficiency of the notice, but this motion was overruled by the board. He therefore filed a remonstrance signed by himself and one hundred and twenty-six others against the granting of such license to said applicant. The cause was set down for hearing, after which,

"The board being sufficiently advised in the premises, finds that said applicant is not of good character and is not fit to be intrusted with a license to retail spirituous liquor.

"It is therefore considered by the board that said application be denied, and that a license to retail spirituous liquor by said John Carmichael be refused.

"And thereupon said John Carmichael tendered fifty dollars and a bond, and demanded a license, all of which was rejected by the board.

"NEVILL REEVES,
"ELIAS McCORD,
"HIRAM TYNER,
"Commissioners."

At the June term, in 1861, Jonathan Dunbar applied for a license. He introduced oral testimony in proof of the publication of his notice, and also as to the fitness to be intrusted with a license. Joseph B. Atkison again came forward with a remonstrance signed by himself and one hundred and fifty-five others against granting a license to the applicant, whereupon Dunbar withdrew his application.

When the remonstrance against Dunbar was filed, the *Hancock Democrat* published the list of names that appeared upon it. Some of the names

were omitted from the list, at which the signers were aggrieved. In explaining the matter a week later, the *Democrat* stated:

"It so happened that the remonstrance had been signed in parts and that not all parts had been collected and filed, and therefore were not published in the paper. This caused a complaint from citizens whose names did not appear, because they were eager to have their due portion of credit for having opposed the application. The people were represented before the board of commissioners by Joseph B. Atkison and William R. Hough."

It is not the intention to give a detailed statement of the contest that has arisen on every application that has been filed before the board of commissioners for a license to sell spirituous and intoxicating liquors. The foregoing instances have been detailed merely to show the temper of the people and the earnestness with which they undertook a campaign for cleaner living and purer homes. It is interesting to observe in this connection the following editorial from the issue of the *Hancock Democrat* of March 27, 1861:

"GREENFIELD A TEMPERANCE TOWN.

"It is perhaps not generally known that this place is without a licensed grocery and has been for the last six months. Several efforts have been made in vain to obtain a license. The citizens seem to be determined to wipe away the stigma of reproach brought on our town by the whisky leaders who cared more for the base use and advantages acquired through its instrumentality than for the fame and good order of society. The public sentiment of the town is so well known that no man who respects the will of its citizens or regards his own character will be apt to offend the public by petitioning for a license to sell spirituous liquors in Greenfield. Should such an attempt hereafter be made the character and fitness of the applicant will be well ventilated if we can correctly judge public sentiment.

"Whilst we are on this subject, we can further say, that there is but one licensed grocery in Hancock county. Who can hereafter say that Hancock is a whisky county?"

The "one licensed grocery" referred to above was operated by Andrew Hagan at Fortville. At least the record of the board of commissioners shows no other license at this time. Hagan, as stated above, was licensed at the September term, 1859, and annually thereafter until September, 1864, when a remonstrance was filed, and his application withdrawn.

That the zeal of the people did not abate at the close of these two years is indicated by the following tabulated statement, showing the names of the

applicants, the dates of the application, and the disposition made of the applications by the board of county commissioners:

- Andrew Hagan—September, 1862. Granted.
- John Carmichael—September, 1862. Remonstrance and appeal.
- Andrew Hagan—September, 1863. Granted.
- Loring W. Gapen—March, 1864. Denied.
- Andrew Hagan—September, 1864. Remonstrance; application withdrawn.
- Loring W. Gapen—December, 1865. Remonstrance; application withdrawn.
- William G. Ritchie—December, 1865. Remonstrance; granted.
- Nicholas Klock—December, 1865. Remonstrance; application withdrawn.
- Robert H. Offutt—March, 1866. Remonstrance; application dismissed.
- John Walsh—June, 1866. Remonstrance; application dismissed.
- Jacob Stoehr—September, 1866. Granted; remonstrators appeal.
- Stephen A. Jones—September, 1866. Granted; remonstrators appeal.
- Nicholas Klock—December, 1866. Remonstrance; appeal defeated.
- William G. Ritchie—June, 1866. Granted; remonstrators appeal.
- John C. Rardin—December, 1866. Granted; remonstrators appeal.

When the application of Andrew Hagan was withdrawn in 1864, the county was without a licensed saloon until in December, 1865. At that time a license was granted to William G. Richie at Greenfield. It is interesting to observe, too, that a few months after the county had been at least legally "dry," the following editorial was published with evident pride in the *Hancock Democrat*:

"TEMPERANCE FOR HANCOCK.

"Let all the world know that in this county there is not a licensed liquor shop, nor has there been such for months past. The whisky power in this county fought long and hard for political ascendancy under an able and unscrupulous leadership, but all in vain. The good people, irrespective of party, can now congratulate each other that the name of Hancock county is no longer to be identified in the public mind with drunkenness and intemperance."

After the withdrawal of his application, in 1865, Loring W. Gapen did not apply for a liquor license until September, 1870. During these intervening years he must have been engaged in selling "soft drinks," and in view

of the comfort and satisfaction that so many people have derived from drinking sodas, the following item taken from the issue of the *Hancock Democrat* of July 4, 1867, is probably worthy of a place in the temperance chapter of the county's history:

"*Soda Water*.—L. W. Gapen, not satisfied with feasting the inner man with his cream, has procured a soda fount, after the latest cut, and is daily dispensing this delightful and healthy beverage to delighted crowds. Our 'devil' says it is the most elevating effervescent he has yet become acquainted with in his peregrinations."

Joseph B. Atkison or Reuben A. Riley usually represented the remonstrators in the legal battles before the board of commissioners in the campaigns that were waged during the years indicated above. William R. Hough frequently appeared for them, also.

Beginning with March, 1868, there was a cessation in the remonstrance activity which continued for almost two years. The Good Templars made their appearance and a number of lodges were organized in the county. Men and women joined the order and signed the pledge to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquor. Remonstrances were filed against the applications of Nicholas Klock, of New Palestine, in June and September, respectively, 1868. From March, 1868, until September, 1869, twelve applications were granted without opposition. In September and December, 1869, remonstrances were filed against three applications, but with these exceptions, no objection was offered until March, 1872. In the meantime the liquor traffic flourished. During 1871 and up to and including March, 1872, ten licenses were granted. Six more were granted during the remaining months of 1872. But a wave of opposition was sweeping over the county, and beginning with the March term, 1872, remonstrances were filed and eight applications were denied.

The crusade against the liquor traffic was now becoming more general. Organizations began to arise in different parts of the county and an effort was made in all quarters to oppose the evil. On Tuesday afternoon, March 3, 1874, a meeting was held at the Methodist Episcopal church, on the corner just southwest of the court house, for the purpose of organizing a "Temperance Alliance" among the ladies. A number of men were also present and addresses were made by Captain Paullus, Major Branham, Rev. Logan and Rev. Hagans. The proposed constitution of the Alliance was read, which amounted to a pledge that all persons signing the same would abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. It was then given to the

audience for signatures and about fifty people signed it. The following persons were elected as officers of the Alliance: President, Mrs. Captain Paullus; vice-president, Mrs. A. P. Williams; treasurer, Mrs. H. B. Thayer; secretary, Mrs. Joseph Bartlow.

A mass meeting was also determined upon to be held at the Methodist Episcopal church, on Sunday evening, March 8, 1874. There was a large attendance at this meeting. The Rev. Mr. Logan made an eloquent address, and was followed by a number of the business men of Greenfield, among whom were: W. S. Wood, Captain Ogg, Charles G. Offutt, A. W. Hough, Dr. Hall, Dr. Barnett, Ephraim Marsh.

The constitution of the Alliance was again presented and a number of people affixed their signatures thereto. Another pledge had also been prepared for attorneys alone, in which they were to agree not to take employment in defense of a man charged with a violation of the liquor law. James A. New and A. W. Hough, it seems, signed this pledge, but the other attorneys were unwilling to do so. Ephraim Marsh said in the meeting that he would not sign it under any circumstances. Charles G. Offutt also refused to sign the pledge and spoke at length upon the unfairness of presenting such a pledge to attorneys. A few remarks from the address of Mr. Offutt, in which he seemed to voice the sentiments of the attorneys, will indicate their attitude on the matter. He took the position that because a man was charged with a violation of law, it did not necessarily follow that he was guilty, and then proceeded:

"Again, can it be said that because an attorney engages in the defense of a man charged with a violation of the liquor law, that the attorney is in favor of intemperance? I think not. As well might you say that because an attorney defends a man charged with larceny of a horse, that he is, therefore, in favor of horse stealing. Just as well say, sir, that if a man engages in the defense of a murderer that he is in favor of taking human lives. It is not the duty of an attorney to make a defense for a man charged with a crime by suborning witnesses, misleading a court or jury as to the facts or the law of the case; but it is his duty to protect the interests of his client by all fair and honorable means and to the best of his ability." Mr. Offutt spoke at length upon this phase of the question and was heartily applauded when he closed.

On Saturday evening, March 7, 1874, a mass meeting was held at the Christian church, at which George Barnett presided. A number of the business men spoke, including William R. Hough, James A. New, Drs. Thomas, Howard and Barnett, William Mitchell, John H. Binford, Captain Riley and

others. On Monday, March 9, 1874, the ladies of Greenfield held another meeting at the Methodist Episcopal church for the purpose of appointing committees to visit the liquor dealers to see what they proposed to do. These committees were appointed and on Tuesday afternoon, following, Mrs. Havens, Mrs. Bradley, Mrs. A. P. Williams, Mrs. Q. D. Hughes, Mrs. F. H. Crawford, Mrs. Kight, Mrs. Gant, and others visited the saloon of Mr. McCarty. He informed them, as reported in the issue of March 12, 1874, of the *Hancock Democrat*, "that it was his intention to quit the business and that as soon as his government license expired, he would engage in other pursuits."

The same committee also visited William G. Richie at the "Elephant Saloon." On making their business known, Mr. Richie informed the committee, as reported in the same issue of the *Democrat*, "that he was not ready to sign any papers; that he would take the matter under advisement, and that when he came to the conclusion to sign their paper and quit his business he would inform them. In the meantime he proposed to prosecute his business as heretofore, strictly in conformity to the laws of the land, and that he had deliberately made up his mind that those who had signed their pledge must go elsewhere for their liquor, unless it was strictly for medicinal or mechanical purposes. He desired a list of the names that he might aid the cause of temperance at least to this extent. He said that if the ladies would visit the poor of the town and see what the children needed in the way of clothing, etc., to enable them to attend the common schools, the Sabbath school and the church, he was ready and willing to do his full share in this good work." He informed the reporter that he would treat all ladies with the utmost kindness and consideration, and that he would expect similar treatment in return.

On March 11 a committee composed of Mrs. Foley, Mrs. Paullus and Mrs. Brown visited the saloon of John Walsh. As reported in the same issue of the *Democrat*, he informed them "that he was ready and willing to quit so soon as he could rent his room, and until he did so it was his intention to sell intoxicating liquor in accordance with the existing laws of the state, at least until his present stock was exhausted. If he could not rent his room he might renew his stock, but in no case would he sell liquor in violation of the law. Mr. Walsh informed the ladies that he was strictly a temperance man, and did not have much faith in liquor for medical purposes. He had made up his mind to live as long as he could without the use of liquor for any purpose, and that he was ready to die when he could not live without it. So far as he was concerned he intended to live and die

without the use of liquor in any form. John paid profound attention to the ladies and treated them with his accustomed kindness. He says that he will continue to do so; that when he tires of their presence he will go away, and that he will in no case offer them any insult."

The ladies continued to visit the different saloons from day to day, and in the issue of the *Hancock Democrat* of March 19, 1874, further results were reported as follows:

"They visited the saloons several times, which resulted in an agreement with Messrs. McCarty and Walsh. Mr. McCarty is to quit the business of liquor selling on or before the first day of March, and to close the house at nine P. M. until then. Mr. Walsh has rented his room and will give possession in three weeks. Mr. Richie has made no definite promise, beyond saying that he would take the matter under advisement until the expiration of his present government license."

It is only natural that so much agitation should cause a great deal of gossip, much of which found its way into public print. In this connection the following letter of W. G. Richie was published in the *Democrat* on March 19, 1874:

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE HANCOCK DEMOCRAT:

"A communication in the *Indianapolis Sentinel* of this date, from Greenfield, calls for a few words from me. It says that the 'prayer test' has not been tried on me, and that the writer thereof is uncertain what effect it would have. The writer further says that if this fails, he thinks 'a small application of the Baxter law would have the desired effect.' In reply, I desire to say that I have treated the ladies with kindness, and expect to do so as long as they obey the law. I am engaged in selling liquor under the laws of the United States and of the state of Indiana, and as long as I obey the law I shall expect all who visit my house to do the same. As to the Baxter law, I have no fears of any of its provisions, and when I fail to obey this or any other laws of the state, I hope A. K. B. or any others will wax it to me.

"W. G. RICHIE."

Mass meetings were continued, in which Mrs. M. L. Paullus, Mrs. J. P. Foley, Mrs. Inez Lyons and others took an active part. William R. Hough, John H. Binford, R. A. Riley, and other business men mentioned above, were frequently at these meetings and assisted the ladies in their campaign.

The ladies also continued to visit the saloons. In fact, they took their knitting and stayed all day. The following paragraphs taken from the issue of the *Democrat* of April 16, 1874, will indicate the method pursued:

"Our crusaders are still on the war path, but they have somewhat changed their tactics. On Tuesday morning they commenced the business of 'sitting' with Mr. Richie, at his Temple of Bacchus. They commence at seven A. M. and retire at nine P. M., each couple being relieved every two hours. Billy and the ladies appear to get along very well, and there is no visible aspect in the change of affairs. They paid a visit to Dr. Hall the other day, at his drug store, but seemed to decide that it was only necessary to make a 'short sitting.'

"All things considered, we cannot see that the situation is much improved from the beginning, except that a few have been weaned from their cups."

The intensity of the campaign that was waged in the spring of 1874 could not be maintained for a very long time. Activity in the temperance cause, however, did not cease. During the next year or two the columns of the local newspapers published notices of meetings held at churches and school houses in all parts of the county. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union was also more or less active in the county. The year 1877 is notable in the history of the temperance movement of the county for ushering in the

ERA OF RIBBON SOCIETIES.

The first of these was known as the Red Ribbon Society. It did not gather as much strength in the county as did the Blue Ribbon societies two years later. Its center of greatest strength was in and about McCordsville and Fortville. A Red Ribbon Society was organized at McCordsville on June 7, 1877, with a membership of sixty or more. Professor Motsinger, principal of the McCordsville schools, was at the head of the society. The organization was very active among the young people and in a few months secured a large number of members. On June 10, 1877, three wagon-loads of members of the society went to Fortville to assist in the organization of a Red Ribbon Society there. Over a hundred members signed the pledge at Fortville on that evening. These societies were known as the Red Ribbon societies because of the small red ribbons that were worn by persons who had signed the pledges. Anti-profanity and anti-tobacco pledges were also signed by many members of the society.

In 1879 one D. B. Ross, a temperance lecturer, came into the county and led a series of meetings at different points. Great interest was manifested by the people in temperance reform, and now Blue Ribbon societies were organized in every quarter. Below are a few clippings from the *Hancock Democrat* from different points:

“Brandywine, March 15, 1879.

“We are glad to hear the wave has struck these parts. Last Saturday evening they held their first meeting without any regular speakers and twenty-six signed the pledge. On Sunday evening George W. Duncan and John Binford addressed a large audience and about thirty-four called for the blue ribbon. As some of them have been lingering too long at the cup, it is to be hoped that they will keep their promises and will lead a sober and useful life.”

On March 25, 1879, the Fortville correspondent included the following item:

“Fisher, our saloon man, started a counter movement by tying ribbons on all dogs he could catch—but it only makes friends to the temperance cause. It was a dirty piece of business, intended as a slur on the Blue Ribbon, but was only a fair sample of the character of the men who deal in the vile stuff,” etc., etc., etc.

Ross began a series of meetings at the Christian church at Fortville in March, 1879, and met with great success. On April 2, 1879, five hundred and fifty-six names were on the roll of the Blue Ribbon societies in that locality. Everywhere in the county societies were organized, pledges were signed, and blue ribbons were worn. A “Blue Ribbon Column” was also edited by the societies in the *Hancock Democrat* during the spring of 1879.

In March, 1879, the temperances forces at Greenfield organized the Greenfield Temperance Association, an incorporation under the laws of the state of Indiana. Its articles of incorporation may be found in Miscellaneous Record, No. 2, page 496, in the office of the county recorder of Hancock county. The objects, as stated in the articles of incorporation, were:

“First, the promotion of the cause of temperance wherever such work can be done.

“Second, the reformation of inebriates and of all persons addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and for the union and association of all persons interested in the cause of temperance for mutual labor and counsel.

“Third, to render aid and assistance to reform inebriates under such rules and regulations and in such manner as the board of directors may determine and from time to time establish.

“Fourth, to establish headquarters and reading rooms and to provide, in the discretion of the board of directors, for lunch rooms for its members and such proper persons as may see fit to resort to them.”

Provision was made for the issuance of twenty thousand shares of stock at one dollar per share. Following are a few "articles" that show the nature and the spirit of the work of the organization:

"Article 17.—The work of the association shall be based on the leading idea of the 'Universal Fatherhood of God and the Universal Brotherhood of Man' and shall be carried on humanely with malice toward none and charity for all, persuasion being the leading feature of the work to be done.

"Article 18.—The seal of the corporation shall have engraved upon it the name of the corporation and the motto, 'Malice toward none and charity for all.'

"Article 21.—Ladies may take stock in said corporation and shall be eligible to all offices, providing that not more than one-half of the board of directors shall consist of ladies."

The original incorporators were: Nelson Bradley, G. T. Randall, H. B. Thayer, R. M. LaRue, F. E. Glidden, Samuel E. Duncan, Mrs. F. E. Glidden, John F. Mitchell, Samuel S. Boots, F. M. Walker, Walter C. Roberts, Isaac C. Davis, John W. Jones, Mrs. W. D. Hughes, Mrs. A. C. Heaton, Mrs. W. H. Sims, Mrs. F. M. Walker, Mrs. L. L. Lorinor, Mrs. H. F. Williams.

Pursuant to the purpose of that organization, as stated above, a room was rented in the Guymon House for a reading room, and was supplied with papers, magazines, books, etc. Everything was done to make it attractive for young men and boys. This room was maintained for several months during the summer and fall of 1879.

A further movement was undertaken in April, 1879, for the organization of the Greenfield Christian Temperance Union. Its work was not to be limited to the city of Greenfield, but was to extend over the entire county, and an effort was made to interest the people of the county in the movement. For this purpose the following call was issued through the columns of the *Hancock Democrat*:

"BLUE RIBBON COUNTY CONVENTION.

"We, the undersigned friends of the Cause of Temperance, residing in Hancock county, in the spirit of the following pledge: '*With malice toward none and charity for all*, I, the undersigned, do pledge my word and honor, *God Helping Me*, to abstain from all intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and that I will by all honorable means, encourage others to abstain,' do hereby issue this call for a Christian Temperance Union County Convention to meet in this city on Monday the 5th day of May, 1879, at 2 P. M., in the Court

House. The object of this Convention shall be to organize a County Christian Temperance Union for the purpose of carrying on the good work already begun in our county. All persons favorable to this movement, and who will subscribe to the above pledge, will be received as delegates. (Signed): G. T. Randall, F. E. Glidden, H. J. Williams, Sam E. Duncan, Rev. L. L. Lorinor, H. L. Moore, Mrs. L. C. Heaton, Charles G. Offutt, O. M. Edwards, Walter C. Roberts, Mrs. O. W. Shick, Mrs. S. C. Gilchrist, Mary E. Swope, H. B. Thayer, Sidney LaRue, L. A. Vawter, Mrs. Kate Applegate, Mrs. G. T. Randall, Mrs. Dr. Boots, G. W. Duncan, Charles E. Barrett, John W. Jones, H. B. Wilson, Mrs. J. H. Bragg, Lizzie Gilchrist, O. P. Martin, Nelson Bradley, C. W. Gant, J. W. Walker, John H. Binford, Mrs. E. Bradley, Mrs. H. J. Williams, S. C. Shumway, John P. Wright, Mrs. Lorinor, Mrs. H. C. Burdett, Mrs. F. H. Crawford, Mrs. M. W. Hamilton, Mrs. Q. D. Hughes."

A convention was held at the court house, pursuant to the above call, and was attended by a large number of people from all parts of the county. G. T. Randall was elected president of the meeting and Charles E. Barrett, secretary. A committee appointed to nominate suitable officers for the county organization made the following report: President, George W. Duncan; vice-presidents, Blue River, B. H. Binford; Brown, Alex McDaniel; Brandywine, Ephraim Bentley; Center, J. H. Binford; Buck Creek, G. W. Hendricks; Green, Milo Walker; Jackson, Jackson Gause; Sugar Creek, Adam P. Hogle; Vernon, J. W. Ferrell; corresponding secretary, James J. Walsh; recording secretary, J. W. Jones; treasurer, Nelson Bradley; managers, G. T. Randall, Mrs. Ann Fulgum, O. P. Martin, Thomas West, Elihu Coffin.

The general sentiment of the convention was expressed in the following resolutions:

"Whereas, the evils of intemperance are of such a character as to give rise to the necessity of immediate and thorough organization throughout our county for the purpose of counteracting and checking as far as possible the aforesaid evils; therefore,

"Resolved, that we, the members of this convention, in view of the terrible evils of intemperance with the best interest of society and Christianity, 'With malice toward none and charity for all,' do hereby pledge ourselves to use our best endeavors to counteract the aforesaid well-known evils."

With the numerous organizations now established in the county it was desirable to have a closer relationship existing among them and a better acquaintance among their members. For this purpose a grand temperance picnic was planned to be held at Pierson's grove at Greenfield, on July 4, 1879. Invitations were extended through the local papers to all persons

interested in the promotion of the temperance cause, and all were invited to wear blue ribbons on this occasion. From twelve to fifteen hundred people were reported present at the picnic. Choirs sang, and Col. John M. Wray and D. B. Rosser, of Indianapolis, and Charles G. Offutt, of Greenfield, made eloquent temperance addresses. W. S. Sparks, Jr., read the Declaration of Independence. George W. Duncan was master of ceremonies during the day. A Fortville wagon containing forty girls dressed in red, white and blue was an interesting feature of the occasion. The receipts of the day amounted to forty dollars and thirty-six cents, of which the surplus was applied toward the maintenance of the reading room that had been established in the Guymon House.

The intensity of the campaign that had been waged for several years naturally developed a great deal of feeling between the temperance people and those representing the liquor interests. In the midst of this bitterness the saloon at New Palestine was dynamited on the night of October 16, 1881. The building belonged to Indianapolis parties, the stock to Walker & Hafner. On the night of May 12, 1882, a billiard room at New Palestine, operated by John Walker, was likewise blown up. Both of these buildings were completely wrecked and there were left on the spot piles of wreckage. Windows were broken in the surrounding houses and the entire town was shaken by the explosions. It was never judicially determined who committed these acts. There was unity in the condemnation of the acts, however, from all sources. It was expressed not only on the street corners, but in the local papers and by correspondents from all parts of the county.

During the years that followed, temperance agitation was kept up, but very largely by ladies' societies and through the agency of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

On September 20, 1893, the ladies of Greenfield appeared before the city council and asked for an ordinance compelling saloon keepers to remove screens from before their windows and doors. Such an ordinance was presented, but was lost. On October 4, 1893, the ordinance was again presented for action. The council at that time was composed of John A. Barr, John Eagan, John B. Huston, Taylor Morford, Jasper Moulden and William Vaughn. Of these, Morford, Barr and Moulden voted in favor of the ordinance. Eagan, Huston and Vaughn voted against it, and the ordinance was lost.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union remained more or less active in the county during the years that followed, and on April 1 and 2, 1890, held a normal institute at the Christian church in Greenfield. Representatives

and speakers were present from different parts of the state. Three sessions of the institute were held daily. One was a "mothers' meeting." Consecration meetings were also held. Reviews of literature on temperance were given, and such subjects as the following were discussed: "Indiana Methods," "Enfranchisement of Women," "How to Use the Press," "How to do Christian Work Successfully," "How to Advertise and Conduct Public Meetings Successfully," "To What Extent Are Women Responsible for the Saloons?" "To What Extent Are Men Responsible for the Saloons?" and "Scientific Temperance Instruction in the Public Schools." These meetings were largely attended by the people of the county interested in temperance work, and much inspiration was drawn from them.

During the year that followed liquor licenses were granted in greater numbers, however, by the board of county commissioners. From January, 1901, to June, 1902, licenses were granted at the rate of almost two per month. Then began a period of greater temperance activity again in the use of remonstrances.

In the spring of 1903 a Citizens' Reform League was organized at Greenfield. The league used a "power of attorney," in form like the following, upon which the signatures of all the citizens possible, resident within the city of Greenfield, were secured:

"I, _____, the undersigned resident and voter of the first ward in the City of Greenfield, Hancock County, State of Indiana, do hereby respectfully authorize, empower and request _____ and _____, or either of them, to sign my name to any and all remonstrances against persons who may give notice of intention to apply for license to sell intoxicating liquors in said ward, and also to properly file and present such remonstrances to the Board of Commissioners of said County.

"Signed _____

"Address _____

"Witness _____

"Where signed _____"

Practically all of the persons who executed the above "powers of attorney" constituted Robert Williamson and W. C. Welborn as their attorneys in fact to sign such remonstrances for them.

At the March session of the board of commissioners, in 1903, the applications of Robert Fair and Richard Todd were pending.

Great numbers of the above cards had been signed, but the liquor interests had also procured a large number of withdrawals. When the applica-

tions came up for hearing the commissioners' court room was crowded to overflowing and both applications were withdrawn.

During the spring of 1903, however, the same methods were used and remonstrances were successfully filed against William G. Manifold, of Fortville, William Chappel, of Maxwell, Charles Fair, of Greenfield, and Lewis I. Gordon, of Wilkinson.

For more than a decade the farmers of the county had been organized in their farmers' institutes. When these temperance fights came to the front, the rural people left no question unanswered as to where they stood on the liquor traffic, as shown by resolutions adopted from time to time in their meetings. At the institute held in January, 1903, they placed themselves on record as follows:

"Resolved, that we commend the General Assembly of the state of Indiana for its action in supporting the preliminary steps in the great movement of temperance by passing the Nicholson law, the Moore law and the Search and Seizure laws, and as farmers of this section of Indiana, we stand ever ready to advance morality, common decency and the protection of our homes and families from the arch enemy, Alcohol. Be it

"Resolved, that this institute stands pledged to the support of the Littlefield-Carmack interstate commerce bill, providing for the submission of interstate liquor packages to the laws of the state to which they have been consigned."

In 1909, when it became evident that there was danger of the repeal of the county local option law, our agricultural people again went on record:

"Resolved, that for the preservation of the sacredness of the home in Indiana, for the sake of sterling manhood of the fathers, and in defense of the never-dying love of the devoted mother, and for the preservation of our sons and daughters, that we are opposed to any institution or business that degrades the home or human race, therefore we demand that the county local option law be permitted to remain on the statute books until it is given a trial."

In 1910 they again expressed their convictions:

"That, as husbands and fathers, who love our families and our homes as we love our lives, we are steadfastly and forever opposed to any custom, law, institution or business, whose tendency and effect is to debase and degrade the children of men, and as the abolition of the saloons in Hancock county has removed from our midst one of the greatest evil influences that lead men astray, we are unalterably opposed to the repeal of the county local option law and demand its rigid and impartial enforcement."

On March 7, 1908, the Willow Horse Thief Detective Company adopted the following resolutions:

“Whereas, the temperance people of Hancock county are now engaged in a determined effort to subdue the liquor traffic by preventing the granting of any more saloon licenses; be it

“Resolved, that we, the members of the Willow Horse Thief Detective Company, No. 196, in regular meeting assembled, March 7, 1908, send greetings and good cheer and pledge our support, both morally and financially, if need be, to this glorious work.”

In 1908, Civic Leagues and Good Citizens’ Leagues were organized in the county to keep up a crusade against the liquor traffic. The citizens, churches and ministers all took an active part in the work of the leagues. Among the hardest fights waged in the county were those by the leagues against Arch Duncan, Richard Hall and others. A great deal of bitterness was developed and many ugly things were said of each party by the other. Evidence was introduced before the board of commissioners to show that inducements had been offered especially to some of the poorer people to get them to sign the remonstrance or to execute “powers of attorney” as heretofore indicated. Charges and counter-charges were made, and when the attorney for the applicants was charged with having misplaced the remonstrances, it looked for a time as though there might be acts of violence in the court room.

In September, 1908, the county local option law was passed. Immediately after the holidays petitions were circulated in the county for a county local option election. This petition was filed with the county auditor on January 30, 1909, with over two thousand signatures thereon. The election was ordered for March 5, 1909. There was a thorough canvass of the county by both the “wets” and “drys.” Four thousand, four hundred and thirteen votes were cast in the election, with the following results:

“Drys”	2,854
“Wets”	1,559
	—
“Drys” majority	1,295

All of the precincts in the county cast a majority of “dry” votes, with the exception of the third precinct in Brown, which had a “wet” majority of three, and the seventh precinct in Center, which had a “wet” majority of seven. As a result of this election, the county was “dry” for a period of two years.

In the meantime the county local option law had been repealed and townships and cities were made the units. Under the later law elections were held in Brown, Center, Sugar Creek and Vernon townships, and in the city of Greenfield, on March 28, 1911. The result of these elections was as follows:

Townships	"Dry"	"Wet"
Brown	300	217
Center	187	143
Sugar Creek	212	183
Vernon	333	291
Greenfield	520	600

This again left the entire county, with the exception of the city of Greenfield, "dry."

In the spring of 1913 it became necessary for the "wets" in Brown and Vernon townships to circulate petitions in order to have other local option elections held. This was done and a sufficient number of names was secured in each township. Elections were held on the second day of April, 1913, in each township, with the following results:

Townships	"Dry"	"Wet"
Brown	227	123
Vernon	353	250

The "wets" having won the election in Greenfield in 1911, it became necessary for the "drys" to circulate a petition in order to procure another election. This was done with the following result at the polls on May 2, 1914: "Drys," 585; "wets," 637.

During the summer of 1914 the "wets" secured a sufficient number of signatures on a petition in Sugar Creek township and an election was ordered to be held on September 23, 1914. The result of the election was: "Drys," 278; "wets," 127.

Under the local option laws the entire county, with the exception of the city of Greenfield, has been "dry" since 1909.

After the entire county had been "dry" for two years the city of Greenfield on March 28, 1911, voted "wet." The council, composed of Henry R. Fry, Frank C. Gibbs, James N. Goble, John V. Rosser and Isaac W. Wilson, at once took under consideration an ordinance for closer government of the liquor traffic within the city, and on April 5, 1911, the following ordinance was approved by Ora Myers, mayor:

LIQUOR REGULATIVE ORDINANCE ADOPTED BY THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE
CITY OF GREENFIELD ON APRIL 5, 1911.

"An ordinance to license, regulate and restrain all shops, inns, taverns and other places where intoxicating liquors are kept for sale within the city of Greenfield, and there to define the resident and business districts of said city and provide for penalties for the violation thereof and repeal ordinance and parts of ordinances in conflict therewith.

Section 1.

"Be it ordered by the common council of the city of Greefield, Indiana, that it shall be unlawful for any person to retail, barter or give away or keep for any of such purposes any intoxicating liquors within the city of Greenfield without first procuring from said city a license so to do and then only in compliance with the provisions of this ordinance.

Section 2.

"Before any license shall be issued under the provisions of this ordinance, the applicant shall have previously procured a license from the board of commissioners of Hancock county, Indiana, and shall exhibit the same to the clerk of said city, and shall pay in advance to said city the sum of Five Hundred Dollars as a license fee. Upon complying with the foregoing provisions, a license shall be issued to such applicant, signed by the mayor and attested by the city clerk, which license shall entitle the applicant to sell and retail, barter and give away such liquors for the term of one year from the date of the issuance thereof, and then only in compliance with the provisions of the ordinance.

Section 3.

"The room where intoxicating liquors may be sold at retail, bartered or given away in pursuance to this ordinance, shall be a front room on the ground floor of a building facing upon a public street; said room shall have a glass door or door and glass window or windows in the front thereof, next to said street, which shall be kept clean and transparent at all times, so as to give an unobstructed view of the entire interior of said room, to one looking into said room from said street; said room shall be provided with sufficient light to afford one looking therein to have a clear view of the entire interior of said room at all times; there shall be no side or rear entrance into said room except such as admit directly into said room from the public street, alley or the interior of the building or from the exterior of a regularly operated

hotel, and then only when such hotel immediately adjoins said room; there shall be no side, rear or other room used at any time in connection with said room where said liquors are hereby permitted to be sold, bartered or given away or kept for such purposes; except a regularly operated hotel adjoining said room; all doors and entrances from any such side, rear or other room, except a regularly operated hotel adjoining said room shall be at all times securely locked and fastened and no person allowed to enter or depart by way thereof; there shall be no stairway leading from said room to any other room or place above; that the licensed shall have the right to use a basement beneath his saloon for storage purposes and for no other purposes.

“There shall be in said room no screen, partition device or construction of any kind which obstructs a clear and full view of the entire interior of said room from the street in front thereof at any time of the day or night; there shall not be permitted in said room at any time any chairs, seat, table, music, musical instrument, slot machine, dice box, dice, playing cards, gaming device, game or amusement of any kind, or any elevator, dumb waiter or speaking tube provided; that stools may be kept behind the bar for the sole use of the barkeeper and owner; no person shall be employed as bartender or be permitted to act as such in said room who is in the habit of becoming intoxicated or while in a state of intoxication; said room shall be securely closed and locked and all persons except the proprietor thereof, or a member of his family, shall be excluded therefrom during all days and hours the sale of such liquors are prohibited by the laws of the state of Indiana. All liquors sold, bartered or given away in said room shall be delivered at the bar, which shall be located in said room at a distance not exceeding ten feet from the front door of said room. It shall be unlawful for the proprietor of such license to deliver any of such liquors at any place in said room except at the bar thereof. (As amended, February 4, 1914.)

Section 4.

“No intoxicating liquors shall be sold at retail, bartered or given away or kept for any of such purpose and no building, room or place shall be kept or maintained for the purpose of selling any such liquors at retail, or for bartering or giving away the same, except within the boundaries of the business portion of the city of Greenfield, Indiana, and then only in compliance with the provisions of this ordinance.

Section 5.

“The business portion of the city of Greenfield, Indiana, for the purpose of this act is hereby defined to be included within the following boundaries and not elsewhere:

“The south boundary thereof shall be the north line of South street in said city, the east boundary line thereof shall be the first alley east of East street in said city, the north boundary line thereof shall be the south line of North street in said city, the west boundary line thereof shall be the east line of Pennsylvania street in said city.

“The entire remainder of said city is hereby defined to be the resident and suburban portions of said city and no licenses shall be issued for the sale of any such liquors therein.

Section 6.

“No intoxicating liquors shall be sold at retail, bartered or given away, and no building, room or place shall be kept or maintained for any of such purposes within two miles of the corporate limits of said city of Greenfield, Indiana.

Section 7.

“None of the foregoing provisions of this ordinance shall apply to wholesale liquor dealers who sell such liquors exclusively to licensed retail liquor dealers, nor shall the same apply to duly licensed druggists or pharmacists.

Section 8.

“It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to keep for sale at wholesale any intoxicating liquors or to keep any building, room or place for such purposes or for the storage of such liquors intended to be sold at wholesale, within the corporate limits of the city of Greenfield, Indiana, and within two miles of such corporation limits, without first procuring a license from said city so to do.

Section 9.

“Upon payment to said city the sum of two hundred dollars by any person, firm or corporation desiring such wholesale license, said city shall issue to such person, firm or corporation a license in like manner as retail dealers only, any such intoxicating liquors for and during a period of one year from the date of said license and no part of such license fee so paid shall be refunded by said city under any circumstances.

Section 10.

“It shall be unlawful for the proprietor or any such wholesale liquor license to permit any intoxicating liquors to be drunk upon or about the premises where liquors are kept for sale at wholesale.

Section II.

"Any person, firm or corporation keeping for sale, bartering or to be given away any intoxicating liquors which are kept in the building, room or place for any of such purposes, in violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall upon conviction or plea of guilty be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars or each offense, and upon failure to pay or replevy such fine and the costs of such suit, such person shall be imprisoned in the county jail one day for each dollar of such fine and costs.

"All ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

"This ordinance shall be in full force from and after its passage and due publication in the *Greenfield Daily Reporter*."

PUBLICITY.

In the last elections in Sugar Creek and Vernon townships, the petitions had to be filed by the "wets." The names of the petitioners were published as news items in the local papers. It was illuminating to learn how many men "had not expected the names to be published." Many humorous stories were soon afloat of what happened when the wife and children learned that father had signed that petition. Whether all such stories were true or not, it was evident that many men who signed the petitions were ashamed and unwilling to have their families and neighbors know about it. Publicity was found to be a powerful agent in purifying the life of a community.

PRINCIPLES FUNDAMENTAL.

The long crusade in the temperance cause has at different times created strong feeling among the people of the county. Bitter words have been spoken and hard things have been said of each faction by the other. Principles have been forgotten and personalities have at times occupied the arena. These things have, no doubt, been unavoidable with a humanity that is not yet perfect. During the last local option campaigns, however, there has been a tendency on the part of all to wage the battle on cleaner and less vindictive lines. Possibly the lesson has been learned that it pays, and that it makes for strength. In many of the earlier campaigns the columns of the newspapers were filled with personal invectives that had no effect except to prejudice and stir up bitterness. As set over against this method of campaigning the principal articles used in the last campaigns are inserted herein. They are arguments designed to appeal to reason, and are absolutely free from all personal matters.

The first statement was issued by the "wets" just before the election in Greenfield on May 2, 1914, and was scattered over the city. It is, no doubt, the strongest argument ever issued in the county in behalf of the liquor traffic. It is strong as a positive argument, but it is infinitely stronger for the manner in which it diverts attention from the vital matter at issue in the liquor traffic. It is based on principle, however, and is illustrative of what has just been said:

"LOCAL OPTION ELECTION.

"Tax Payer, Voter, Citizen, you are interested in the following thoughts, facts, and figures.—May help you some in exercising the Great American Privilege intelligently.—Prejudice and Sentiment aside, you want to do what's best for *your own and your city's interests*.

"FINANCIAL.

"Greenfield has a little over \$2,250,000 taxable property. According to law a city may go in debt and issue its bonds therefor, to the amount of 2 per cent. of its property, or in our case, \$45,230.

"We have issued, outstanding and unpaid bonds.....\$35,000

"Electric light plant 15,000

—————

"Total indebtedness\$50,000

"Or \$5,000 more than permitted by law. Of this debt Greenfield pays in interest \$3,000 annually.

"Understand, we are making no complaint and have no objections to this. Greenfield has about everything in the way of public utilities that any city has, and good at that, but they all cost money.

"Where does it come from? *Who pays the bills?*

"*Listen!* The tax levy for our city last time was 58 cents on the hundred. When added to Township, County and State, we have a total tax levy of \$2.99 on each hundred dollars, one of the highest for cities of our size and class in the state.

"This year's levy, 12 cents for Corporation, produces \$2,713, one-half of which is available next July, other half next January.

"On hand last report\$4,687

"Half from levy July 1,356

—————

"Total\$6,043"

"The fixed salaries of officers and employees alone amount annually to \$5,000, saying nothing of all other employees and expenses, which amounts to several thousand dollars.

"Smallpox Epidemic, or whatever it may have been, has been costing the City \$100 per day for the past thirty days. Again we ask:

"Who pays the bills? *Where must the money come from?*

"Six saloons have been contributing \$500 each, or.....\$3,000

"For electric light and city water, \$100 each, or..... 600

"From their six homes, approximately..... 400

"Or a total of\$4,000"

"Now a comparatively small number of tax payers, without consent or knowledge of the city or its officials, without even consulting them as to the wisdom of such action would not only withhold this \$4,000 from the city, but have imposed the additional expense and burden of holding another election.

"FOR WHAT PURPOSE?

"To close saloons. Very well. Then this shortage must come from some other source.

"City officials are not to blame because the Corporation Fund would run short. They figured on receiving this money and made the levy accordingly.

"Only one thing to do. Increase the tax levy, and of course increase taxes. *This Sounds Good!* If \$2.99 isn't high enough make it \$3.99. What's the difference? Who cares for the expenses? The property owners *have to pay the bills.*

"Anything else? They would vacate six good business rooms, now bringing good incomes, depreciate their rental value one-half, and depreciate the value of the whole block, building or property in proportion.

"*Social Clubs Again!* In these same rooms they would have a cheap restaurant or two (soft drink joints), a few more pool rooms or bowling alleys, and in one or two a nice, stylish '*Social Club.*'

" 'Social Clubs,' you know, are very popular in dry territory. Have you forgotten our 'Social Clubs?' Don't you remember how Mayor Myers, just for recreation, used to go out occasionally, raid a 'Social Club' and return with a dray load of barrels, boxes and tubs and things? How they were stacked up in the Court House and guarded with jealous care until the con-

tents were emptied into the sewer and all the innocent little fish in Brandywine made intoxicated?

"We don't expect our argument to appeal to those who have no property interests here, and who contribute little or nothing to the support of our city and her improvements and institutions in the form of taxes. But we think you who own property and who have made Greenfield what she is, should remember this.

"ELEMENTARY BUSINESS TRUTH.

"For any city to have a very high tax rate is a poor advertisement. High taxes keep out the investor. High taxes cause the owners of property to throw it on the market, anxious to sell. And a city where everybody wants to sell and nobody wants to buy presents indeed a deplorable condition.

"NOTHING ACCOMPLISHED.

"Now what would be accomplished by the closing of saloons here? Indianapolis, only 20 miles distant, with a half dozen breweries and a thousand wholesale liquor houses and saloons, interurban cars every hour in the day and half the night, some of which would be known as 'Evening Suit Case and Jug Specials,' 'Blind Tigers' and 'Social Clubs.' Do you honestly believe Greenfield would be very 'dry?' Do you?

"PHILOSOPHY.

"Abe Martin says: 'You kin allus tell a dry town by the sugar barrels around the depot.'

"Under the present arrangement, and it's a good law for the protection of citizens, if a saloon keeper causes a man to become intoxicated, and he or his family thereby injured, they have an action in damages, not only against the saloon keeper, but his bondsman as well.

"If he sells to a minor the law holds. But if that same man, or that same minor sends a few dollars through the mail to wholesale liquor houses, they can have delivered to them by express their bottles or jugs of liquor, get intoxicated, get themselves and others into trouble, and you have absolutely no remedy. Which condition would you prefer?

"Oh! But our opponents say: 'The excessive use of intoxicating liquor ruins and wrecks the lives of men and women and destroys happiness and homes.'

"The excessive use of drugs does the same. The social evil is worse than both, and must you go down in your pocket, must you give of your time

and substance, must you lay higher taxes on your property in a vain and useless effort to improve the habits of your neighbor who resents such efforts as unwarranted interference in his personal affairs?

“A CASE IN POINT.

“A good and well meaning man took a seat in a passenger coach one day, glanced across the aisle at another passenger and noticed the fellow had no nose. Curiosity got the better of judgment. He arose and sat down beside him with the observation: ‘My friend, I see you have lost your nose.’ ‘Yes,’ said the other, ‘I have lost my nose.’ ‘Might I ask,’ said the meddlesome one, ‘how that happened?’ ‘Oh, sure! That came from sticking my nose in other people’s business.’ Profound silence.

“One never engaged in a more thankless business than when he attempts to act as guardian for another when uncalled for and unsolicited. Moreover in a free country where every man’s privileges are equal to every other’s he refuses to be forced, driven or coerced, and when such methods are attempted it only results in driving him to resort to any trick or scheme to defeat the object and purposes of the one who interferes with his personal and private business.

“So, good friends, if you feel that your personal habits are, or should be, the standard for your neighbor, if you feel that he should eat and drink when and what you do, and feel that you are called on to see that he does so, take our advice; don’t force, drive or coerce him; if you can’t reach him by argument, kindness, reason, education and the ‘personal touch,’ abandon the job, because you can’t do it the other way.

“NOW IN CONCLUSION.

“Under the present high license and well regulated liquor laws we have done away with pool and billiard tables, music, lunches and chairs. All shades and screens have been removed. We open and close on legal hours. Close on Sundays and all holidays. If we violate your laws your officers are on duty, and your courts are open. If you desire us to refuse your friend or relative, who unfortunately may not know how to use liquors, notify us and your orders are respected. Yet we feel that we should not be held responsible should he obtain his supply from another source.

“Under such conditions we feel that we are entitled to continue our business. We are your friend and neighbor. We are tax payers, householders and owners of real estate. Here we have lived for years, here our children were born and grew to manhood and womanhood. No complaints; no charges filed; no violations of law; no indictments; no crimes.

"May we not then appeal to you for fair and just treatment? You, the Voter, shall decide; and so when the little white ballot drops softly and silently as the snowflake from heaven falling upon the sod, yet executing a free man's will as lightning executes the will of the Master, with confidence in your intelligence and judgment we believe your vote will be for a square deal for your fellowman. And we shall respect and obey your verdict whatever it may be.

MANY TAXPAYERS."

Following is also the statement issued by the "Drys" in Sugar Creek township just prior to their last election on September 23, 1914. This article was published in the *Greenfield Daily Reporter* on Saturday evening, September 20, 1914, and a copy of the paper was sent to every voter in Sugar Creek township. It is a "temperance argument," otherwise it is drawn on lines similar to the previous article. All personalities are avoided and an effort is made to present the issue on its merits:

"On Tuesday, September 23d, the people of Sugar Creek township will determine, by the use of the ballot, whether the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage shall be prohibited in that township.

"SACREDNESS OF THE BALLOT.

"The right of suffrage is one of the most sacred rights secured to the citizens of this great and richly blessed land. It is not limited to any class or classes of people, nor is it denied to any person because of his political or religious faith. The ballot is the instrument placed in the people's hands wherewith they may determine the policies that shall be pursued by them. By the use of the ballot they give answer to the questions that are propounded to them for solution. On September 23d, if any man in Sugar Creek township feels that he should cast his vote in favor of the reestablishment of the saloon in that township, no one can deny him that right. If anyone feels that the sale of intoxicating liquors should continue to be prohibited, as it has been for the past four years, the right to cast his ballot that way is secured to him.

"ATTITUDE OF PEOPLE.

"It is said of Lincoln that he sometimes deliberated and pondered long before his mind was made up on a matter of mere policy, but that he never at any time hesitated for a moment to take his stand on the right side of a question, when he considered a moral issue to be involved.

"Whether mistaken or not in their conclusions, the citizens of Sugar Creek township, who favor a continued prohibition of the sale of intoxicants,

do so because they believe that their community, upon which a benevolent Creator has showered His choicest blessings, will have a better moral tone, and that it will be a better place for young people, as well as older people to live, if it is without the saloon; that even though there be some who will go to distant points to squander their earnings, to purchase intoxicants, yet that fewer will be reached by the saloons at a distance, than if the saloon be in their immediate midst.

“NEW PALESTINE’S APPEAL.

“The citizens of the little town of New Palestine especially remember that at the present there are no saloons between Indianapolis and Connersville; that the elements of society that are attracted, and go long distances solely for the purpose of reaching the saloon to satisfy their craving, are not people who stand for purity and cleanliness in the home, or in the social organization. *The citizens of New Palestine send greetings to the citizens of the township at large, and respectfully ask that their beautiful little city be not made the notorious dumping ground between Indianapolis and Connersville.*

“A canvass of the business men of New Palestine will show overwhelmingly that they are not in favor of the reestablishment of the saloon.

“The growth of the town of New Palestine has been steady during the past four years. There is not a single vacant house in town. The teachers, men of family, teaching in the New Palestine schools this year, are unable to reside in town with their families because of the lack of houses.

“The books of the New Palestine Bank show that money has not been leaving the town, nor the community, since the saloon has gone. The amount deposited in the bank at the time the saloons were closed was \$93,339.77; amount on deposit September 10, 1913, \$154,217.67; gain, \$60,817.90.

“One concern, it must be admitted, has suffered a loss of business during the time that Sugar Creek township has been without the saloon, and this is the *Justice of the Peace Court*.

“During the last four years *with saloons*, this Court has collected fines, \$184.50; during the four years last past, *without saloons* this Court collected in fines only \$80.50; shortage, \$104.00.

“But since these fines are almost always paid by men who are least able to squander their earnings, this amount has probably gone to the grocer, butcher, merchant, etc., etc., etc., and the wives and children are likely better off to just that amount, plus the additional amount that was spent in creating a cause for the fines.

"In this connection, an interesting *investigation is suggested* to those who frequented the saloons during the past three or four years of their existence in New Palestine, and who have personal knowledge of the people and families who were represented in the saloons during that time. The township trustee's 'Poor Record' is a public record, and may be examined by any one. Examine this record as it was made up during the last three or four years of the saloon's existence. Make a list of the persons and families whom the township had to 'help' during those years. Check those whom you know frequented the saloon, and spent their earnings there during those years. Now examine the same record as made up during the three or four years last past, *without saloons*, and see how many families on your list have been dropped from this record, and are now self-supporting.

"But this is not all that has been done. Observe the following statistics that have been taken from the town record of New Palestine:

"Indebtedness.

"January 1, 1910.....	\$3,002.48
"September 10, 1913.....	300.00

"Cash on Hands.

"January 1, 1910.....	\$ 393.74
"September 10, 1913.....	1,113.36

"It might also be stated that the reason for the present indebtedness is that bonds not yet matured cannot be paid until due.

"In connection with the *reduction of debt* and the *increase of cash on hands* during the past four years, *without saloons*, attention should also be directed to the tax levies for municipal purposes during the past five years: 1909, 85 cents; 1910, 85 cents; 1911, 85 cents; 1912, 80 cents; 1913, 75 cents.

"Twenty-five cents of the tax levy of 1913 for municipal purposes is for a road fund for the betterment of the streets and alleys.

"This is the first time for a number of years that the town of New Palestine has been in a condition to create a fund for this purpose, and *lower taxes at the same time*.

"EVERY MAN'S DUTY TO VOTE.

"The matter of casting the ballot should be taken seriously by every citizen. There is no greater menace to a free democratic government than carelessness and negligence in the use of the ballot. Every man should feel

in duty bound to appear at the polls on election day, and to cast his ballot in support of a policy as his judgment directs, and as his conscience dictates.

“THE QUESTION.

“The question to be propounded to the voters of Sugar Creek township for their determination on September 23d, will be:

“Shall the sale of intoxicating liquors be prohibited in Sugar Creek township?

“To Vote Dry—Vote ‘Yes.’ ”

CHAPTER X.

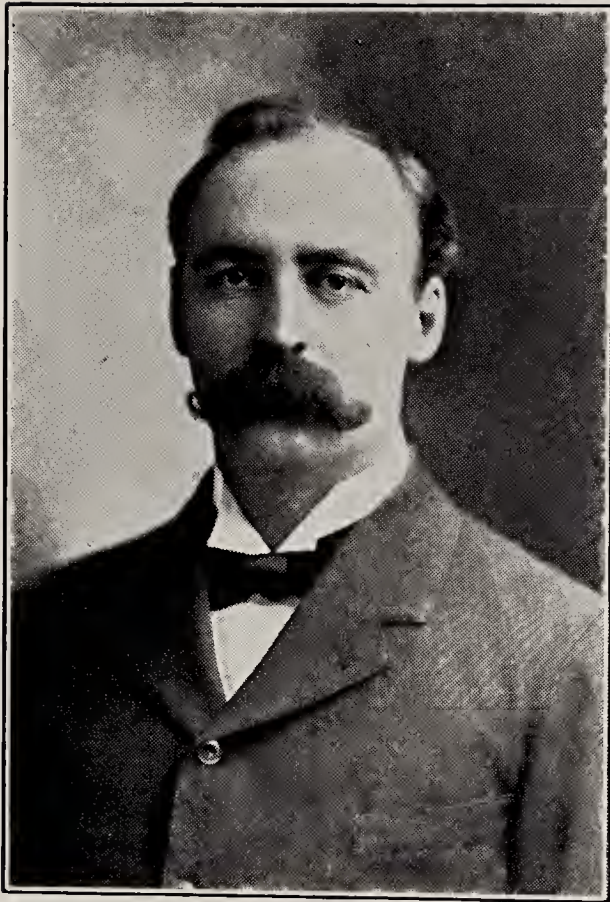
LITERATURE AND ART.

Hancock county has been described as "within the genius belt of Indiana." It has also been said that here, "oratory flourishes, and poetry is indigenous to the soil." However these things may be, to mention the names, Lee O. Harris, James Whitcomb Riley, the Vawters, Leroy Scott and the Rev. Charles L. O'Donnell, is sufficient to indicate that the county has received recognition in the fields of literature and art. Not all of our writers and artists have spent their lives in the county. Yet they have enjoyed the comforts of home life in our midst, and have memories of friends and experiences that have made life sweeter and better. They have sung their songs, too, and have told their stories and painted their pictures, and we have listened and enjoyed with a sense of pride, because they have been of our number.

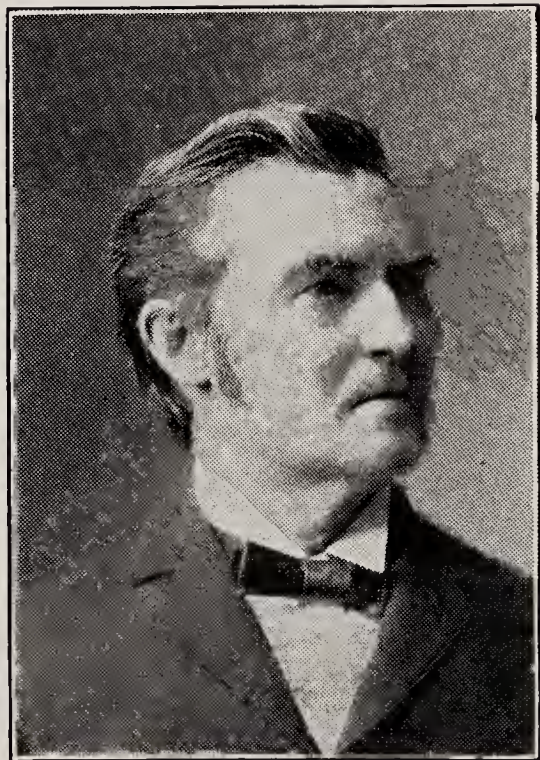
LEE O. HARRIS.

Captain Harris was born, January 30, 1839, in the state of Pennsylvania. At the age of thirteen he came to Indiana, and a few years later located in Hancock county. An event of his youthful days was a trip with a party of United States engineers over the plains and mountains to Puget sound. These men were surveying a route to the Pacific coast. To young Harris, then eighteen years of age, life on the great plains, sleeping under the starry canopy of heaven, and traversing gorges and mountain heights, must have offered a great richness of experience. After his return from this trip, his entire life, with the exception of a very few years, was spent in Hancock county. One year, 1858, he taught in what is now Douglas county, Illinois. During the Civil War he spent several years at the front, and for five years, beginning with 1874, he was principal of the school at Lewisville, Indiana. On March 14, 1861, he was married to Miss America Foster, of Hancock county, daughter of John Foster, the first sheriff of the county.

Before he was fifteen years of age he began writing verses, some of which were published in the local papers. Later his poems appeared over the *nom de plume* of Larry O'Hannegan. His early poems, as well as his later ones, express a deep love and appreciation of nature. Though we commonly think of him as a lover of nature, his poem "Would Ye Sever the Union?" written on the eve of the Civil War, sounds a patriotic appeal as clear and true in its tones as does his song of "The Bonnie Brown Quail":



WILL H. GLASCOCK



LEE O. HARRIS

"No, Heaven forbid! Let the patriots rise
 And gird on the armor of war,
 For the dark clouds of treason now darken the skies
 And the tempest is muttering afar.
 If the Union must rest on the sword of the brave
 So be it! And God help the right;
 We will rescue our shrine from oblivion's grave,
 Or die in the front of the fight."

He was more than a song writer. When his soul was stirred, his emotions found expression in verse, but his intrepid will also expressed itself in action. It was because of this quality that he was found at the front with the three-months men on Lincoln's first call for volunteers, and that later he was found there with the veterans. Throughout his life these elements were combined in him, and we have on the one hand, his literature; on the other, a record of achievements.

Professionally, he was a teacher, and for almost forty years he taught the children and youth of the county. Child life was an open book to him. Of this truth many will bear witness, but nowhere is it better illustrated than in his relationship with his pupil, Riley. Nor can any one express it quite so well as Mr. Riley himself:

"Lee O. Harris came to understand me with a thorough sympathy, took compassion on my weaknesses and encouraged me to read the best literature. He understood that I couldn't get numbers into my head. You couldn't tamp them in. History, I also disliked as a dry thing without juice, and dates melted out of my memory as speedily as tinfoil on a red hot stove. But I always was ready to declaim and took natively to anything dramatic or theatrical. Captain Harris encouraged me in recitation and reading and had ever the sweet spirit of a companion rather than the manner of an instructor."

To Mr. Riley he was indeed more than just an instructor. After his school days were over the younger poet frequently came to his former teacher with his literary efforts, and together they discussed and criticised, and theorized concerning the bent, tendencies and subjects of the former pupil. The sympathetic and cordial relationship existing between the two men is beautifully expressed in Riley's tribute:

"LEE O. HARRIS.

"Schoolmaster and Songmaster! Memory
 Enshrines thee with an equal love for thy
 Duality of gifts—thy pure and high

Endowments—Learning rare, and Poesy
These were as mutual handmaids serving thee,
Throughout all seasons of the years gone by,
With all enduring joys twixt earth and sky—
In turn shared nobly with thy friends and me.
Thus is it that thy clear song, ringing on,
Is endless inspiration, fresh and free
As the old Mays at verge of June sunshine;
And musical as then, at dewy dawn,
The robin hailed us, and all twinklingly
Our one path wandered under wood and vine.”

As a poet, his love and emotions were genuine and true. His vision was clear. Nature spoke to him and he understood her language. The joys, the sorrows, the affections of life—he experienced them, and their messages are written in his verses. In a volume of “Interludes,” published in 1893, we have them under the following heads: “Songs of Nature,” “Home and Affections,” “Retrospective,” “Sorrow and Bereavement,” “Flights of Fancy,” “Echoes of War Time,” and “Miscellaneous.” Who, in the county, has not felt the touching pathos of “The Rose Tree?” Who does not know that he has sung the song of the “Bonnie Brown Quail” without sounding a false note?

The literary efforts of Mr. Harris, however, were not confined to poetry alone. In January, 1861, he launched *The Constitution and Union*, a newspaper devoted to the cause of preserving the national Union. Its publication was suspended, however, after about two months. In January, 1880, with Aaron Pope, county superintendent of schools, he began the publication of *The Home and School Visitor*, and contributed to its columns until the time of his death. He also took editorial charge of *The Greenfield Republican* for several months in 1881. He is the author of one prose volume, “The Man Who Tramps,” published in 1878.

In connection with his school work, and also with his literary efforts, he was fond of recitals, theatricals and entertainments. As his good wife now looks back over their younger days, it seems to her that she was kept busy a goodly portion of the time preparing costumes and other paraphernalia. Our older people remember particularly, “The Child of Waterloo,” which was one of the plays written by Mr. Harris himself, and which was presented at the old Masonic Hall. Mr. Riley was one of the actors in the play, and took the part that Captain Harris had designed specially for his personality.

Mr. Harris departed this life, December 23, 1909. He left to the county



James Whitcomb Riley

a legacy both as teacher and writer that will always be one of its priceless possessions. Nor have our people been unappreciative. Harris Hall, in the Carnegie library at Greenfield, has been named in his honor. On Saturday afternoon, January 30, 1915, the County Federation, embracing all the literary clubs of Hancock county, gave a memorial program in his honor at the Presbyterian church at Greenfield. The County Federation also presented to the Greenfield library a large portrait of Mr. Harris. All of these things, however, are but the outward manifestations of the affection and deference for him that dwells within the hearts of the people.

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

James Whitcomb Riley, the most illustrious of Indiana poets, was born at Greenfield on October 7, 1849. "His mother," as his biographer states, "was a woman of rare strength of character, combined with deep sympathy and a clear understanding." His father, Reuben A. Riley, was one of our prominent attorneys a half century ago. He also took an interest in public affairs and, during a long and useful life, wrote his name in large letters on the pages of the country's history.

In the village of Greenfield—for it was not incorporated as a town until 1850—Mr. Riley spent his boyhood days pretty much as the other boys spent theirs. At school he enjoyed reading and literature. He disliked history and found arithmetic an impossibility. His teacher, Lee O. Harris, directed him in his reading, for which the pupil has always been grateful.

At about sixteen years of age he quit school and undertook to follow pursuits more nearly in line with his own inclinations. He showed some skill with a brush, which his father directed along more practical lines probably than the son had intended. Before his experience ended he became quite proficient as a house, sign and ornamental painter. At least one of his signs, painted for A. J. Banks, is still in existence at Greenfield. Another was long treasured by his friend, E. H. Faut, at New Palestine. For about a year he traveled with a medicine man. Riley's duties consisted in drawing illustrations on a black board, of the wholesome effects of the medicines, and to hold the crowds with his humorous sayings.

His musical propensities found expression on the banjo, guitar and violin. He probably never rendered the classics on these instruments, but his enjoyment of music with other proclivities that are so vividly reflected in his poetry, always produced merriment for those about him. Like many other boys or young men, he aspired to a place in the brass band, and was given the drum by the Adelphians. He is said to have been a skillful snare drummer, but that his personality counted for as much in the band as the drum.

As he reached manhood his father had a desire to see him take up his own profession, the law. The son did read law for a while and assures us that he made a good-faith effort to learn to love Blackstone and the others. But it was impossible. There was something incompatible between legal propositions and the poetic rhythm with which his soul was vibrating. Before he reached manhood he began writing verses, some of which are preserved in the "biographical edition" of his complete works.

He next began editing a local newspaper at Greenfield, but in his own language, he "strangled the little thing into a change of ownership" in a few months. After contributing poems to the local papers for a time, some of his verses were accepted by the *Indianapolis Mirror*, the *Danbury News*, and *Hearth and Home*. The *Danbury News* (Conn.) was at that time one of the leading humorous papers in the country, and the acceptance of verses by this sheet must have been very encouraging to the young poet.

Shortly after this he took a position as reporter for the *Anderson Democrat*. He also contributed poems, and continued his efforts to merit the recognition of the leading journals and magazines of the country. In these efforts he met many discouragements. Sometimes editors advised him to try prose; then poetry. He felt that his lines merited greater recognition than they were receiving. In fact, he came to the conclusion that critics were influenced by the reputation of a writer—probably more than by the merit of his productions. To prove the latter, he concocted a plan with a friend, the editor of the *Kokomo Dispatch*, to publish a poem entitled "Leonainie" upon the representation that it was a newly discovered manuscript of Edgar Allen Poe. It was written in Poe's style and published in the *Kokomo Dispatch* on August 12, 1877. Mr. Riley tells the story of the hoax:

"I studied Poe's method. He seemed to have a theory, rather misty to be sure, about the use of m's and n's and mellifluous vowels and sonorous words. I remember that I was a long time in evolving the name of 'Leonaine,' but at length the verses were finished and ready for trial.

"A friend, the editor of the *Kokomo Dispatch*, undertook the launching of the hoax in his paper; he did this with great editorial gusto, while, at the same time, I attacked the authenticity of the poem in the *Democrat*. That diverted all possible suspicion from me. The hoax succeeded far too well, for what had started as a boyish prank, became a literary discussion nation-wide, and the necessary expose had to be made. I was appalled by the result. The press assailed me furiously, and even my own paper dismissed me because I had given the 'discovery' to a rival."

Not long after this episode, Mr. Riley was offered a place on the *Indian-*

apolis Journal by Judge E. B. Martindale. Then came the poems by "Benj. F. Johnson of Boone," published in the *Journal*. Benjamin F. Johnson was supposed to be an old farmer of Boone county, but his identity was soon disclosed and Riley's star was in the ascendent. In 1883, the first edition of the "Old Swimmin' Hole and 'Leven Other Poems" was published. From this time a new volume followed every year or two until 1913, when his complete works were published in *A Biographical Edition* of six volumes.

Though success and recognition came slowly, they were of the highest order when they did come. In 1902, Yale conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. Wabash College at Crawfordsville conferred the same degree in 1903. In 1904 the University of Pennsylvania honored him with the degree of Doctor of Letters, and in 1907, Indiana University conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. In addition to these honorary degrees, the Academy of Arts and Letters elected him a member, and in 1912 awarded him a gold medal for poetry. On October 7, 1911, Riley Day was observed by the schools of Indiana and New York City. But on September 8, 1915, came the greatest honor of all, when the governor of Indiana issued a proclamation designating and proclaiming October 7, 1915, the anniversary of the birth of Mr. Riley as *Riley Day*, and urged all the people of the state "to arrange in their respective communities, appropriate exercises in their schools and at other public meeting places; that they display the American flag at their homes and places of business on that day in honor of James Whitcomb Riley, Indiana's most beloved citizen."

For a number of years Riley was also one of the most noted readers on the American platform. Even as a boy in school he was always "ready to declaim, and took natively to anything dramatic or theatrical." At Greenfield he was always in demand in local entertainments, and in the early seventies he frequently appeared in different parts of the county as a reader. Items may be found in the local papers of "last days" at school that were enlivened by his presence, and of his appearance at other entertainments. He read his own poems. His reputation grew, his sphere widened, and announcements were made of his appearance in the county seats and at other points of the state. In 1887 he made his first appearance before a New York audience, and then for a number of years read from the best platforms from Maine to California.

For almost forty years he has been living at Indianapolis. He always remembers his boyhood friends at Greenfield, however, and always is warmly received when he visits his native city. Greenfield has always been proud of him as her most illustrious son—probably more so than he himself for

many years understood. The teachers and pupils of the Greenfield schools invited him to visit Greenfield on October 7, 1911, the anniversary of his birthday. Children and citizens were out en masse to greet him. The court yard and street north of the court house were crowded, and from every window and balcony along the street people witnessed the reception. A number of his former friends spoke words of appreciation to Mr. Riley, and to the vast throng that had gathered. Mr. Riley himself spoke a few words and later sent the following letter to the pupils at Greenfield:

"Indianapolis, Indiana, Oct. 9, 1911.

"To the Pupils of the Greenfield Schools, Greenfield, Ind.

"Dear Friends of Mr. Riley:

"Being unable to write to you himself, my uncle has asked me to express his gratitude for the appreciative birthday greetings you sent to him on behalf of the teachers and pupils of the Greenfield schools. Your greetings were especially welcome, more dear than any of the many others, because they recall the happy days of his youth in Greenfield, many memories of the old home, and the loyalty of the people of Greenfield.

"He asks me to return to his friends, one and all, his gratitude, appreciation and love.

Very truly yours,

"EDMUND EITEL."

The Riley home, on West Main street, still stands and is a place of interest both to the citizens and to visitors of Greenfield.

WILL H. GLASCOCK.

Will H. Glascock was born in Hancock county, February 10, 1857. He began teaching in the fall of 1877, at Woodbine school house in Center township. His first college training was received at the Central Normal College at Danville, Indiana. On August 29, 1880, he was married to Miss Alice Crevis-ton, of Greenfield, Indiana. In 1885, he was elected county superintendent of schools of Hancock county, and served four years. He then served two years as superintendent of the Greenfield city schools, when he was appointed deputy state superintendent of public instruction. After four years of service in the state superintendent's office, he was appointed superintendent of the Blind Institute at Indianapolis, 1895. In 1898, he resigned this position in order to do more university work, and during the next two years he attended Indiana and Chicago universities. In 1900 he was elected superintendent of the schools at Bloomington, Indiana.

In addition to these duties he devoted some time to literary work. Besides articles published in the educational journals of the state, he is the

author of two books, "The Stories of Columbia," published in 1894, and "Young Folk's Indiana," published in 1898. These books were selected for the Young People's Reading Circle library. They may be found now in all the schools of the state that have kept up their Reading Circle libraries.

His untimely death occurred on December 26, 1901.

REV. CHARLES L. O'DONNELL, C. S. C.

Rev. Charles L. O'Donnell was born on November 15, 1884, about two miles northwest of Greenfield, near what is yet commonly known as Slabtown. His father, Neil O'Donnell, was a farmer, and removed to Kokomo when the son was two years old. There young O'Donnell began his education. Later he entered the University of Notre Dame, from which he received his Bachelor's degree in 1906. From 1906 until 1910 he was a student in Holy Cross College, at Washington, D. C. In 1910 he received his Doctor of Philosophy degree from the Catholic University of America, and on June 25, 1910, he was ordained a priest in the Roman Catholic church in the Congregation of Holy Cross. Since 1910 he has held the position of professor of English literature in the University of Notre Dame. He is the assistant editor of *Ave Maria*, and is the author of "A Study of the Prose Writings of Francis Thompson, with Special Reference to his Creative Criticism." In addition to his prose work he has contributed verses to some of the leading magazines.

He was invited by the commission of the Indiana Legislature to write an ode for Indiana Day at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. He responded to this invitation and, as reported by the *San Francisco Examiner*, "he contributed no small part of the program for 'Indiana Day' at the Exposition." This was Father O'Donnell's third appearance as a "poet of occasion." The first was when he read an ode at the Sacredotal Golden Jubilee of Archbishop Spalding, and the second, when he welcomed the sword of Gen. Thomas Francis Wright to the University of Notre Dame in the ode, "A Hosting of the Gael." It is expected that a volume of the writer's poems will soon be published.

ADELIA POPE BRANHAM.

Adelia Pope Branham was born on October 13, 1861, and has lived all her life at Greenfield. She was educated in the local schools. As a young woman she began writing verses and prose articles that were accepted by the local papers. Later she had the satisfaction of seeing her work accepted by the magazines, including *The Century*.

Her first book of poems was published in 1899, entitled "Grandma Tales and Others." This book was illustrated by Will Vawter, a Greenfield artist.

Many of her poems have been set to music by well-known composers, and have been published. Among the poems receiving very favorable notice are "Resurgo," "The Day We Threshed," and "Out in God's Fields."

Mrs. Branham did not devote any time to the short story until after the publication of her first volume of poems in 1899. Upon the request of publishers, she entered the field of short-story writers. At present, she is writing almost exclusively for the religious press; her stories in the way of religious fiction are used widely in Sunday schools and in Christian Endeavor societies, but she also holds her place among magazine writers. Short stories that have received special recognition are, "More Stately Mansions," "The House on the Sand," "The Other Prodigal," and "In the Far Country."

She has published one prose volume entitled "April Showers."

ALMA MARTIN ESTABROOK.

Mrs. Estabrook is the daughter of Dr. Samuel M. Martin and Florence Howard Martin, of Greenfield. She was educated in the local schools and at Oxford Female College, Ohio. On June 30, 1896, she was married to William Chester Estabrook, of Indianapolis, but for the past ten years or more she has lived in the state of Colorado.

She first began writing at the suggestion of her father, for the *Western Horseman*. Later she wrote the "Rule of Three," a novel with its scenes laid in the mountains of Colorado. During the past several years she has been writing novelettes and short stories for magazines. Some of her stories have been accepted by the best magazines of the country, including *Harper's* and *The Century*. Her home at present is at Denver, Colorado.

LEROY SCOTT.

Leroy Scott was born at Fairmount, Indiana, on May 11, 1875. His father was a Friends minister and moved to Philadelphia, in Hancock county, when Leroy was about ten years old. The son entered the public school at Philadelphia and graduated with the class from Sugar Creek township in 1888. His father then moved to Greenfield, and he entered the high school, graduating in the class of 1892. His college training was received at Indiana University, where he took his degree in 1897.

Even as a boy in the public schools he was fond of story writing, and used to amuse and entertain his mates by passing around stories he had written on his slate or note book. This talent was cultivated throughout his university course, and on graduating in 1897, he at once took up newspaper work. After three years' experience as a reporter he was selected as assistant editor

of the *Woman's Home Companion*. In 1902-3 he was the assistant head-worker at the University Settlement, New York. Since 1904, he has devoted his entire time to writing. On June 27, 1904, he was married to Miriam Finn, a Russian Jewess, who is also a writer of note.

Leroy Scott is a Socialist, and his novels are written with the purpose of impressing upon the world the need of reform. He has spent some time in Russia, and many of his stories deal with Russian life. He is the author of "The Walking Delegate," 1905; "To Him That Hath," 1907; "The Shears of Destiny," 1910; "The Counsel for the Defense," 1912. In addition to these books, he is the author of a number of serials and short stories that have been published in the very best magazines in America.

His present home is at Caritas Island, Stamford, Connecticut.

RICHARD BROWN BLACK.

Richard Brown Black, son of Richard A. and Ione (Brown) Black, was born at Greenfield in 1888. He received his elementary education in the grades of the Greenfield schools. Two years were spent in the preparatory department at Butler, after which he went abroad.

He began his art study in Avignon, France, in 1903. After two years in this branch school of the National Beaux Arts, he spent a year in Spain and a year in Rome, Italy, studying in the local schools and doing outdoor sketching. Returning to France, he entered the Paris school of the Beaux Arts, where he was a pupil of Ferdinand Cormon until 1912. In 1907, he first exhibited in Paris Salon. Thereafter he was always represented either in the Exhibit of Les Artistes Francaise or Ces Beaux Arts.

During several vacations spent in northern Africa, Mr. Black felt greatly drawn by the color and life of the Arabs. More and more he came to identify himself with the painters grouping themselves as Orientalists. He exhibited with them in their Paris Salon. In 1914, the French government bought one of his paintings from the Orientalists exhibits, and other canvasses were sold to well-known French art buyers.

In honor of his 1914 success he was elected a life member of the Jury of the Orientalists, a remarkable recognition of work for one so young.

In 1913 the Paris Jury for the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts selected and brought to this country a painting of Mr. Black's as representative of the group of American artists living abroad.

Mr. Black also exhibited etchings and paintings in Indianapolis at the Herron Art Institute. One of his paintings has been placed in the public library at Greenfield. His death occurred in April, 1915.

THE VAWTERS.

John W. Vawter, or "Will Vawter," as he is familiarly known around Greenfield, was born in Boone county, Virginia, April 13, 1871. His parents moved to Greenfield while he was yet a child, and he was educated in the public schools of this city.

Mr. Vawter is an artist. His first work was done on the *Indianapolis Sentinel* in 1892. In 1897 he wrote a series of comic verses and illustrated them for the *Cincinnati Commercial Gazette*. Since that time he has made illustrations for the *Indianapolis News*, *Success*, and the *Presbyterian*.

In 1899 he collaborated with his sister, Clara Vawter, in producing a children's book, "Of Such is the Kingdom," now known as "The Rabbit's Ransom." He has also illustrated Riley's "Child Rhymes," Bob Burdett's "Smiles," E. O. Laughlin's "Johnnie," Nesbit's "Trail to Boyland," Riley's "A Defective Santa Claus," Riley's "Book of Joyous Children," and Bartlett's "Tales of Kankakee Land." One needs but to see any of these books to appreciate the fine art of Mr. Vawter. In fact, one must see them in order to appreciate it.

On November 9, 1902, Mr. Vawter was married to Mary Howey Murray, of Chicago, and for the past six or seven years has been living amid the hills and scenes of Brown county in this state.

Unfortunately, Miss Clara Vawter, the sister, was taken away before she had reached the age at which people can give their best to the world. Yet in this short life she wrote for the children of the land a most delightful story, "The Rabbit's Ransom." It was selected by the state board as one of the Young People's Reading Circle books, and in all the schools of the state the children have been made glad by the story.

There are others who do not devote their time to literary work, yet whose occasional writings have attracted attention and have been accepted by high-grade periodicals and magazines.

Minnie Belle Mitchell, wife of John F. Mitchell, editor of the *Hancock Democrat*, has for years been identified with the literary activities of the county and state. In 1911, while serving as a director of the Indiana Federation of Literary Clubs, she introduced a resolution before the convention at Richmond, Indiana, that the public schools and literary clubs of the state annually observe the anniversary of our beloved Hoosier poet, James Whitcomb Riley. The resolution was adopted and cheerfully acted upon, not only in Indiana, but in other states as well. So enthusiastically have the people responded that the movement has become national.

Mrs. Mitchell is a modest writer of children's stories and has contributed to a number of Eastern magazines.

John F. Mitchell, Jr., a graduate of Butler and Yale, has written several college plays that have been successfully presented. Among the most popular of them has been "The Gentleman from Indiana," a burlesque on Booth Tarkington's book with the same title. He also wrote a sketch of "Riley at Greenfield," which was accepted by the *Ladies' Home Journal* a few years ago. A volume entitled "The Rooster," a history of the Democratic emblem, was published in 1913. At present John is assistant editor of the *Hancock Democrat*, and the associate editor of the *Journal of American History* of New York.

Mrs. Mitchell and her son have also collaborated in their literary work. They have written several plays, among which is a morality play, "The Way There." It embodies a conception of the struggle between the forces of Good and Evil. Its structure is carefully wrought and suggests the hands of artists. The drama unfolds in a manner that is truly beautiful and impressive.

Clarence A. Hough, son of William R. Hough, has lived in Chicago since about 1890. His time has practically all been given to newspaper and literary work. For a number of years he was connected with the Chicago dailies, and in 1905, when he gave up newspaper work, he was the financial editor of the *Chicago Post*. In 1897, while traveling through France and Italy, his letters, giving impressions of these countries, were purchased by a syndicate and published in ten of the leading newspapers of the United States, including the *Boston Transcript*, *Pittsburgh Dispatch*, *Indianapolis News* and *Omaha Bee*. He is also the author of a volume entitled "Money," in which the money system of the United States and the principles of banking are explained. Before going to Chicago, Mr. Hough spent two or three years on the stage as a reader. Many of his selections were his own. Practically all of his literary work during the past ten years has been given to writing plays.

William A. Hough, who recites Riley's poems so admirably, is himself not a stranger to the poetic muse. He has written a number of poems that have been set to music by Barclay Walker, of Indianapolis. Although he has not devoted any time to song writing for a number of years, people will remember "Katie O'Brien," "Didst Thou But Know," and "I Know a Little Maiden." Mr. Hough was a member of the Western Writers' Association from 1886 to 1890. He is familiar with Indiana literature and has lectured on that subject before the teachers' institutes of several counties in the state.

Benjamin F. Phemister is the author of a number of poems, some of which have attracted a great deal of attention. About twenty-eight years ago he wrote a little poem entitled, "What Mother Thinks." It was published in the

Cincinnati Enquirer without giving the name of the author. Since that time it has been published as an anonymous poem in practically every newspaper in America. It has been called for in the *Indianapolis News* eight or ten times since then and has been published as often, "author unknown." On December 5, 1914, the *Indianapolis News* published another of Mr. Phemister's poems entitled "Around the Flaming Fireside of the Old Homestead." Afterward the *Atlanta Constitution* asked permission of the author to publish the poem. Another poem written during the revival at Greenfield in 1914, entitled "The Evangelist," possessed such merit that it was at first credited to Mr. Riley. "When We Shock the Wheat by Moonlight in Grandpa's Harvest Field," with a few other poems was submitted to Henry Augustine Beers, professor of English literature of Yale University. Professor Beers pronounced it "one of the most beautiful folk lore poems in the language."

Mr. Phemister taught school for a number of years and at present lives at Greenfield.

Allen S. Bottsford is a poet and illustrator who spent his boyhood days in the county. His poem "The Lost Lane" is included in the volume, "Poets and Poetry of Indiana." As an illustrator he has been engaged for a number of years on the dailies of Indianapolis, San Francisco and other cities. His sister, Clara Louise Bottsford, also wrote verses that were published in local and state papers. Some of them also found their way into Eastern magazines.

Mrs. Martha J. Stubbs, of Brown township, has written stories and historical sketches that have been accepted by the *Indianapolis Sunday Star*. Articles and letters relating to the care and training of children and the elevation of the family have also appeared in Eastern magazines.

Charles A. Robinson, prominent in the Improved Order of Red Men, is the author of a volume or two of Indian legends. He has also written a number of poems that have been published. His lines, "When the Trees Dress in Scarlet and Gold," set to music by George Suess, also of Greenfield, are probably best known. Mr. Robinson is a lecturer and has traveled far and near as a speaker, especially for the Improved Order of Red Men.

John H. Binford in 1882 wrote a "History of Hancock County." Mr. Binford was forceful and vigorous as a writer, and his work has stood for more than thirty years as the only history of the county.

HOME AND SCHOOL VISITOR.

The *Home and School Visitor* was first published in 1881 by Aaron Pope and Lee O. Harris. D. H. Goble soon bought the interest of Mr. Pope, and for a time it was published by Goble & Harris. For many years now, its ownership and management have been with the Gobles.

The *Home and School Visitor* is a children's magazine. It has always contained stories and poems for children of all grades, and for many years it has maintained a department of current events. It is used in practically all the schools of the state of Indiana, and, in fact, in a number of the states of the Union, for supplementary reading.

CHAPTER XI.

THE HANCOCK BAR.

This brief would not be complete without a few authorities to establish the relation of our lawyers to the general progress and development of the county. Some people may think that no such relationship exists, but they simply fail to understand. It has been stated elsewhere that when the settlers first came to Hancock county, they were confronted with three great tasks—to clear away the forests, to drain the lands, and to build highways for intercommunication. Our lawyers may not have had much to do with clearing away the forest, but the public will probably never appreciate just how much they have had to do with drainage and road building. Many a swamp would have continued to harbor the germs of disease; many a stream would have remained stagnant, and acres of our garden land would have remained waste, had not doubtful and discouraged farmers found our law offices real sources of inspiration in the consideration of such matters. Our dirt roads have practically all been covered with gravel. Two hundred eighty-one miles have been converted into improved “free gravel roads,” over which our citizens travel with comfort and ease. Our lawyers have always encouraged road building. Their presence has never failed the good people of the county when the machinery of the courts needed to be set in motion to accomplish such results. It is not the intention to give any undue credit to the bar. But our lawyers have always been progressive, and their relation to all that has been accomplished in the county can be properly appreciated only after prolonged meditation thereon. Since the organization of the Hancock circuit court, their number has not been exactly “legion,” yet they have been many. Following are the names of the men, resident and non-resident, who have been recommended for fitness and character, and who have held up their right hands and taken the oath to “support the Constitution of the United States and of the state of Indiana, and faithfully and honestly to discharge the duties of an attorney at the bar of this court.”

Calvin Fletcher, March 24, 1828; on motion of James Whitcomb.

Hervey Gregg, March 24, 1828; on motion of James Whitcomb.

Marinus Willett, March 24, 1828; on motion of James Whitcomb.

Charles H. Vreeder, March 24, 1828; on motion of James Whitcomb.

Hiram Brown, September 22, 1829.

James T. Brown, September 22, 1829.
John H. Alley, February 24, 1830.
William E. Ross, March 19, 1829; on motion of James T. Brown.
William I. Brown, September 1, 1830; on motion of Hervey Gregg.
Ovid Butler, September 1, 1830; on motion of Hervey Gregg.
Hugh T. Applegate, September 1, 1830; on motion of Hervey Gregg.
James Foresee, August 3, 1831.
James B. Ray, September 29, 1832.
John Occles, September 29, 1832.
John H. Scott, February 25, 1833; on motion of Hervey Gregg.
William Quarles, February 25, 1833; on motion of Hervey Gregg.
David Kilgour, February 25, 1833; on motion of Hervey Gregg.
William Brown, February 25, 1833; on motion of Hervey Gregg.
Richard H. Jones, August 26, 1833; on motion of William Quarles.
Thomas D. Walpole, February 27, 1834.
Jehu T. Morris, February 27, 1834.
David Macy, February 27, 1834.
Christian C. Nave, February 27, 1834.
M. E. VanPelt, February 27, 1834.
John Rymon, February 25, 1835; on motion of William Herrod.
Addison F. Mays, February 25, 1835; on motion of William Herrod.
Abram A. Hammond, February 25, 1835; on motion of William Herrod.
Charles I. Henderson, February 25, 1835; on motion of William Herrod.
Alfred Kilgore, February 25, 1835; on motion of William Herrod.
Thomas D. Walpole, February 27, 1835 (Disbarred).
Thomas D. Walpole, April 4, 1836 (Admitted for the present term).
Jacob Robbins, April 6, 1836; on motion of Hiram Brown.
Thomas D. Walpole, April 8, 1836 (Motion overruled).
Mason Hulitt, October 3, 1836; on motion of William Quarles.
Thomas D. Walpole, October 6, 1836; on motion of Mason Hulitt.
Robert McCorkhill, August 21, 1837; on motion of C. C. Nave.
Franklin Corwin, August 21, 1837; on motion of Ovid Butler.
Thomas D. Walpole, March 19, 1838; on motion of Humphrey Woodard.
Philip Swetson, September 17, 1838; on motion of A. A. Hammond.
Charles McClure, February 17, 1840; on motion of Thomas D. Walpole.
William H. Brumfield, February 17, 1840; motion of Thomas D. Walpole.
Simon Yander, February 17, 1840; on motion of Thomas D. Walpole.
Moses Cox, February 20, 1840; on motion of Thomas D. Walpole.
James M. Wilson, February 23, 1840; on motion of Thomas D. Walpole.

R. N. Williams, August 17, 1840; on motion of Thomas D. Walpole.
George W. Julian, August 16, 1841; on motion of Thomas D. Walpole.
James B. Sleeth, August 16, 1841; on motion of Abram Hammond.
Theodore Barnett, September 27, 1843; on motion of James Morrison.
D. M. C. Lane.
W. Lindsey, February 20, 1844; on motion of A. A. Hammond.
Earl S. Stone, February 20, 1844; on motion of William Quarles.
Josephus H. Williams, February 20, 1844; on motion of D. M. C. Lane.
N. R. Lucerny, February 20, 1844; on motion of Thomas D. Walpole.
W. R. C. Nish, February 20, 1844; on motion of William Quarles.
Reuben A. Riley, August 19, 1844; on motion of R. M. Cooper.
David Reynolds, August 20, 1844.
Reuben D. Logan, August 20, 1844.
Eder H. Davis, August 22, 1844.
Nathan Powell, August 22, 1844.
William F. Matlock, February 17, 1845; on motion of Hugh O'Neal.
John C. Lynam, February 25, 1845; on motion of A. A. Hammond.
Gustavus N. Moss, August 18, 1845; on motion of Reuben A. Riley.
Daniel A. Hart, August 21, 1845; on motion of A. A. Hammond.
David S. Gooding, ———— 1845.
James Robinson, August 11, 1846; on motion of D. M. C. Lane.
James Rutherford, February 16, 1846.
Horatio C. Newcomb, August 9, 1847; on motion of William Quarles.
Thomas Sullivan, August 9, 1847; on motion of William Quarles.
Martin M. Ray, August 9, 1847; on motion of William Quarles.
William P. Davis, August 10, 1847; on motion of R. A. Riley.
Nimrod Johnson, August 10, 1847; on motion of R. A. Riley.
John L. Ketcham, September 2, 1850; on motion of Hugh O'Neal.
James L. Mason.
Montgomery Marsh, ———— 1854.
Lemuel W. Gooding, August 17, 1845; on motion of Thomas D. Walpole.
Charles A. Rang, February 16, 1854; on motion of A. A. Hammond.
William Evans, February 29, 1855; on motion of David S. Gooding.
William R. West.
David VanLaningham, August 15, 1856; motion of Thomas D. Walpole.
Michael Wilson, August 10, 1857; on motion of Reuben A. Riley.
William R. Hough, August 10, 1857; on motion of Reuben A. Riley.
Benjamin F. Claypool, February 9, 1858; on motion of David S. Gooding.
Oliver I. Baird, February 9, 1858; on motion of Thomas D. Walpole.

David Moss, August 9, 1858; on motion of David S. Gooding.
Almon R. Meek, August 9, 1858; on motion of William R. West.
George Y. Atkison, August 10, 1858; on motion of David S. Gooding.
M. C. Foley.
Joseph R. Silver, May 26, 1859; on motion of R. A. Riley.
Joseph Ankrom, June 2, 1859; on motion of William W. Wick.
——— Clark, June 2, 1859; on motion of David S. Gooding.
Parris Indian, June 2, 1859; on motion of Thomas D. Walpole.
William H. Pilkinton, February 15, 1860; on motion of R. A. Riley.
Bryan C. Walpole, February —, 1860; on motion of R. A. Riley.
William R. Walls, February 25, 1860; on motion of R. A. Riley.
Henry C. Gooding, August 15, 1860; on motion of William H. ———.
William Hendricks, August 15, 1860; on motion of William R. West.
Joseph P. Marshall, February 20, 1861; on motion of William R. West.
Almond R. Meek, August 14, 1861; on motion of William R. West.
Charles D. Morgan, February 11, 1862; motion of Lemuel W. Gooding.
Thomas H. Branham, February 21, 1862; on motion of Henry Craven.
Jesse McHenry, August 15, 1862; on motion of James L. Mason.
Walter March, August 11, 1863; on motion of Lemuel W. Gooding.
Silas C. Cooper, February 14, 1865; on motion of David S. Gooding.
Lewis Dale, February 14, 1865; on motion of David S. Gooding.
Alfred D. Shaw, August 14, 1865; on motion of James L. Mason.
Oliver P. Gooding, August 15, 1865; on motion of R. A. Riley.
Augustus W. Hough, February 13, 1866; on motion of R. A. Riley.
W. W. Kersey, February 13, 1866; on motion of R. A. Riley.
W. W. Purdue, February 15, 1866.
Stephen D. Lyon, August 15, 1866; on motion of George Y. Atkison.
J. M. Lowe, August 15, 1866; on motion of James L. Mason.
John H. Pops, August 21, 1866; on motion of Reuben A. Riley.
George W. Johnson, August 21, 1866; on motion of W. W. Kersey.
Richard Kelly, August 28, 1866; on motion of James L. Mason.
Charles G. Offutt, February 12, 1867; on motion of James L. Mason.
——— Mitchell, February 13, 1867; on motion of James L. Mason.
Hamilton J. Dunbar, February 13, 1867.
Prestly Guymon, February 15, 1867; on motion of R. A. Riley.
Matthias M. Hook, February 15, 1867; on motion of R. A. Riley.
Hamilton J. Dunbar, August 13, 1867.
Thomas M. Brown, August 15, 1867; on motion of L. W. Gooding.
Thomas M. Bidgood, August 12, 1868; on motion of James L. Mason.

George Barnett.

William Tobin.

E. E. Galbreath, February 14, 1871; on motion of William R. Hough.

James A. New, February 6, 1872; on motion of H. J. Dunbar.

Luther Benson, February 6, 1872; on motion of Charles G. Offutt.

Bond B. Wheeler, February 6, 1872; on motion of H. J. Dunbar.

Adams L. Ogg, February 14, 1872; on motion of William R. Hough.

Benjamin L. Smith, February 27, 1872; on motion of David S. Gooding.

Thomas H. Bowds, February 27, 1872; on motion of M. M. Ray.

Ephraim Marsh.

William F. Bernhauer, March 16, 1873; on motion of James L. Mason.

Samuel Griffin, March 26, 1874; on motion of James L. Mason.

W. W. Leathers, June 24, 1874; on motion of James L. Mason.

John O. Hully, October 31, 1874; on motion of James L. Mason.

Henry A. Swope, November 3, 1874; on motion of David S. Gooding.

Israel P. Poulson, January 9, 1875; on motion of Hamilton J. Dunbar.

Daniel Church, March 22, 1875; on motion of Charles G. Offutt.

Edward S. Coffin, June 10, 1875; on motion of Charles G. Offutt.

John S. Pettit, October 20, 1875; on motion of H. J. Dunbar.

John A. Hughes, March 23, 1876; on motion of H. J. Dunbar.

Marion Steele, June 8, 1876; on motion of William R. Hough.

Samuel A. Wray, June 7, 1876; on motion of James L. Mason.

Henry A. Schriber, June 23, 1876; on motion of James L. Mason.

George Duncan.

William F. McBane.

William H. Martin, February —, 1877; on motion of Charles G. Offutt.

Bart Burke, January 26, 1877; on motion of William R. Hough.

George J. Shugos, April 6, 1877; on motion of James L. Mason.

William Ward Cook, June 4, 1877; on motion of William R. Hough.

W. S. Denton, June 4, 1877; on motion of R. A. Riley.

John W. Jones, June 5, 1877; on motion of David S. Gooding.

Richard A. Black, October 15, 1877; on motion of R. A. Riley.

Samuel B. Waters, March 26, 1878; on motion of R. A. Riley.

John H. Binford.

Marshall B. Gooding, October 14, 1878; on motion of Charles G. Offutt.

Isaac G. Brown, November 1, 1878; on motion of James A. New.

T. S. Rollins, June 11, 1879; on motion of Montgomery Marsh.

William H. Fleece, January 16, 1879; on motion of James L. Mason.

Charles E. Barrett, December 31, 1879; on motion of James A. New.

Albert S. Caldwell, January 12, 1880; on motion of William Ward Cook.
Robert Denny, March 16, 1880; on motion of John W. Jones.
Albert Baker, March 16, 1880; on motion of William R. Hough.
Charles S. Rennecamp, April 8, 1880; on motion of Charles G. Offutt.
L. H. Reynolds, June 7, 1880; on motion of John W. Jones.
A. C. Ayers, October 18, 1880; on motion of James A. New.
Robert Collins, January 3, 1881; on motion of William R. Hough.
Charles W. Smith, March 22, 1881; on motion of James L. Mason.
Tilghman E. Ballard, March 28, 1881; on motion of David S. Gooding.
Henry W. Taylor, March 28, 1881; on motion of David S. Gooding.
William C. Barrett, June 13, 1881; on motion of R. A. Riley.
Harmon J. Everett, June 6, 1881; on motion of Samuel A. Wray.
Jesse J. Spann, June 17, 1881; on motion of William R. Hough.
——— Norton, June 22, 1881; on motion of Charles G. Offutt.
W. E. Thompson, June 13, 1881; on motion of John W. Jones.
William Booth, October 27, 1881; on motion of Montgomery Marsh.
Marcellus Chapman, October —, 1881; on motion of Charles C. Barrett.
Elmer E. Swope, February —, 1882; on motion of Ephraim Marsh.
Joseph E. McDonald, June 26, 1882; on motion of Charles G. Offutt.
Ralph Hill, June 26, 1882; on motion of Charles G. Offutt.
George C. Butler, June 26, 1882; on motion of Charles G. Offutt.
Joel Stafford, April 10, 1883; on motion of David S. Gooding.
John W. Stout, April 10, 1883; on motion of L. H. Reynolds.
W. K. Williams, April 11, 1883; on motion of David S. Gooding.
William C. Forrey, June 19, 1883; on motion of James A. New.
Robert Williamson, July 3, 1884; on motion of William R. Hough.
William J. Sparks.
Howard Barrett, June 11, 1885; on motion of James A. New.
Ferd Staff, June 25, 1885; on motion of Charles G. Offutt.
E. T. J. Jordon, October 27, 1885; on motion of David S. Gooding.
Edward W. Felt, October 24, 1887; on motion of William R. Hough.
Frank E. Hammer, October 15, 1888.
John L. McNew, June 13, 1888; on motion of William R. Hough.
Asa M. New, June 25, 1888; on motion of William R. Hough.
S. E. Jackson, October 15, 1888.
William A. Hough, ——— —, 1888; on motion of Ephraim Marsh.
Charles Downing, September 2, 1889; on motion of William Ward Cook.
John J. Rochford, September 2, 1889; on motion of William Ward Cook.
Henry Warrum, September 2, 1889; on motion of William Ward Cook.

Cassius Ginther, December 3, 1889.
U. S. Jackson, December 4, 1889; on motion of L. H. Reynolds.
James E. McCullough.
Andrew J. Shelby, December 16, 1890; on motion of J. L. Mason.
Noble J. Warrum, Jr., February 3, 1891; on motion of Wm. Ward Cook.
Elmer J. Binford, ——— —, 1893.
Raymond R. Gery, ——— —, ———; on motion of R. A. Black.
James F. Reed, ——— —, 1893; on motion of R. A. Black.
A. M. Hadley, November 23, 1893; on motion of E. J. Binford.
W. P. Bidgood.
John F. Wiggins, February —, 1894; on motion of Charles G. Offutt.
Robert L. Mason, ——— —, 1894; on motion of Robert Williamson.
Eldon A. Robb, March 13, 1895; on motion of E. J. Binford.
Newton R. Spencer, April 25, 1896; on motion of E. J. Binford.
Louis E. Kimberlin, March 24, 1896; on motion of William H. Martin.
Sidney L. Walker, March 11, 1896; on motion of E. W. Felt.
William Alger, May 16, 1896; on motion of William Ward Cook.
Jonas P. Walker, September 16, 1896; on motion of William Ward Cook.
D. C. Cash, September 21, 1896.
Edwin Glascock, April 27, 1896; on motion of E. J. Binford.
Oliver P. Hastings, December 8, 1896; on motion of Marshall B. Gooding.
Albert Frost, September 7, 1897; on motion of E. W. Felt.
N. B. Brandenburg, September 21, 1897; on motion of J. F. Reed.
R. S. Holding, February 6, 1897; on motion of E. J. Binford.
Earl Sample, June 20, 1898; on motion of E. W. Felt.
John F. Egan, October 7, 1898; on motion of Ephraim Marsh.
A. V. B. Sample, April 8, 1899; on motion of Ephraim Marsh.
Arthur C. VanDyyn, March 22, 1899; on motion of E. W. Felt.
James M. Bussell, January 6, 1900; on motion of E. J. Binford.
Francis T. Boyden, March 7, 1900; on motion of W. F. McBane.
John Larrabee, February 5, 1900; on motion of William Ward Cook.
Charles L. Tindall, April 23, 1900; on motion of William Ward Cook.
David Eidman, May 24, 1900; on motion of E. W. Felt.
Samuel O. Pickens, May 15, 1900; on motion of Wm. Ward Cook.
Albert V. Hodgin, May 15, 1900; on motion of Wm. Ward Cook.
William Irvin, December 1, 1900; on motion of Wm. R. Hough.
William A. Hughes, December 21, 1900; on motion of Jonas P. Walker.
John W. Card, January 2, 1901; on motion of George W. Duncan.
Robert Ellison, March 14, 1901; on motion of Ephraim Marsh.

James E. McClain, February 8, 1901; on motion of Wm. F. McBane.
William H. Pauley, January 5, 1901; on motion of Wm. Ward Cook.
William B. Risse, February 28, 1901; on motion of Ephraim Marsh.
Freeman Thomas, January 18, 1901; on motion of Jonas P. Walker.
M. E. Fitzgerald, November 9, 1901; on motion of U. S. Jackson.
Herbert I. Goldsmith, November 9, 1901; on motion of U. S. Jackson.
George R. Bodine, September 11, 1902; on motion of Jonas P. Walker.
R. L. Marsh, July 12, 1902; on motion of U. S. Jackson.
George M. Overman, December 2, 1902; on motion of J. E. McClain.
Chalmer Schlosser, June 21, 1902; on motion of J. F. Reed.
William C. Welborn, November 29, 1902; on motion of R. L. Mason.
Ora F. Boyce, February 7, 1903; on motion of J. F. Reed.
Joseph E. Bell, March 18, 1903; on motion of U. S. Jackson.
Joseph W. Kitterman, January 21, 1903; on motion of A. C. VanDuyn.
Charles A. Robinson, January 24, 1903; on motion of R. L. Mason.
Omer Jackson, September 7, 1903; on motion of U. S. Jackson.
Omer D. Green, June 25, 1904; on motion of E. F. Quigley.
John Lockridge, February 2, 1904; on motion of R. L. Mason.
E. F. Quigley, May 2, 1904; on motion of Earl Sample.
Samuel J. Offutt, December 27, 1904; on motion of Jonas P. Walker.
Jesse Sanford, March 25, 1905; on motion of S. J. Offutt.
Charles H. Cook, February 13, 1905; on motion of Charles L. Tindall.
Fred O. Dean, February 7, 1905; on motion of A. C. VanDuyn.
Wm. H. H. Graham, September 6, 1905; on motion of George W. Duncan.
Charles F. Reeves, July 1, 1905; on motion of A. C. VanDuyn.
Hiram L. Thomas, July 1, 1905; on motion of A. C. VanDuyn.
Robert E. Martin, June 26, 1906; on motion of Charles L. Tindall.
Will A. Stewart, May 21, 1906; on motion of William A. Hough.
William D. Bennett, March 7, 1907; on motion of U. S. Jackson.
Chauncey W. Duncan, November, 1900; on motion of W. W. Cook.
Edward C. Eikman, November 5, 1906; on motion of Charles L. Tindall.
John M. Hall, January 16, 1907; on motion of S. J. Offutt.
Samuel I. Harlan, February 16, 1907; on motion of Jonas P. Walker.
Edwin S. Parks, October 15, 1907; on motion of Jonas P. Walker.
Frank Hedrich, May 18, 1907; on motion of A. C. Van Duyn.
John Q. McGrail, June 10, 1907; on motion of Earl Sample.
Harvey J. Elam, June 11, 1907; on motion of Earl Sample.
George J. Richman, June 22, 1907; on motion of E. W. Felt.
James A. Collins, May 18, 1908; on motion of William A. Hough.

S. Meek, June 24, 1908; on motion of Jonas P. Walker.
F. J. Meek, June 24, 1908; on motion of Jonas P. Walker.
Loranzo McDonald, June 29, 1908; on motion of Jonas P. Walker.
Robert F. Reeves, May 1, 1908; on motion of Charles L. Tindall.
Harry Eagan, November 9, 1909; on motion of E. J. Binford.
C. W. Morrison, June 10, 1909.
George T. Tindall, September 11, 1909; on motion of Charles L. Tindall.
Charles M. Demaree, May 21, 1910.
John B. Hinchman, January 22, 1910; on motion of Edward F. Quigley.
R. L. Rosenthal, February 7, 1910.
Ora Myers, January 27, 1912; on motion of J. F. Reed.
H. Segar Slifer, January 5, 1912.
Paul F. Binford, June 1, 1912.
William E. Bussell, June 6, 1914; on motion of Jonas P. Walker.
H. M. Kelley, November 6, 1914; on motion of Charles H. Cook.
Vinton A. Smith, February 28, 1914; on motion of R. L. Mason.
Moses C. Wood, January 2, 1915; on motion of Edwin Glascock.
Olin R. Holt, February 27, 1915.

ORGANIZATION OF COURT.

The Hancock circuit court was organized on March 24, 1828, at the house of Samuel B. Jackson. This house stood on the south side of the National road, just a short distance west of the present car barns. There were present on that occasion Bethuel F. Morris, president of the fifth judicial circuit, Jacob Jones and James B. Stephens, associate judges, Lewis Tyner, clerk and James Whitcomb, prosecutor.

The name of James Whitcomb does not appear on the court records except as prosecutor. He later became governor of the state of Indiana, and is the man after whom our Hoosier poet, James Whitcomb Riley, was named.

Four attorneys were admitted to practice on that day, Calvin Fletcher, Hervey Gregg, Marinus Willett and Charles H. Vreeder. During the first few years the court held two sessions annually. The September term, 1828, and the March term, 1829, were also held at the residence of Samuel B. Jackson. The record shows that the court convened for the first time at the court house at Greenfield on Thursday, September 17, 1829.

The first rules governing the practice at the bar of the court were adopted at Jackson's residence on March 19, 1829. The following are the rules:

“RULES OF COURT ADOPTED AT THE HANCOCK CIRCUIT COURT, MARCH
TERM, 1829.

“1. But one attorney on each side will be permitted to examine the witness.

“2. The party introducing the witness will examine him in chief; the opposite party will cross-examine, and the other party will then explain, but no new matter will be introduced without obtaining permission of the court. And if one party shall interrupt the other by asking a question in any other manner except by regularly objecting to the court, he will be punished.

“3. If a question is objected to, the objector will instantly rise in his place to make the objection to the court, and an attempt to press the question upon a witness, or elicit an answer before the point is determined, will be punished.

“4. Every attempt to ask a question which in form or substance has once been answered, or in any manner, either directly or indirectly, to get improper evidence to the jury, or any attempt to lead a witness by the form or manner of the question, or to dictate or connect his evidence, be considered an attempt punishable at the discretion of the court. So will be frequent repetitions of the same questions to the same witness, unless necessary to obtain the object of the cross examination.

“5. During the hearing of a cause before a jury no argument will be permitted upon any question arising as to competency of witnesses, or the admissibility of testimony. But the question may be taken down at any time, and the point will be reserved for argument on a motion for a new trial. If any such objections are made, and the counsel have any authorities at hand to produce, they will be examined, but no remarks will be permitted.

“6. After the defendant or the party holding the negation has closed his testimony, the opposite party will not be permitted to introduce any except rebutting testimony.

“7. If in the argument of a case before a jury, any reflection, either direct or indirect, or any complaint is made by any attorney, that the court had rigidly enforced the rules of evidence and restricted the party in his testimony, he will be punished by suspension during the term.

“8. In the argument of a case to the jury, no improper allusion shall be made to facts that are not in evidence before the jury, to public opinion, or to any other matter not legally connected with the cause, and not a legitimate subject for observation.

“9. When an attorney ceases to argue the cause of his client to the

jury, and commences to speak of himself, or of the opposite counsel or any other matter unconnected with the case, he will be stopped.

“10. All applications for special instructions to the jury must be in writing, and not a word by way of application for counter instructions will be heard. If any instructions given by the court are objected to, the party objecting will say so at the time and the instructions will be taken down, and the point reserved for argument on a motion for a new trial, or for a bill of exception.

“11. In all arguments, either to the court or jury, the counsel opening the cause will read all of the authorities upon which he intends to rely, and no additional authorities will be read in the concluding argument; and in all arguments or questions submitted to the court, they will, in their discretion, direct the attention of the counsel to such points as they deem worthy of argument, or upon which they entertain doubts, and if an attorney wanders from these points, he will be stopped.

“12. In all civil cases docketed on the second or ———— day of the term, when a declaration has been filed and process served ten days before court, the defendant will be expected to plead on the first calling of the cause on the day on which it is docketed, and for want of such pleading, judgment will be rendered, unless, for good cause shown by affidavit, further time be allowed.

“13. No time will be allowed in court to prepare an affidavit for a continuance unless it appears that the party applying could not have known before that time by using proper diligence that such application would be necessary—nor would any time be allowed to prepare pleadings or other papers at the bar which might have been prepared before.

“14. On motions for continuance, the party applying will read his affidavit; one of the opposite counsel will be heard, if an objection is made, and the applicant will reply.

“15. If an attorney has any business to transact with his clients or other persons other than the immediate cause in hearing—he will retire from the bar.

“16. When a cause at issue is given for trial, if the counsel informs the court that he is ready, the counsel will immediately progress. If the cause is not then ready, the cause will be placed at the foot of the docket, and thereby lose its precedence.

“17. Any attempt to argue a question after it is determined by the court, or to continue the argument after it is argued out or closed, will be punished.

“18. Any bill of exceptions containing any part of the evidence in a cause, will have to be signed unless the party excepting will take down the evi-



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REUBEN A. RILEY



DAVID S. GOODING

dence before the witness retires from the bar—or the bill is agreed to by the opposite counsel.

“19. When attorneys wish to engage in wrangling, personal abuse, recriminations, they will retire from the court room, or submit to punishment by fine, impeachment, or suspension at the pleasure of the court.

“20. As the court sits for the purpose of administering justice, they will, with benefit and pleasure, hear any arguments or authorities that will, in the least degree, aid them in the discovery of truth, or the detection of fraud; but they will not unnecessarily consume the time of persons and witnesses and increase the public, as well as individual expense, by listening to mere idle declamation or popular harangue made with other views and for other purposes than the investigation of truth, or the advancement of justice.”

The court house in which the court convened on September 17, 1829, stood on the west side of what is now South State street. It was a two-story log house and was located just a little north of the alley running east and west between Main and South streets.

The first court house on the public square was built late in 1834, or early in 1835, and was used until 1851. It has been described in an earlier chapter of this work. The court room was on the first floor in the southeast part of the building. In the southeast corner of the room was a large fireplace, six or eight feet wide, in which logs were burned. The floor of the entire court room was made of brick. It was in this room that Thomas D. Walpole, George W. Julian, Reuben A. Riley, David S. Gooding and James Rutherford began their practice and became the leading practitioners of the county.

The practice of the attorneys in this court room was based on the old common law instead of the code. Our code was not adopted until the new state constitution went into effect in 1852. For this reason, the court records of that period show civil actions brought on debt, assumpsit, etc.

DISBARMENT OF WALPOLE.

There were also some stirring scenes in this court room. It was there, on Wednesday, February 25, 1835, the state of Indiana, on relation of Eden Chittenden, filed charges and specifications against Thomas D. Walpole in relation to his malpractice as an attorney of the court. Walpole was in court at the time and the clerk was ordered to furnish him a copy of the charges.

On Thursday morning, February 26, the matter came up for hearing and the following record was made: “Now comes as well the plaintiff by his attorney as the defendant in his own proper person who admits the receipt of a copy of the charges and specifications aforesaid, and files his answer

thereto, and the parties submit the matter to the court. Whereupon all and singular, the premises being seen, and the evidence adduced by the parties being fully heard and understood, the court do say that the respondent, the said Thomas D. Walpole, is not guilty as he is charged in the first and second specifications aforesaid, and that the said respondent is guilty in manner and form as he stands charged on said third specification. Wherefore it is considered, ordered and adjudged by the court that said respondent, for his malpractice and misconduct aforesaid, whereof he is convicted as aforesaid, be forever deprived of his franchise and privilege as such attorney and counselor at law as aforesaid, and that he be no more permitted to practice as such, under, or by virtue of his license whereof he is now possessed."

Following this judgment, Walpole "moved the court to arrest and stay judgment upon their finding, and the conviction aforesaid, for the cause that said third specification whereupon said Walpole is convicted as aforesaid is insufficient in law to warrant any judgment thereon." But this entry follows: "And the premises being seen and understood, it seems to the court that said third specification is sufficient to warrant judgment thereon. It is therefore considered that the said Walpole take nothing by his said motion."

On the fourth of April, 1836, a motion was made to admit Walpole to practice for the term then in session. This motion was granted. Four days later a motion was made that he be again admitted to practice as an attorney at the bar of the court. This motion was overruled. On October 6, 1836, Walpole was admitted to practice as an attorney at the bar, but in the presence of the associate judges only. On January 19, 1838, he was admitted in the presence of the full court.

The record does not disclose the specific cause for which he was disbarred, nor does it show that the order that he "be forever deprived of his franchise" was ever rescinded or erased. Other chapters of this work, however, will show that he did vote many times, and that he put his full portion of ginger into future campaigns.

One is surprised at the number of lawsuits in which Walpole himself was a party, as shown by the records of the court. Frequently he appeared as plaintiff, but more often as defendant. Nor does there seem to have been any statute that limited proceedings against him to civil actions. His name appears as defendant in state cases, and one of the amusing incidents in the record is an indictment returned against him February 17, 1849, for disturbing a lawful meeting.

ADDITIONAL RULES.

On October 3, 1836, the following additional rules were adopted :

“Parties shall be called within the court house.

“Witnesses may be called from a written list at the door.

“Previous to making an issue, the party bound to answer pleadings already filed may have the papers in a cause until he shall have answered such pleadings.

“After the issue is made up, the clerk shall be held responsible for the papers until the parties announce themselves as ready for trial, at which time they shall be delivered to the party having the affirmative of the issue to be tried.

“The prosecuting attorney must have possession of the papers in all state cases, and must be prepared to mention the names of parties and sureties and witnesses whom he may desire to call promptly.

“Parties must furnish the sheriff with written lists of witnesses whose names are to be called at the bar.

“No paper shall be filed unless it be properly and plainly endorsed in such a manner as to show the title of the suit to which it belongs and the character of the papers.”

Some of the attorneys at the bar seem to have been inclined to violate well-known rules of practice, apparently to the annoyance of the court. In consequence thereof, the following order was made at the February term, 1837, by Judge Wick:

“Ordered, that the following rules be observed by attorneys practicing in this court: Personal allusions to counsel, explanations of personal matters, impeachment of the motives, management or justification of the personal motive or allusion thereto, and all other matters merely personal or complimentary or offensive towards the profession in their character, must be avoided in argument. Counsel violating this rule will be stopped and reprimanded, and persisting therein, will not be permitted to proceed.”

Other rules have been adopted from time to time, more nearly like the rules that are now observed.

DIVISION OF COURT ROOM.

In all of the older court houses, and, in fact, until 1871, there was no division of the court room for the convenience of attorneys and litigants.

The first division of the court room was made at the February term of court, 1871, when the following entry was made:

"And it plainly appearing to the court that the room designed for its use and now being used and occupied by it, is still out of repair and without suitable furniture, and in consequence thereof is in such condition as to greatly inconvenience the court and members of the bar, and parties litigant, and retard the transaction of business therein. It is therefore now, here, and hereby ordered and directed, that the sheriff of this county shall proceed forthwith to repair said court room, and to put the same in good condition, and to erect a railing so as to separate a proper portion of said room in the east end thereof for the use of the court and the bar, and to furnish the same with suitable furniture, etc., for the use and accommodation of the judge, jury, clerk, sheriff, and members of the bar of this court, and to have the same completed by the first Monday in June next.

"And the court hereby appoints Henry A. Swope, clerk of this court, and William R. Hough, a member of the bar thereof, to act in conjunction with said sheriff in determining in what manner and style said repairs and improvements, and furniture shall be made and furnished, and the same shall be made, done and furnished in the manner and style that they, the said sheriff, or either two of them shall determine."

Since that time we have grown accustomed to the railing across the room.

COURT STENOGRAPHERS.

The first law providing for shorthand reporters for the courts was passed in 1873. Prior to the passage of this act no evidence was kept in minor cases. For the more important cases, when parties demanded it, the court appointed one of the lawyers to take notes on the evidence submitted, who then wrote the same out in long hand. William R. Hough has in this manner prepared the evidence for the supreme court in many cases. The court record also shows that in 1871, an allowance of forty dollars was made to Charles G. Offutt for reporting the evidence in the case of *State vs. Duncan*.

W. E. Scott was the first official resident court reporter. He was appointed by Judge Martin in 1888. In 1894, Judge Offutt appointed Charles F. Reeves, who served for thirteen years under Judges Offutt, Felt and Mason. Mrs. Maggie Pitts served for about a year at the close of Judge Offutt's term and the beginning of Judge Felt's term. Charles E. Walker was appointed by Judge Mason and has now served about nine years under Judges Mason and Sample.

STENOGRAPHERS IN LAW OFFICES.

Until about twenty-five years ago all pleadings and other papers were written in long hand by the attorneys. Stenographers were first employed

in the law offices at Greenfield in 1891. Marsh & Cook, who were enjoying a very lucrative practice, employed Margaret O'Donnell, now Mrs. James R. Boyd, in September, of that year. After the death of Mr. Marsh in 1905, the firm of Cook & Cook was formed, and since the death of William Ward Cook in 1913, the business of the former firms has been carried on by Cook & Walker. Following are the names of the stenographers who have been employed in this office: Margaret O'Donnell, September, 1891-November, 1891; Nettie Adams, July, 1892-February, 1901; Pearl Wood, March, 1901-February, 1903; Nora Chandler, February, 1903-September, 1903; Bertha Cockayne, October, 1903-February, 1904; Mrs. L. G. Shaw, February, 1904-July, 1904; Emily Woodall, July, 1904-June, 1905; Martha Johnson, July, 1905-March, 1906; Clara Rynerson, March, 1906-August, 1906; Stella Thompson, August, 1906-July, 1908; Elizabeth Kissell, August, 1908-September, 1908; Stella Thompson, September, 1908-August, 1909; Lillian Charles, August, 1909-June, 1912; Hildred Walker, July, 1912, to the present time.

Several of the stenographers named above also worked in other law offices, some of them for a period of years. Miss O'Donnell, for instance, was in the office of John H. Binford for eight years or more. Following is a list of the stenographers who have been employed in other law offices at Greenfield since 1891:

Nora Chandler (Roberts)	Spencer & Binford
Mattie Brown	Felt & Jackson
Carrie Porter	Mason & Jackson
Grace Van Tilberg	Binford & Walker
Ethel Hamilton	Felt & Binford
Ola Thompson	John H. Binford
Mabel Pettigrew	Jackson & Sample
Bertha Justice (Bragg)	William A. Hughes
Stella Trout	James Reed
Eva Hendren (White)	James Reed
Mabel C. Payne	James Reed
Margaret Gorman	James Reed
Elizabeth Kissell (Thomas)	Sanford & Glascock
Mrs. Anna Phillips	Sample & Jackson
Ruth Fort	McCullough & Welborn
Mrs. Ada O. Frost	Samuel J. Offutt
Daisy Finnell	William A. Hughes
Hazel Amick (Thomas)	Chauncey Duncan

Ethel Nicely	Jackson & Glascock
Beulah Jackson	Paul F. Binford
Marie Latshaw	Samuel J. Offutt
Mrs. Pearl Gibbs	Paul F. Binford

LAW LIBRARY.

The splendid law library to which the attorneys have access at the court house has been collected within the last thirty-five years. On the eighth day of June, 1882, the court, on its own motion (Judge Forkner on the bench), ordered that James A. New, Israel P. Poulson and Augustus W. Hough be added to a committee that had been theretofore appointed by the judge of the court, to sell the extra volumes of the Indiana Reports and to purchase the New York Reports, and to report their doings, etc., etc.

On the fifth day of January, 1886, this committee reported the sale of forty-eight volumes of the Indiana Reports. They also reported the purchase of thirty-three volumes of the New York Reports. The committee further "shows that the reason why this matter was not promptly closed up was that Bowen, Stewart & Company agreed at the time said purchase was made to furnish the digest for said reports under contract as they were compiled and published, for which said balance was to be expended. And he said that said digests were not furnished, hence the funds retained therefor are still on hands, and that with this unfulfilled promise died the recollection which the committee had of the details of their proceedings and doings." This report was made by James A. New, a member of the committee.

On the fifth day of April, 1887, Ephraim Marsh, Israel P. Poulson and James A. New, "committee on the Hancock County Law Library," submitted another report of their doings as such committee, which was approved by the court, and which showed that additional law books had been purchased from the Bowen-Merrill Company. The purchase of the New York Reports, as above stated, seems to have been the first step towards getting a library of general reference. The National Reporter System was started in 1885, and soon the first volumes of these reports were placed on the shelves. Other publications were added as they came from the press, including the Federal Reports, the Lawyers' Reports Annotated, the Centennial Digest, the Decennial Digest, Encyclopedias, etc.

AS SCHOOL EXAMINERS.

In the early history of the county the lawyers held a prominent place in the educational work of the county. They were frequently appointed to

examine teachers as to their fitness and qualifications. Thomas D. Walpole was appointed by the circuit court in 1842. Township examiners were appointed in 1845, but in 1850 the circuit court again appointed an attorney, R. A. Riley. Following the enactment of the County Examiner's law, the board of county commissioners of Hancock county appointed the following lawyers as "examiners:": James Rutherford, 1853; R. A. Riley, 1856; James L. Mason, 1857; William R. Hough, James L. Mason and David VanLaningham, 1859; William R. Hough, 1860; M. C. Foley, 1864; James A. New, 1871.

IN POLITICS.

The attorneys have always taken an interest in politics. Thomas D. Walpole, R. A. Riley and David S. Gooding were among the first to become established in the county, and they were politicians. Walpole and Gooding were at first Whigs. Riley was a Democrat until the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854. In the latter fifties Gooding and Walpole were Democrats and Riley was a Whig. With the opening of the Civil War, James L. Mason became a leader of the Democrats, while Gooding and Riley became prominent in the Union party. William R. Hough also sat in the councils of the Union party. He became active as a Republican in the early seventies when he served two terms in the state senate. Lemuel W. Gooding was also active in the Union party during the war and remained active as a Republican for several years after the war. He was chairman of the Republican county central committee in 1867-8. Montgomery Marsh was an active Democrat all his life. He, by the way, was also the chief agitator in stirring up interest in the gas situation in 1886. Charles G. Offutt and Ephraim Marsh entered the political arena a few years after the war and remained active Democrats for thirty-five years. Stokes Jackson, it may be said, entered the legal profession through politics. Judge Felt has been a successful politician and has held public office probably more than half the time since entering the profession. R. A. Black was a prominent Republican and William A. Hough's name is frequently mentioned in Republican circles among the eligibles for Congress. Practically all members of the bar now take an active interest in politics. They never refuse to serve their respective parties with their best judgment, nor do they shun the responsibilities of public office when the importunity of friends becomes irresistible.

TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGN OF 1874.

One of the interesting incidents in the history of the war developed during the temperance campaign in the county in 1874. The Temperance

Alliance, a ladies' organization, had been effected in Greenfield, and a mass meeting of the citizens was being held at the Methodist Episcopal church on Sunday evening, March 8. The church was filled to overflowing and many of the lawyers were present. Temperance pledges were being presented and signed in all parts of the room. But the ladies had prepared a special pledge for the attorneys, wherein they were to agree not to defend any person charged with a violation of the liquor laws. One or two of the attorneys, it seems, signed the pledge, but the others refused to do so. The matter was discussed in meeting and several of the attorneys expressed their views on this pledge. Ephraim Marsh and Charles G. Offutt both spoke at length upon the matter. As reported in the *Hancock Democrat*, Mr. Marsh said "he was in favor of temperance in all things, but was not prepared to say which was the right way. When he came to a conclusion all the ladies had to do was to show the way and he would follow. As to the pledge prepared for the lawyers, he would not sign it under any circumstance. All criminals were entitled to a fair and impartial trial, and to be heard in person or by counsel. This being the case, and he being a lawyer, he could not consent to place himself in a position not to accept employment in any case at the bar, if he desired to do so."

Mr. Offutt spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman: In response to repeated calls awhile ago I arose simply to offer an apology for not attempting to make a speech. I thought then that inasmuch as I had not yet complied with the request of the ladies who presented the pledge to me, by affixing my name thereto, that I should on the occasion remain silent. But, sir, since then some things have been said which would seem to demand a reply from me. It pained me exceedingly to hear my brother of the bar, in his zeal and excitement, attempt to cast a stigma upon the many worthy members of the bar who declined to sign a certain paper, which I recognize to be in the handwriting of the gentleman, pledging themselves, in effect, not to take the cause of persons charged with violating the 'Baxter bill.' That paper was presented to me, and, for reasons entirely satisfactory to myself, I declined to sign it, and I still decline. So far as I know but two members of the bar have signed it. I hold that an attorney has the right to engage in the defense of any man, woman or child charged with a crime without being liable to just censure from any quarter. The fundamental law of the land declares that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to be heard by himself and counsel, and that the presumption of innocence is in his favor. Sir, because a man is charged with a violation of law, be it the 'Baxter bill' or any other, it doesn't necessarily



WILLIAM WARD COOK



CHARLES G. OFFUTT



EPHRAIM MARSH

follow that he is guilty, not by any means. The only way to determine his guilt is by placing him upon trial before a tribunal competent to inquire into his case. And how shall the trial be conducted? The state furnished counsel to prosecute him. Shall he be denied the right to employ counsel in his defense? Or shall his counsel be proscribed because they see that if their client is convicted *that conviction* is obtained according to law. Again, can it be said that because an attorney engaged in the defense of a man charged with a violation of the liquor law that the attorney is in favor of intemperance? I think not. As well might you say that because an attorney defends a man charged with the larceny of a horse that he is therefore in favor of horse stealing. Just as well say, sir, that if a man engages in the defense of a murderer that he is in favor of taking human life. It is not the duty of an attorney to make a defense for a man charged with a crime by suborning witnesses, misleading a court or jury as to the facts or the law of the case; but it is his duty to protect the interests of his client by all fair and honorable means and to the best of his ability. He is sworn to do this. Shall he be recreant to his oath, and thus advertise himself to the world as unworthy of the confidence of honest men? Sir, so far as I am concerned, I have never refused the cause of a man charged with any crime, and I propose to pursue that course in the future. I conceive it to be honorable and right. As far as the temperance question is concerned, I think it is admitted by all candid men that temperance is *right* and intemperance *wrong*. It is not necessary that I should stand here and declaim against the evils of intemperance. All men everywhere admit it to be the great foe of mankind. The veriest wretch that ever drank destruction to his own soul will tell you that his course is not to be approved or followed. No man can engage in the use of intoxicating liquor to an excess, and not finally destroy his constitution. It shatters the physical man and lays the mind in ruins, and whatever others may say, I know that no man in this audience would more heartily rejoice over the success of any plan that would stay the fearful tide of intemperance sweeping over the land, than I. And, sir, I think this is a most favorable time for the ladies to accomplish great good. No political party, as my friend, Captain Ogg, has said, is opposing their movements. Good people everywhere are wishing them success, and if they go about their work in the spirit of Christianity, love and kindness their efforts may be crowned with success. It won't do to proscribe men or treat them harshly for their views, but reason with them, treat them kindly, convince them that it is to their interests to be sober and upright, that the good of society demands that they

should give up a business which yields only poverty, disgrace and crime, and, my word for it, your success will be great."

Mr. Offutt was heartily applauded at the close of his remarks.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT AND CONDOLENCE.

It has long been the custom of the attorneys to adopt resolutions of respect and condolence upon the death of any member of the bar. The first resolutions of this nature that appear of record were adopted upon the death of George Y. Atkison.

At the August term, 1869, Reuben A. Riley presented the following motion in writing:

"STATE OF INDIANA	}	SS:	IN THE HANCOCK CIRCUIT COURT,
"COUNTY OF HANCOCK			
			AUGUST TERM, 1869.

"Whereas, the Hon. George Y. Atkison, a member of the bar of this court, and long a resident citizen of the county, at six o'clock, P. M., on the 23d day of July, 1869, departed this life,

"Therefore, in respect to his memory and in deference to the feelings of the court and its officers, and the members of the bar,

"I move the court that a committee of three be appointed to prepare suitable preamble and resolutions in memoriam, to be spread upon the record, and that they report tomorrow morning.

"August 10, 1869.

R. A. RILEY."

This motion was seconded by D. S. Gooding, and ordered to be spread of record. The court appointed R. A. Riley, D. S. Gooding and Montgomery Marsh, a committee to prepare suitable resolutions in this behalf, and to report the same on the following morning.

The resolutions of the committee were accepted and spread on the record of the court. Since that time it has become the custom to take such action upon the death of a member of the bar or of a county officer.

THE PRACTICE.

It is not the intention in the following paragraphs to attempt to indicate phases of the practice upon which lawyers have been dependent for a livelihood. No lawyer can maintain himself in the profession in this county by depending upon special lines of work such as indicated below. If he does not have at least a fairly liberal share of the general practice in the county, his experience as a lawyer will be short lived, unless he has other means of

support. Frequently, however, movements are started in the county that are of particular interest to the profession because of the amount of legal work occasioned by them. It is just some of these things that are indicated below.

The cases that came up for trial during the first few years of the court's history were very similar to the cases that are now tried before justices of the peace. Criminal cases included charges of assault and battery, affrays, gaming, gambling, etc. The grand jury on September 18, 1829, returned three indictments for assault and battery and five for affray. Twelve indictments were returned for gambling on February 25, 1838. On several occasions officers were charged with neglect of the duties of their office, and on September 1, 1830, the first divorce was granted. While little criminal cases took a part of the time of each term, there were also lesser civil actions on notes, contracts, debt, assumpsit, etc. There were very few damage suits; in fact, a suit for the recovery of as much as five hundred dollars was not brought until after the court had been organized for several years.

Land titles were not litigated to any extent until twenty-five or thirty years after the organization of the county. In the settlement of estates of course land was sold, but there were very few partition suits and scarcely no suits to quiet title until within a decade of the Civil War. In fact, such litigation did not become a source of much revenue until about the time of the Civil War or a little later.

As will be noted elsewhere, a period of marked improvement began with the close of the war in the drainage of the land and building of roads. Drainage companies were organized in all parts of the county for the construction of large outlets. Turnpike companies were also organized for the improvement of the principal highways. These lines of general improvement gave rise to numerous questions, and became fruitful sources of litigation for several years. Drainage, in fact, has ever since that time remained an important part of the practice. For a number of years the people of the county were engaged in constructing large open drains, and since the manufacture of large tile, legal work has continued in the construction of covered drains.

Following the passage of the Three-Mile Road law in 1905, road construction again occupied the attention of attorneys for several years.

The proximity of Greenfield to the city of Indianapolis has for many years given the "venue business" a very important place in the history of the legal work of the county. This work has been enjoyed chiefly by the older members of the bar.

The preparation of abstracts of land titles and the examination of such

abstracts have become important phases of the lawyer's work within the last thirty years. The meager and carelessly constructed abstracts of twenty-five and thirty years ago will no longer pass the scrutiny of the present-day lawyer. Technicalities are assuming such importance that the examining lawyer hardly knows where to draw the line to protect his client against having the abstract "turned down" by some one else, in case he wishes to sell the land in the future. The examining lawyer may know full well that the technical defect cannot possibly jeopardize the title. Yet he does not know how reasonable or unreasonable the next examiner will be. Certainly he does not want to have it appear at some future time that he was ignorant of the technical defect, and on the other hand he wants to protect his client against any possible unreasonableness of another attorney who may pass upon the title. Hence, the tendency is growing among lawyers of requiring abstracts to be free from all defects, whether serious or merely technical, before they recommend the title.

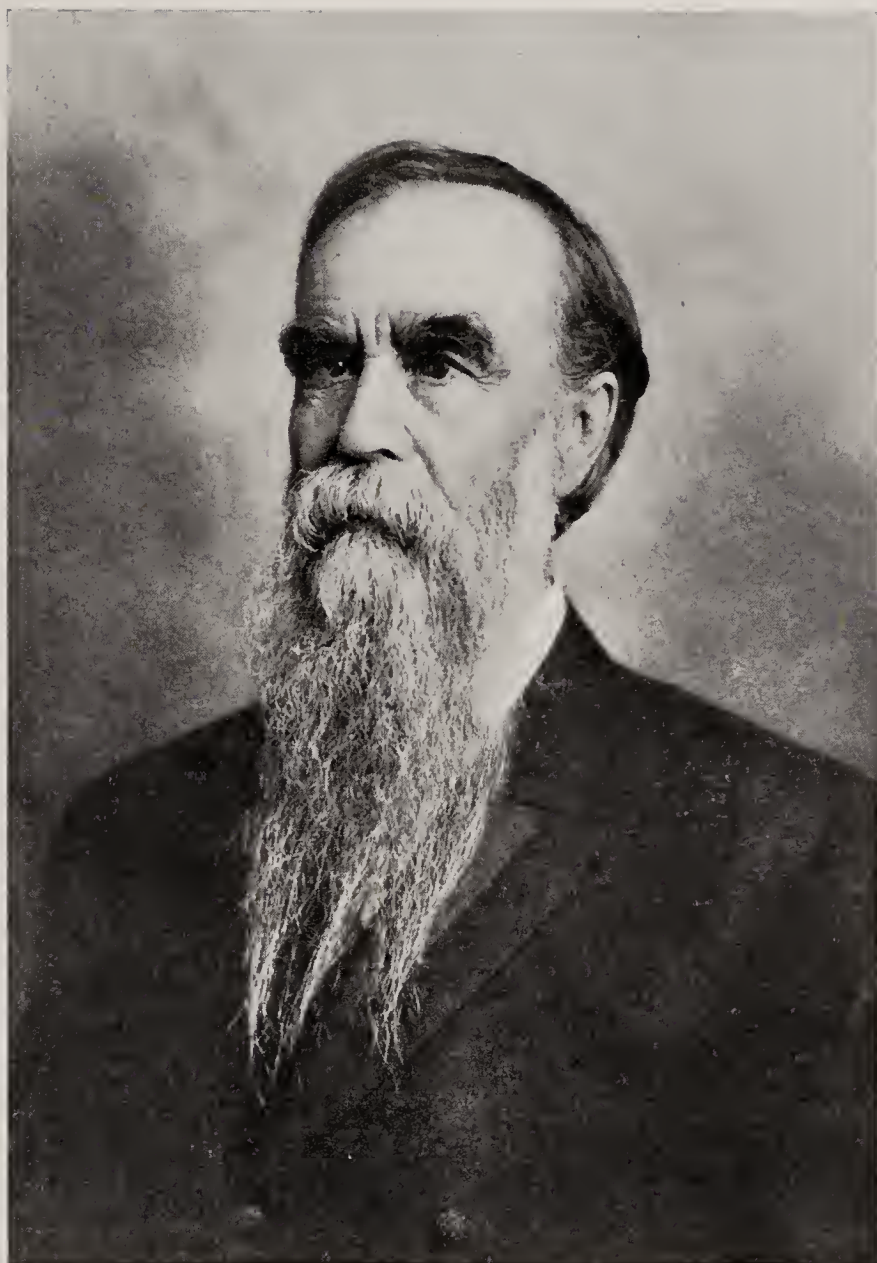
Collections, which formerly constituted an important feature of the lawyer's work, have now been taken over in large measure by the banks. This is especially true of collections on promissory notes.

In some localities trust companies are also taking over much of the probate business. This is not true, however, in Hancock county. Probate matters have always constituted a very important part of the lawyer's work in this county.

A RETROSPECTIVE VIEW.

The majority of attorneys admitted during the first years of the county's history were Indianapolis attorneys. Others whose names appear upon the roll came from Noblesville, Shelbyville, Richmond and Muncie. "Circuit riders" followed the judge from court to court in the judicial circuit. Calvin Fletcher, Ovid Butler and the Browns were Indianapolis attorneys. James B. Ray and Abram Hammond, both of Indianapolis, transacted quite a large amount of legal business before the court in its early history. Both of these men later became governor of Indiana. The appearance of Christian Nave and William Quarles is noted in many cases. Quarles, especially, attended many terms of court. He was from Indianapolis.

Thomas D. Walpole was first resident attorney who grew into prominence. He had a checkered career as an attorney and politician. Shortly before the Civil War he removed to Indianapolis. While in Greenfield he lived in the property now occupied by Dr. Edward Howard, just east of the New building.



Wm. R. Stough

George W. Julian lived in Greenfield for several years. He came from Wayne county and later returned to that county. He was rather a prominent attorney and served a term or two in Congress.

The names of D. M. C. Lane, Reuben A. Riley, James Rutherford and David S. Gooding were added to the list of local attorneys during the forties. Lane's name appears in the record frequently for several years, but he does not seem to have attained any special distinction at the bar. James Rutherford was in turn, county school examiner, clerk of the court, and practicing attorney. He is said to have been a very scholarly man, but he became dissipated and his life was cut short. Reuben A. Riley was a practitioner for almost half a century. He and Rutherford were partners for a short time about 1848. Several of the younger men read law in his office, and later he and William R. Hough were partners for a time. Mr. Riley was not only an able, conscientious lawyer, but he took a general interest in public affairs. Some of his poems and speeches that still remain in print show him to have been gifted along several lines. David S. Gooding was a successful trial lawyer, but he gave a great deal of attention to politics. He possessed a good presence, was an able speaker, and for a time had a remarkable influence in the county.

During the fifties James L. Mason, Montgomery Marsh, Lemuel W. Gooding, William R. West, David VanLaningham, William R. Hough and George Y. Atkison were added to the number of local attorneys. James L. Mason became a prominent Democrat during the war, and built up a lucrative practice during that time. A number of later attorneys read law in his office. He came from Union county and taught school in Greenfield for several terms. Montgomery Marsh possessed rather limited attainments as an attorney, but took an active interest in public affairs, and especially in politics. Lemuel Gooding served one term as county recorder, also one term as district attorney, in which he was very successful. He and his brother, David S., were partners for a time, but David seems to have been in politics so much that Lemuel hung out a shingle of his own. When the temperance fights came on in 1859, and following, David VanLaningham usually represented the liquor interests, and Reuben A. Riley the remonstrators. William R. Hough came prominently into the practice during the Civil War. Gooding was in politics, Riley was at the front, and this left the legal field very largely to Hough and James L. Mason. The record of these years attests the fact that Mr. Hough was an unusually successful lawyer. In following matters up in the circuit court or before the county commissioners, one almost develops the habit of expecting to see the cause he represented successful.

Judge West served one term as county recorder. The commissioners' records, as well as the court records, show that for a time he had a pretty fair practice. George Y. Atkison was a farmer and a man of general affairs. He was a man of unusual influence in the county, but he scarcely ever fought his legal battles alone.

Just about the time of the Civil War, David Moss, of Noblesville, had a large practice in this court. Martin M. Ray, of Shelbyville, Walter March, of Muncie, and John L. Ketcham, father of William Ketcham, of Indiana, were also quite frequently in court.

Following the Civil War Adams L. Ogg opened a law office in Greenfield, but practically all of his time was given to the prosecution of pension claims of the soldiers. He was very successful in the work, and procured more pensions for his comrades, likely, than were procured by any other attorney at the bar. He also procured some of the largest pensions that were awarded to the soldiers of this county.

Within a few years after the Civil War Augustus W. Hough, Charles G. Offutt, Hamilton J. Dunbar and James A. New entered the profession. Dunbar and New were both men of exceptional ability, but both died comparatively young. Charles G. Offutt became one of the best known attorneys at the bar. He was tall and portly, had a good presence, a strong personality, a clear, fine voice, and was gifted with a rare quality of eloquence. It was said by opposing counsel that in the trial of a cause he was able to discern quickly any weakness in his adversary's case, and the strong points in his own; that he was able to seize upon these things and throw them in such a light before juries that it always made him a formidable opponent. As a young lawyer Mr. Offutt counselled with Judge Buckles on important matters. For several years his card in the local papers announced that Judge Buckles would be associated with him in the trial of all important causes.

Ephraim Marsh, William Ward Cook, William H. Martin and R. A. Black entered the practice during the seventies. Marsh & Cook formed a partnership soon after Mr. Marsh's retirement from the clerk's office. Their talents were complementary. Mr. Marsh was an exceedingly close and diligent student of the law, while Mr. Cook was preëminently a trial lawyer. For several years immediately following the gas boom in the county they probably transacted a larger volume of legal business than has ever been transacted by any firm in the same length of time in Greenfield. After the death of Mr. Marsh, Mr. Cook remained as the last of the older trial lawyers. He had fought many a legal battle, and everybody knew him to be the peer of any advocate who entered the forum of justice. For several years he



WILLIAM A. HOUGH

President Indiana State Bar Association, 1916-17

remained in the practice honored and respected practically as the dean of the Hancock bar. R. A. Black and Charles G. Offutt were partners for many years before Mr. Offutt was elected to the bench. William H. Martin and Mr. Offutt were partners for several years after Mr. Offutt's service on the bench.

Following are the attorneys engaged in the practice as shown by the bar docket, September term, 1915: Edward F. Quigley, *John F. Wiggins, *A. C. VanDuyn, *Robert Williamson, *Charles H. Cook, *John B. Hinchman, *Robert F. Reeves, *S. A. Wray, *Omer S. Jackson, *Samuel J. Offutt, *William A. Hughes, H. Seger Slifer, *John F. Eagan, Herbert M. Kelley, *Edward Eikman, *Elden A. Robb, *Edwin T. Glascock, *Charles L. Tindall, John Lockridge, *James F. Reed *W. R. Hough, *Vinton A. Smith, William P. Bidgood, Chalmer Schlosser, Chauncey W. Duncan, C. W. Morrison, Ora Myers, *Robert L. Mason, Louis A. Browne, *Jonas P. Walker, *Earl Sample, *William A. Hough, Jesse Sanford, Sylvester Meek, *George T. Tindall, John M. Hall, *Charles Downing, *Elmer T. Swope, *George J. Richman, R. I. Marsh, *Paul F. Binford, *William E. Bussell, Moses C. Wood.

*Resident and engaged in the practice.

SIDE LIGHTS.

Our lawyers are not all limited in their accomplishments to being able practitioners at the bar. Judge Sample, who is now on the bench, is versed in literature only less, possibly, than he is in the law. The Judge is familiar with the poets from antiquity to the present, and can quote their lines by hours to the delight of listeners.

William A. Hough is an inimitable reader. He can read Riley better than anybody—unless, perhaps, it is Riley himself. Will does not have to depend upon borrowed verses either. In a leisure hour he will write his own lines—and by the way, his songs of years ago were sold in editions.

Robert Williamson has been a Sunday school teacher at the Presbyterian Sunday school for a number of years. He is original as a Bible student, and has an exegetical manuscript, which he may at some time publish in book form. The Bible is an interesting book to Robert, and in his unique way he speaks with authority on its message.

Samuel J. Offutt is a violinist, but not of the ragtime, hoe-down type. Sam's violin is resonant with the strains of the masters and he plays them in a manner to please the most fastidious.

James F. Reed is a lover of Burns and recites his verses as only a mas-

ter of Scotch dialect can recite them. For the enjoyment of his perfect rendering of the lines of the Scottish bard, the bar probably owes a little debt of gratitude to the McDougals of Brandywine township. Whatever in human life is touched upon in conversation, Jim can always illustrate the point to the delight of his fellows with a few lines from Burns.

Others of the brethren entertain no aspirations toward poetry or music, but they enjoy a day off for a hunt, or a week or two for a fishing trip. When they return they spin out yarns of the catch that uphold in a substantial manner the traditions of the profession.

CHAPTER XII.

THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

Among the very early physicians of the county who took an active interest in affairs was Dr. J. W. Hervey. He was an able, eloquent speaker, and a prolific writer. For a quarter of a century after the Civil War the columns of the *Hancock Democrat* contained articles from his pen, in which he recounted his experiences and gave his recollections of those early days.

The best history of the early practice of medicine in Hancock county is found in his articles. The following excerpts have been selected from the statement which he wrote for Mr. Binford in 1882. Referring to the early history of the county, Dr. Hervey says:

"The practice of medicine then was a work of some magnitude. We were compelled to ride on horseback through the woods, along paths blazed out on the sides of trees, sometimes twelve miles. I have often lost my way, and had to ride for miles before I came to a house to ask where I was. I was called one stormy night to visit a family in what was called the 'Big Deadening,' in Vernon township. The messenger had a huge torch and rode before. Our path was for miles through 'slashes,' as then called. The forest was wild and gloomy. Before we reached the place the torch gave out, and we had to hunt a hickory tree, from which we got bark to renew our light. We heard the wolves howl occasionally. When we reached the house we found the door fastened, and the woman whom I was called to see was in bed with two newly-born babe twins. She was badly frightened. She said the wolves had run the dogs against the door. The door was nothing but shaved clapboards hung on hinges. She thought the wolves smelt the corpse, for one of the babes was dead. She had heard it said that wolves would fight desperately for a dead body. There were no neighbors for some distance, and no one there to go for anyone.

"Sometime after that I was belated on my return home, from the Fall Creek settlement. It had been raining all day, and was very muddy. My horse gave out, and I had to stop at John Robb's, where I got my supper. He saddled one of his horses for me to ride till I returned. It was dark when I started, and nothing but a path to travel until I struck what was called the Greenfield and Allisonville road. Mr. Robb assured me that 'Old Sam,' as he called the horse, would keep the path. I had gone but a few

miles before 'Old Sam' was out of the path, and stopped to eat grass. I got down and tried to feel for the path. Failing to find it I mounted and determined to make the horse go some place. He soon went under a grapevine and lifted me out of the saddle and set me wrong end up in the spice brush. I was, however, able for another trial. I then commenced to halloo in the hopes that I might find some house. I soon heard wolves, not very far distant from me, I thought. I had often heard it said that wolves could smell assafoetida any distance, and that they would fight for it. I had to carry that article with me, for it was out of the question to dispense with a remedy so popular at that time. Everything used as medicine was furnished by the doctors. I was considerably frightened, but I soon heard someone answer me and saw a torch coming. It was common for persons to get lost in the woods at that time. When I reached the man's house I found I had lost my pill sacks, and this necessitated me to wait till morning, as most of my essential outfit was in them. Though of but small value would the pill bags be at this time, the loss of that utility would have been sufficiently ample at that time to have compelled me to suspend operations for some days.

"About 1845, at a camp meeting near Cumberland, in the eastern part of Marion county, a child was taken with a fit, and its mother made so much noise that divine services were suspended for a time. Dr. Berry, who afterwards became president of Asbury University, was preaching. As soon as he found out what was the matter he told the congregation to take their seats and not crowd the child, but give it plenty of fresh air, wet its head with cold water, and send for a doctor; that there was no danger. I was at that time but little acquainted, and but few on the ground suspected me of any pretensions to being a doctor. Someone, however, hunted me up, and, plucking me to one side, asked me if I could bleed, and whether or not I had any lancets with me. I happened to have a nice spring lancet in my pocket. I told him I thought I could bleed, and he asked me to follow him. When I arrived at the tent it was crowded desperately, and near the door, on a temporary bed, was the patient. On one side of it stood a large man with a huge walking stick about four feet long and as thick as a small handspike. Before him was a pair of old-fashioned saddle-bags, which contained something near a half bushel of roots and herbs, together with other implements essential to the practice. On the other side of the little sufferer stood another man, something over six feet high, with a blue jeans suit on. Neither of the gentlemen were arrayed in very fastidious costumes. Over the shoulder of this gentleman hung a pair of pill wallets of something more in accordance with the custom of the nineteenth century, and would not hold

over one peck of goods. He had the arm of the little girl bandaged, and was prodding away with an old rusty and dull thumb lancet, attempting to bleed the child, but had about given up the idea when I was sent for. The man who hunted me up stepped forward and fixing his eyes on me, said: "There is Dr. Hervey; maybe he can bleed." At this all eyes were turned toward me, and I could distinctly hear the whispers through the crowd. "He is nothing but a boy"; "He don't look much like a doctor," and other similar remarks, most of which were true, for I was but a young man, and looked younger than I was. The theory of the doctors was that the patient had too much blood in the head, and that bleeding was the only remedy. The big doctors had not much faith in me, but asked me if I could bleed the child. They did not ask for my opinion in the case, or what treatment I would recommend, or intimate that they had any more use for me. I, however, bled the child and asked the doctors if it would not be well to keep cold cloths to the head, which they had ordered removed for fear of producing a chill. The child got better, and I got better acquainted with the big doctors, and found them to be big-hearted as well as large in body. One of them was Dr. Carpenter, of Cumberland, a good Christian gentleman, but whose facilities for education were poor. He was a very useful man, and when his patients died he often preached their funerals. He was a Baptist minister, and Dr. William Moore, of the same village, and a partner, was a Universalian preacher. Bleeding was common then in most diseases, and many persons were bled regularly at stated times. I know several men who kept lancets. A man that could bleed was considered necessary in every settlement. The houses of these men were thronged every Sunday by persons, some of whom would come miles to be bled. The other big doctor was called McLain, I think, and he lived in or near New Palestine.

"On page seventy-four of the proceedings of the Indiana Medical Society for 1874, in a report on the medical history of the state, by Thad. M. Stevens, M. D., I find the following items connected with the transactions of medical men in the western part of Hancock county, which I will quote:

"In 1846, the congestive fever, as it was called, made its appearance. Many died; indeed, most of them in the hands of some physicians. Dr. Moore, of Cumberland, contended that blood letting and after that calomel to ptyalism, was the proper treatment. A meeting of physicians was called to consult upon a plan of treatment, at which it was agreed to use larger doses of quinine. Into this practice all finally fell, and the disease became much less formidable. The only drawback to the use of this drug was the price and the scarcity of money. It run up at one time to six dollars an

ounce. Dr. Hervey bought up a dozen fat cattle, drove them to Indianapolis, and sold them at seven dollars and fifty cents per head, and invested the money in quinine.'

" 'In 1847 a singular epidemic of smallpox appeared in Buck Creek township. Erysipelas, in the form of black tung, had been prevailing in the same locality. A healthy, stout man by the name of Snyder took the confluent variola. The whole surface swelled enormously. Dr. William Smith, who was a new brother in the profession at Cumberland, was called to see the case, who being somewhat puzzled at the disease, called Dr. Bobbs, of Cumberland, and Dr. J. W. Hervey, of Hancock county, in consultation. Drs. Bobbs and Smith contended that the disease was of an active, inflammatory character, and the only safety depended upon copious blood-letting. Dr. Hervey differed with them, opposed the bleeding, and left them to treat the case. They bled the man profusely, and he died. The neighbors flocked in to see him, and the result was smallpox was scattered all over the country. Dr. J. W. Hervey contended that the disease was some form of eruptive fever, modified by erysipelas diathesis. That was before the disease had developed its true character. After that he contended that it was smallpox, modified by the influence named. A consultation was called at the house of Isaac Snyder, father of the first patient, over some new cases. Dr. John S. Bobbs, Dr. Bullard, of Indianapolis, and Dr. Brown, of Bethel, were called in. Drs. Bobbs and Bullard agreed with Dr. Hervey. I think Dr. Brown did the same. The fact of the disease making its appearance without anyone knowing how, agitated the public mind to the highest pitch. As Dr. Hervey had been prominent in the treatment of the disease, and very successful, he having treated eighty-four cases, with but the loss of three grown persons and two children, it was in some way whispered through the neighborhood that he started the disease to get into business and gain notoriety. This theory was aimed to be made plausible by the fact that the Doctor had been in Cincinnati the winter before, and had told someone that he saw cases of smallpox in the hospital. It was also urged that he could not have been so well acquainted with the disease and have treated it so successfully if he had not made some special study and preparation. The rumor spread and gained force as it went out upon the breeze of popular rumor, until the whole country was arrayed on one or the other side of the question. Someone who was ingenious in formulating theories, said the Doctor had brought a scab with him from Cincinnati, and started the disease with it. He had used tincture of iodine and nitrate of silver to prevent pitting in the face. One Miss Burris lost an eye, and was otherwise disfigured by the disease, pustules hav-

ing formed in the eyes. Popular prejudice pointed this case out as a proper one to punish the Doctor with. He was sued for malpractice. The bad feeling was so intense against him that his counsel, Oliver H. Smith, advised him to take a change of venue to Shelby county. The damages were set at five thousand dollars. The depositions of eminent physicians were secured by the Doctor. Some of the best physicians in the state were subpoenaed. His defense was so fortified that before the time for the trial arrived the case was withdrawn. Dr. Hervey's character was vindicated, and he rose above the clouds that threatened him with ruin; but it cost him much of his hard-earned means and cheated him out of three or four of the best years of his life.

“ ‘This case is a valuable illustration of what injury and wrong may be done a physician by those who are not sufficiently informed on such subjects. It also shows what a few enemies may do before the tribunal of uninformed popular public sentiment and popular prejudice.’ ”

“A SINGULAR CALL.

“At a 4th of July celebration held in the woods, where Mt. Comfort now stands, I was engaged to make an oration. There was to be a big time—a barbecue. The day brought an immense crowd. Just before the time came for my part of the programme, I noticed someone coming with great speed, and a general stir among the people. I was informed that an accident had happened at the crossing of Buck creek, and that I was wanted. The proceedings were delayed until my return. When I reached the scene of the accident a most amusing incident was before me, and instead of resorting to surgery and bandages, I was overcome with fun. A family with several small children had undertaken to visit the celebration in an ox-wagon, not very substantially rigged. In attempting to cross the bridge over Buck creek the oxen became frightened at a party of young men and women coming up behind at a pretty fair speed. The red ribbons were flying, and the skirted white dresses of the girls on horseback, flapping in the wind, together with the clatter of the horses' feet, was too much for the cattle to stand. They took fright, left the pole bridge, and landed the wagon, with its contents, upside down in the mud and mire. The oxen had just reached the shore, and the family had all been safely dug out of the mud, and were seated in a line on the edge of the bridge, covered so completely with mud that you could only see the eyes and the mouth. The man with coon-skin cap was making arrangements to wash them off in the creek, into which he had waded and was, when I arrived, waiting for the first one to be handed

to him to take through the operation. Every child was bawling at the top of its ability to make a noise. As none were hurt, no one who witnessed the incident could restrain a hearty laugh. They were assisted, however, and washed off, and reached the ground towards the close of the evening, and in time to get a full meal of meat and corn-pone, which were about all the catables spread on the occasion.

"One thing can be said to the praise of the physicians of Hancock county. They were mostly self-made men, and men of unusually good sense. But few men have been imported into Hancock county as physicians since the old stock took their place. But few counties in the state can boast of better doctors than Hancock county. I do not know one to whom I could not give the hand of fellowship. I do not know one who is my personal enemy, or one who has ever knowingly done me an unkind act.

"In writing this brief review of the profession in the county, if I have forgotten anyone or said anything about anyone that may be exceptionable, I ask pardon."

Following are also the characterizations of some of the early physicians from the pen of Dr. Hervey, written at the same time:

"*Dr. Duncan.*—The first time I ever visited the office of Dr. Duncan he was so full of talk and big laugh that he spit all over me, not intentionally, for no better-hearted man lived than he; but he had such a peculiar way of pouring out his fun that he could not keep his mouth and lips from taking a very prominent part in the performance. Dr. Barnett, who is now yielding somewhat to the pressure of age, was then a student in his office, and a very industrious one at that. His long success in business is due, no doubt, to his earnest and intense studentship. Dr. Duncan was a good practitioner and had an extensive business. Had he received the advantages of modern usages he would have been a still more prominent member of the profession.

"*Dr. Moore.*—I do not remember the given name of the doctor here referred to. I was called to see him in his last sickness at his home in Green township. He was quite a large man, of every limited attainments, but a useful man in the community. He died of softening of the brain and paralysis. A singular feature in his disease was that he could not reach any object with his hand. If he would undertake to place his hand upon an object he would invariably reach to another locality. He was much worried over his condition. He lamented his affliction very much. He appealed to me so piteously to devise some means for his relief that I shed tears in his presence. I think some of his family are living in the county, who might be able to give more of his history.

"*Dr. N. P. Howard* is now among the oldest practitioners in the county. I do not remember how long it has been since he came to Greenfield, but he has always ranked among the best medical men of the country, and is perhaps the best operating surgeon in the county, and he has but few superiors in the state. Besides being a surgeon of ability, he is a whole-souled gentleman, who never violated any law of professional etiquette or honor.

"*Dr. Lot Edwards* is the first physician I ever knew in the county, and he had practiced in it several years before I came. He was one of the most wiry men I ever knew. His appearance would indicate that he could stand but little effort, yet he has done enough hard work in the practice of medicine to kill two or three ordinary men. He was identified with the first society of the county, and had as many warm friends as any man therein.

"*Dr. E. I. Judkins* read medicine in Greenfield, and was raised in the county. He grew old amidst the scenes of his early life, and gave the best of his energies to the practice of his profession. He is a successful, high-minded votary of the healing art, well posted, and has a large share of friends and patrons.

"*Dr. A. G. Selman* practiced medicine in Greenfield many years ago and took a prominent part in politics. He had at one time as large a practice as any man in the county.

"*Dr. Cook* practiced in Charlottesville thirty-five years ago, and was a very fine and successful practitioner. Dr. Stuart, of Fortville, was one of his students. Dr. Stuart and Dr. Troy must be nearly the same age, and must have commenced practice about the same time. I am told that Dr. Troy has always had quite a large business, and that Dr. Stuart, at Fortville, has had an extensive practice.

"*Dr. Hiram Duncan* came to Hancock county over thirty years ago. He commenced practice near Willett's Mill, but moved to a settlement north of Fortville, on Fall creek, in the edge of Hamilton county, before Fortville was laid out. When it was made a town he moved there, and practiced there alone for ten or twelve years. He is a well posted, though unassuming, man, and is one of the most careful practitioners I ever knew. He is now in Indianapolis.

"*Dr. Paul Espy* is another of the old physicians of the county. I think he commenced business at or near Philadelphia, but soon went to New Palestine. He could speak German fluently, and no better location could be found in the state for a man of his ability and social habits than New Palestine. The Doctor made good use of his facilities, energies and surroundings, and was one of the wealthiest men in the county. His tireless energy and his unceas-

ing devotion to business, together with his good judgment and good management, placed him beyond want and in possession of innumerable friends. But few doctors succeed as well, pecuniarily, as Dr. Paul Espy."

It is only fair to say of Dr. Hervey himself, that after his early experiences in Hancock county, he went to Indianapolis, where he built up a large and lucrative practice. Fifty years ago he had a standing in his profession such as is enjoyed by Drs. Noble, Potter, Cook and a few others at this time.

There are also other names that should be added to the list of those who practiced among the early settlers of the county. Among these were Dr. Edmundson, a one-armed physician, who lived in Blue River township, and who also kept a small store there. Dr. Newby was also located in the eastern part of the that township in its early history. In Brown township were Drs. Logan Wallace, Aaron Gregg, William Reed, C. C. Loder, and Dr. William Trees of a little later date. In Sugar Creek township Drs. Hudson McAnlistter, J. H. Hazen, W. H. Dye, H. B. Wilson, James M. Ely, Jacob Buschel and Kellogg, hung out their shingles before the Civil War. In Jackson township Drs. S. A. Troy and Amos Bundy were established in what was then known as Portland. At Greenfield, Drs. Jared Chapman, Leonard Bardwell and Simon Alters were among the first physicians. Later they were followed by Drs. Martin, Howard, Barnett and others above mentioned.

Prior to 1874 there was no organization among the physicians of the county. On January 6 of that year, however, a meeting of the doctors was held at the I. O. O. F. hall at Greenfield, at which they effected an organization, known as the

HANCOCK COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The minutes of this meeting are herein set out in full:

"In pursuance of a Call heretofore issued by Drs. N. P. Howard, S. M. Martin, M. M. Adams and E. I. Judkins to other physicians of the County, the following physicians assembled in the I. O. O. F. Hall, at 11 o'clock A. M., viz.: Dr. S. A. Troy, J. G. Stewart, H. Duncan, S. T. Yancey and T. K. Saunders, of Fortville, H. J. Bogart, J. B. Sparks and G. T. Wrennick, of Charlottesville, M. M. Hess, of Cleveland, G. C. Eubank, of Philadelphia, and N. P. Howard, S. M. Martin, M. M. Adams and E. I. Judkins, of Greenfield, Indiana.

"Dr. S. M. Martin briefly stated the object of the meeting to be to form or organize a County Medical Society auxiliary to the State Medical Society, and upon motion and vote of all present, Dr. S. T. Yancy was made temporary chairman and E. I. Judkins, temporary secretary.

"Upon taking the Chair, Dr. Yancy made a few appropriate remarks, returning thanks, etc., for the honor conferred, and encouraged the object of the meeting. Upon motion the following were appointed as a committee to draft and submit a constitution, viz.: Drs. S. M. Martin, M. M. Adams and Hiram Duncan.

"Upon motion of Dr. Judkins, a committee of five were appointed on permanent organization, to-wit: Drs. Judkins, Troy, Sparks, Stewart and Eubank.

"After discussing various points in regard to organization, etc., the meeting adjourned until one o'clock P. M., to give time for the several committees to confer and adopt reports.

"At 1 P. M. the meeting was again called to order by the temporary chairman.

"Thereupon the Committee on Constitution reported a Constitution of 17 Articles, which was ordered read by Article and Section, and then unanimously adopted.

"The committee on permanent organization then reported the following nomination for officers for the ensuing year, viz.: Dr. N. P. Howard, president; Dr. S. A. Troy, vice-president; Dr. M. M. Adams, treasurer; Dr. E. I. Judkins, secretary; Drs. J. B. Sparks, S. M. Martin, S. T. Yancy, censors; Drs. J. G. Stuart, H. J. Bogart, M. M. Hess, trustees.

"Upon motion and unanimous vote of the meeting the nominations of the committee were confirmed and the officers named declared elected, and Society permanently organized as the Hancock County Medical Society.

"Upon motion a committee of two were appointed to conduct Dr. Howard, President-elect, to the Chair.

"Upon taking the Chair the President returned thanks for the honor conferred, called the meeting to order, and asked for further business.

"Upon motion Drs. Martin and Yancy were appointed a committee to procure a suitable seal with appropriate inscription for the Society.

"Upon motion an order of business was adopted.

"And upon further motion and vote of the Society a system of By-Laws was adopted.

"The secretary was ordered to procure a suitable Record Book for the Society, and also a book for the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society and to record the same therein.

"Also the secretary was authorized by unanimous vote to sign the names of all the organizing members of this Society, to the Constitution, when copied in appropriate book.

"The President appointed J. B. Sparks to prepare and read an essay upon Purulent Pneumonia at next meeting, also Drs. S. M. Martin and S. T. Yancy to read an essay upon any subject they might choose to select.

"The question of a Fee Bill came up and was discussed at considerable length, and upon motion a committee of three, viz.: S. A. Troy, J. B. Sparks and S. M. Martin, were appointed to prepare and submit a Fee Bill at next meeting.

"Upon motion the secretary was ordered to furnish the 'Indiana Medical Journal' and 'Hancock Democrat' with a summary of today's proceedings for publication.

"Upon motion the Society adjourned to meet in Greenfield on the second Tuesday of February at 1 o'clock P. M.

"E. I. JUDKINS, Secretary."

The purpose of the society is further stated in the constitution:

"To provide an organization through which the regular physicians of the county shall be united in one professional fraternity for the better promotion of all measures adapted to the relief of the suffering; the improvement of the health and the protection of the lives of the community, and for the mutual improvement; the advancement of medical knowledge; the elevation of professional character; the encouragement of professional intercourse and the protection of professional interests."

Regular meetings for the society were appointed for the first Tuesdays of January, April, July and October annually at Greenfield. The physicians whose names appear above—fourteen of them—became the charter members of the society. In April of 1874, the names of Drs. John L. Marsh, William N. Pierson, C. H. Kirkhoof and J. M. Ely were added to the list.

Although a complete organization was effected on January 6, 1874, and dues were paid and all other relationships established and maintained with the State Medical Society during the years that followed, a charter was not obtained until April, 1911, when it was issued in the following words:

"INDIANA STATE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

"Know All Men By These Presents

"That by virtue of authority vested in the House of Delegates of this Association by the Constitution and By-Laws, it hereby issued a Charter to the Hancock County Medical Society of which Joseph L. Allen, M. D., is President and Earl R. Gibbs, M. D., is Secretary, and the Charter Members now belonging to such society and to their successors in perpetuity with all

of the honor and privileges pertaining thereto, so long as such Society conforms to the Constitution and By-Laws of this Association.

"No. 87.

"Given Under the Authority of the House of Delegates
this tenth day of April, 1911.

"CHARLES N. COMBS, M. D.,

"Secretary.

F. C. HEATH, M. D.,

"President."

That the physicians set about to accomplish the purpose of their new organization and to profit by mutual consultation and discussion, is evidenced by the following excerpts taken from the minutes of their different meetings:

"February 10, 1874.—Dr. Martin read a paper on 'Tympanites,' upon which but few remarks were made, from the fact that but few present seemed prepared to discuss its merits, but upon motion of Dr. Troy, Dr. Martin was requested to read his paper again before the society at its regular meeting in April.

"Dr. Troy verbally reported some cases of bronchitis met with, not yielding to the ordinary treatment with tonics, stimulants and expectorants, but yielded to aconite. Dr. Stuart had met some similar cases in which he found gelsemium the best remedy. Dr. Adams had met a few slight cases in which he found quinine and glycerine, aided by copious draughts of cold water at bedtime, to speedily relieve symptoms.

"Dr. Eubank verbally reported a case of periodical spasms of a child resulting in atrophy of right arm and leg, which elicited some remarks."

The committee to report on a fee bill or a schedule of fees to be collected for various services failed to report at this meeting. On the meeting of April 7, 1874, the committee did report a bill, which was placed on file for further consideration. The report was taken up again at the July meeting in 1874 and was discussed by the physicians assembled. It seemed to be unsatisfactory, however, and when a vote was taken thereon, the motion to adopt the bill was defeated. Dr. Martin then moved, at the meeting of July 7, 1874, that Drs. Yancy, Hess and Adams be appointed a committee on fee bill for next meeting, but for the want of the second the motion was lost.

April 7, 1874:—"Upon recommendation of the board of censors, Dental Doctors W. R. Wolf and E. B. Howard were unanimously elected honorary members of this society.

"Dr. Sparks read an able paper upon pneumonia, as per special appointment at first regular meeting."

Remarks by sundry members:

"Dr. Martin disbelieves in the term (strictly speaking) of typhoid pneumonia; thinks two distinct diseases cannot exist at the same time in one patient, and that there is almost always some bronchial trouble, and the pleura generally affected. Pain usually due to pleuritic complication. The disease usually tends to recovery; he does not use nauseating expectorants, relies upon sustaining treatment.

"Dr. Sparks denounces the term 'lung fever' as old foggy, and insists upon physicians using the terms 'pneumonia' or 'pneumonitis' when naming the disease. Dr. Judkins remarks, physicians ought to speak in terms that would be understood by their patients when diagnosis is clear, or made up, and if asked for a name of the disease, by the patient's friends, if we have to, say 'lung fever' instead of 'pneumonia,' or 'ague' instead of 'intermittent fever.'

"Dr. Howard called Vice-President Troy to the chair, and then made some remarks upon Dr. Sparks' paper; recommends calomel in most cases and sometimes uses it to ptialism, uses blisters, gives ammonia, quinine, etc., as symptoms indicate. Remarks were made by several other members upon the pathology, nomenclature, and treatment of pneumonia.

"By request, Dr. Martin read his paper on 'Tympanites,' which he had read at the February meeting.

"Remarks on pathology, treatment, etc., by several members, Dr. Sparks thinks it might have resulted from retained feces. Dr. Ely regards it as pyema from absorption from uterus. Dr. Martin defends his diagnosis, quoting from authors, and comparison with peritonitis. Dr. Sparks favors spirits turpentine in treatment. Drs. Sparks and Pierson discussed the pathology of the disease, at some length.

Drs. Pierson, Kirkhoff and Marsh were appointed to write an essay upon any medical subject they may choose for next regular meeting.

"Dr. Yancy continued for an essay also at next meeting."

July 7, 1874:—"Essays being again called for, Dr. J. L. Marsh read an able paper on 'Ancient and Modern Therapeutics.' Remarks by Yancy, Sparks, Wolf and Ely."

October 6, 1874:—"Verbal reports being called for, Dr. Stevens reported a case of post mortem, where injury of the cranium had caused death, in which there was almost complete absorption of the bone, and full absorption of the membranes, corresponding to the size of the injury."

April 6, 1875:—"Essays being called for, Dr. Marsh read a lengthy and able paper upon the 'Therapeutics of Aconite,' which elicited quite a discussion from Drs. Martin, Hess, Sparks and Judkins. Dr. Martin never used aconite, hence could not tell of its virtues from experience. Dr. Hess used it but seldom. Dr. Sparks had it used internally in tonsillitis with good results.

"Dr. Martin read a paper on the fallacies of the treatment of pneumonia. The subject was pretty thoroughly discussed by all members present. All discard nauseating expectorants."

July 6, 1875:—"Dr. Adams reported a case of 'progressive locomotor ataxia' which he was treating with nitrate of silver, but with slight show of improvement. Remarks by Drs. Martin, Pierson and Judkins. None had ever treated a case of the kind. Dr. Pierson had seen one case in the Indiana Medical College, supposed to have been induced by the excessive use of tobacco; treatment, discontinue tobacco and administer nitrate of silver. Lost sight of the case, did not learn result of treatment. Dr. Adams asked the advice and opinion of the society regarding the treatment of his case; all endorsed the use of nitrate of silver with the observance of due caution of its toxical effects, a point the Doctor says he has carefully watched, and as yet no indications for discontinuance were observable, but on the contrary when the remedy had been left off for a few days for fear of toxic trouble, the symptoms had increased. Dr. Judkins suggested that when the nitrate of silver had been carried to its reasonable limits to substitute nux vomica or strychnia and phosphorous, in full doses.

"The discussion here ran into the pathology of such cases and the general arguments were that the intemperate use of tobacco and excessive venery or undue venereal passion or excitement without proper or due gratification might induce an attack, but that Dr. Adams' case was probably the result of severe injury received on the head many years ago, which had frequently produced severe nervous trouble, and sometimes severe and almost intolerable pain in the head, for which Dr. Judkins had frequently administered chloroform, by the mouth, ammonia and bromides, giving only temporary relief."

Though the fee bill failed in its adoption at the first meeting of the physicians, further steps were taken at the meetings in the latter part of 1875 for their financial protection, in the adoption of the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, that after January 1, 1876, no service shall be rendered to persons who are able to pay their bills, but who evade them by changing from one physician to another, unless the fee for such service is paid in advance.

"Further resolved, that it shall be the duty of each of us to furnish all others a list of such parties from time to time as they make satisfactory settlement.

"That this is no combination to raise our fees—as will doubtless be charged—our patrons will be convinced when they pay their accounts; neither is it an effort to shirk our share of the charity work. We each pledge ourselves to the maintenance of the noble reputation of our profession in this respect, to the best of our ability. By this movement we expect to be better enabled to do all that public opinion demands of us for the worthy poor and unfortunate. And also to treat the patrons who pay and support us in a more liberal and businesslike manner, hoping thereby not to be forced to the necessity of selling every good note we take to the brokers; or of dogging our patrons at their houses by sending importunate collectors after them; or of offending them through the public prints by frequent demands to settle, as has been done by some, who will now be interested in charging that this is a 'ring'. (Signed): S. M. Marsh, J. A. Hall, George Tague, J. J. Carter, J. G. Stuart, J. Francis, C. C. Loder, H. J. Bogart, L. A. Vawter, E. I. Judkins, H. A. Greenleaf, R. E. Barnett, T. J. Saunders, J. O. Espey, William Trees, N. N. Howard, S. S. Boots, John L. Marsh, S. T. Yancy, J. M. Jones, M. M. Hess, W. E. Kearns."

The above resolution was published for a number of issues in the *Hancock Democrat* and brought forth a series of protests from the laity. Some of the good people of the county suggested through the columns of the local papers that if the physicians would pay their own accounts as they came due, it might help others to pay them. The physicians offered a reply or two to these protests, which of course failed to silence them. Finally someone became so unkind as even to suggest that if the physicians would pay their whiskey bills it might help the other fellow.

The society, however, did not limit itself to such matters only as might be of personal profit to the physicians. It must appear to anyone that the essays that were read, the general matters as well as specific cases that were brought before the society from the individual practice of the doctors, and the help that the society was able to give in such matters by way of consultation and advice, were of practical benefit to the public.

The society has from time to time given some attention to matters before the General Assembly, which they considered of interest to themselves and to the profession. At the close of the legislature in 1879, the doctors of the county adopted the following resolution in appreciation of the services of Dr. Edwins in that body:

Resolved, that the thanks of this society are hereby unanimously tendered to Dr. Stanley M. Edwins, of Madison county, for the very able and zealous manner in which he sought to rid the profession of its parasites, and thereby benefited the public, by securing the passage of his Medical bill, by our State Legislature at its recent session; and that we express the hope that by the time that body convenes, the 'Mother of Israel' of the period with her tanzy tea, and the Good Samaritan of the generation, with his liver-regenerator, may have lost something of the potential influence they now seem to exert over our dignified executive department of state government."

On January 27, 1883, the society also considered the advisability of raising the standard of the profession by legal requirement. On this point the doctors of the county placed themselves on record in the adoption of the following resolution:

Whereas, although the medical profession of Hancock county, as represented by the members thereof here present, is in no sense desirous of any legislation in its behalf, the interest of both the public and the profession of some parts of the state seem to imperatively demand some protection from the army of quacks and charlatans driven into the state by the stringent medical laws of other surrounding states; it is hereby

Resolved, that our representatives be respectfully asked to vote for a medical bill requiring that every practitioner of medicine have a diploma from a reputable medical school, or, if he has no such diploma, shall have been in the practice of medicine ten years in the state of Indiana and attended one full course of lectures in any accredited medical college and that he shall file his credentials with proof in each county in which he proposes to practice.

Resolved, that in our judgment some simple, uncomplicated law will meet all the necessities of the case better than the proposed complicated and expensive measures involving state boards.

"N. P. Howard, Sr., M. M. Adams, E. I. Judkins, Lon A. Carter, Jacob A. Hall, F. F. Hervey, S. S. Boots, Joseph Francis, J. F. Trump, W. R. King, Chairman; S. M. Martin, Secretary."

Such a law was passed in 1885, making it unlawful for any person to practice medicine without first obtaining a license so to do. The license was to be issued by the clerks of the courts, and could only be issued to persons with the following qualifications:

1. To graduates of some reputable medical college.
2. To applicants who filed their affidavits and also the affidavits of two reputable freeholders or householders of the county stating that the applicant

had been engaged in the practice of medicine for ten years immediately preceding the date of the taking effect of the act.

3. To applicants who filed their affidavits therein of two reputable freeholders or householders of the county stating that the applicant had been engaged in the practice of medicine for three years immediately preceding the date of the taking effect of the act, and had attended one full course of lectures in some reputable medical college.

Under this law the physicians of Hancock county who applied for such licenses during the year 1885 were able to show the following qualifications, the dates of graduation being also shown:

Samuel S. Boots—February 8, 1870. Electic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Orlando S. Coffin—February 16, 1883. Indiana Electic Medical College.

Marcellus M. Adams—February 26, 1885. Medical College of Indiana.

Noble P. Howard, Sr.—February 8, 1879. Medical College of Indiana.

Noble P. Howard, Sr.—February 28, 1879. Medical College of Indiana.

Orlando M. Edwards—One full course lectures.

Elam I. Judkins—February 22, 1878. College of Physicians and Surgeons of Indiana.

Warren R. King—Two full course lectures.

Nathan L. Hammer—March 26, 1885. Physic Medical College of Indiana.

Samuel M. Martin—June 19, 1885. Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery.

Jacob F. Trump—June 22, 1881. Medical Department of University of Vermont.

William B. Ryan—One full course lectures.

Frank F. Herney—February 28, 1879. Medical College of Indiana.

Almond A. Stuart—One full course lectures.

John G. Stuart—March 2, 1885. College of Physicians and Surgeons of Indiana.

Simeon T. Yancy—Two full course lectures.

James M. Larimore—February 10, 1867. Medical Department of Iowa University.

Robert D. Hanna—February 27, 1880. Medical College of Indiana, Department of Butler University, of Indiana.

William Trees—Practiced Medicine ten years.

- Lon A. Carter—March 1, 1882. Indiana Medical College.
Ira W. Ellis—March 1, 1882. Medical College of Indiana.
Samuel A. Troy—Practiced medicine ten years.
Charles C. Pratt—One full course lectures.
James P. Julian—February 21, 1881. Physic Medical College of Indiana.
Jacob Buchel—Practiced medicine ten years.
James M. Ely—February 28, 1872. Medical College of Indiana.
Murray M. Hess—Practiced medicine ten years.
William A. Justice—1878. Kentucky School of Medicine.
Samuel A. Troy—March 1, 1882. Medical College of Indiana.
Benjamin F. True—Practiced medicine ten years.
John W. Selman—February 28, 1873. Indiana Medical College of Indiana.
Thomas P. Hervey—Practiced medicine ten years.
John D. Cory—Practiced medicine three years and one full course lectures.
George M. Darrach—March 8, 1850. Medical Department of the University of Gettysburg at Philadelphia, Pa.
William B. Cox—Practiced medicine three years and one full course lectures.
William M. Pierson—February 28, 1874. Indiana Medical College of Indiana.
John Biebinger—March 1, 1883—Central College of Physicians and Surgeons of Indianapolis, Ind.
Franklin J. C. Rawlins—March 1, 1850. Transylvania Medical College of Lexington, Ky.
Benamin L. Russell—March 17, 1869. Jefferson Medical College of Pennsylvania.
Andrew F. Cory—February 8, 1860. Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio.
Elridge Field—March 1, 1885. Medical College of Indiana.
Jacob G. Wolf—March 8, 1885. Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Pa.

But the meetings of the physicians have not all been serious occasions, nor has all of the time been devoted to professional matters. On January 1, 1884, the physicians brought their wives with them who spent a part of the day at the residence of Dr. Noble P. Howard. At the noon hour, as we

learn from the *Hancock Democrat*, the physicians "adjourned to the residence of Dr. Howard to accompany their wives and lady friends to the Guymon House, where there was in waiting a dinner prepared by Jackson Wills and his most estimable wife. The dinner was indeed a banquet and would be worthy a Delmonico not only in variety but in the manner in which it was prepared and served. After dinner E. I. Judkins offered the following toast: 'The Medical Profession, the Past and Present Status,' which was responded to by Dr. J. W. Hervey, of Indianapolis. He excited much mirth with his description of the early mode of practice with the lancet, calomel and blisters."

Other toasts offered were the "Growth of the Hancock County Medical Society," and the "Home of the Physician." There were present on that occasion, W. R. King, W. B. Riley, S. A. Troy, L. A. Carter, J. B. Richardson, E. I. Judkins and Drs. N. P. Howard, Jr. and Sr.

Other features of the doctors' work are also shown on the records of their minutes. For instance:

October, 1884: "Communication from Wayne County Society relative to the precarious condition of Dr. Pennington, of Milton, Wayne county, owing to the total destruction of his home by fire. Dr. Howard, Sr., was appointed to solicit and transmit such aid as could be obtained."

Later, a personal donation was made by each member of the society present, which was sent to the treasurer of the Wayne County Medical Society for the benefit of the brother in trouble.

Along professional lines, the society continued to discuss particular cases that came within the experience of its members very similar to those that have been heretofore cited. Assignments also continued to be made to individual members upon which reports were made either in writing or orally. A few other instances are taken from the minutes of the society:

July, 1886: "Dr. Ryan presented himself as a clinic; expectoration of blood. Upon motion and vote of society, Dr. J. M. Ely was appointed to examine and report the Doctor's condition, which was disease of the heart and larangitis bronchitis and pharangitis."

February, 1887: "A clinic was presented by Doctor King; abdominal dropsy. Upon motion, Dr. J. M. Ely conducted the examination of the case, after which a discussion followed. There was not a unanimous agreement by all the members as to the cause of the effusion."

March, 1887: "Upon motion of Dr. N. P. Howard, Sr., the regular order of business was suspended for the purpose of performing a surgical operation upon a clinic presented by Howard and Howard: Talapis equinas.

"The operation was performed by Howard and Howard, assisted by Ely and King, in the presence of the society."

June 1, 1887: "Doctor Yancy reported an autopsy he had witnessed when a child six years old had died from congestion of the stomach and liver. A stone the size of one-half walnut was found in the bladder from which it had suffered for four years, the attending physicians supposing other causes had produced the troubles."

"Doctor Pierson reported the case of phthisis under treatment with gas that he had reported during the last meeting and that it was still favorable; also a case of ulceration of the stomach of probable malignant type, which was thoroughly discussed by the society."

April 3, 1888: "Bright's disease was made a special subject for consideration at the next meeting."

September, 1890: "Doctor Hervey presented a specimen of an injured spinal cord that was of much interest to all present. The substance of the cord having been entirely severed and held in contact by the membranes only, the result of an injury, when environment of the cord showed no evidence of injury."

April 4, 1892: "The regular order of business being called, Dr. B. H. Cook proceeded to read a paper upon 'Influenza or La Grippe.' The discussion was opened by Doctor Howard, Sr., who thought the paper a good one. Doctor Ely did not regard the disease within itself fatal, but it leaves few healthy ones in the country and we should look carefully as to its complications. Doctor King approved of the paper and regards it as being more fatal than cholera and more formidable. Dr. J. H. Justice approved of the paper and said he regarded the disease as no trivial disease and thought the epidemic of 1891 more formidable than the epidemic of 1890. Doctor Cook in his closing remarks thanked the society for their remarks and thinks he gained considerable information as to its treatment."

November 1, 1892: "Doctor Troy presented a boy of fifteen years (Arnet Kellar). The members of the society made an examination of the boy and proceeded to discuss the case and suggested a general line of treatment."

"A question was asked about the propriety of a member of this society dressing a cancerous breast that was being treated by an 'irregular.' It was discussed. No opinion agreed upon, and the suggestion was made to decide upon it at next meeting."

December 6, 1892: "Doctor Troy made an oral report of a boy presented at last meeting, that by bandaging and a general tonic treatment that he was better and promised to present him to the society in the future."

"Doctor King made a statement about a patient of his own that was being treated by an 'irregular' (the one spoken of at last meeting), that he dressed the breast, cut out the tissue destroyed by the escharotic. Doctors Pratt and Ely so expressed their opinion that he (King) did right in treating her. Doctor Ely also gave us quite a talk on cancers and 'cancer doctors.' During this talk Dr. W. A. Justice 'put in his appearance.' "

The foregoing notes taken from the minutes of the society indicate in a general way the nature of the discussions engaged in at various times and the lines of work followed. Such in the main has been the plan of the society to the present. Specific cases coming within the practice of the members have been presented from time to time and general topics have been assigned for reports. During the past fifteen or twenty years more time has probably been given to general discussions, and less to special cases, than formerly. The programs of the latter years have usually been limited to one or two papers upon general subjects followed by general discussions. Of this, the following schedule of subjects prepared for the summer of 1896 is a fair illustration:

Tuesday, March 3.

Neuralgia Dr. A. C. Barnes.
Consumption Dr. O. C. Neier.

Tuesday, April 7.

Pathogenic Bacteria with demonstration, Dr. S. W. Hervey.
Diseases of the Kidneys Dr. C. K. Bruner.

Tuesday, May 5.

Synthetical Remedies Dr. J. A. Comstock.
Paralysis Agitans J. W. Selman.

Tuesday, June 2.

Diagnosis of Presentation Dr. J. E. Lummis.
Pneumonic Fever Dr. J. H. Justice.

Tuesday, July 7.

Neurasthenia Dr. Mary L. Bruner.
Nervous Diseases Incident to the Rebellion, Dr. W. R. King.

Among the papers that have been presented during the last few years, the following may be mentioned: "Local Anaesthesia," by Doctor Cregor, November, 1909; "Serum Therapy," by Doctor Ferrell, November, 1909; "Ca-

tharrhal Jaundice," by Doctor Ferrell, January, 1911. On October 5 the subject of "Tonsils" was treated from four viewpoints: "Anatomy and Function of Tonsils," Dr. C. W. McGaughey; "Pathology of Tonsils," Dr. C. A. Barnes; "Therapy of Tonsils," Dr. E. R. Sisson; "Surgery of Tonsils," Dr. C. K. Bruner.

In December, 1911, the subject of "Diphtheria" was discussed by Doctors Justice and Slocum.

DISTRICT MEETINGS, ETC.

The Hancock County Medical Society has on several occasions entertained visiting physicians. On January 20, 1910, the seventh annual meeting of the doctors of the sixth councilor district of the Indiana Medical Association was held at Greenfield. Physicians were present from Rushville, Moreland, Carthage, Millville, Knightstown, Shelbyville, Indianapolis, Richmond, Middletown, Bloomington, Lewisville, Spiceland, Newcastle, Dublin and Straughn. A general program along professional lines was given, a banquet served, etc., and a general good time enjoyed with the visiting physicians.

On January 8, 1914, just forty years after the organization of the Hancock County Medical Society, the anniversary of that event was celebrated in an elaborate and appropriate manner. Following are a few paragraphs from the report of the anniversary meeting:

"At the first meeting of the year of the Hancock County Medical Society, held Thursday night at the Columbia Hotel, Dr. Joseph L. Allen, the secretary, produced the old record containing the minutes of the organization meeting of the society, held January 6, 1874, or forty years ago, almost to the day. He read the minutes of that meeting to the physicians present Thursday night, showing that fourteen physicians were present at the organization meeting and not one of them is living now. Dr. M. M. Adams was the last to succumb.

"At that first meeting Dr. J. B. Sparks read an essay on 'Purulent Pneumonia' and the coincidence was that at the meeting Thursday night this same subject was discussed by Doctor Emerson. His talk was of great interest to the physicians present, who included the new officers of the county association, Dr. P. E. Trees, of Maxwell, president; Dr. E. R. Sisson, of Greenfield, vice-president; Dr. J. L. Allen, of Greenfield, secretary-treasurer; Dr. J. E. Ferrell, of Eden; Dr. Milo Gibbs and Dr. C. K. Bruner, censors; Dr. W. A. Justice and Carl McGaughey, of Greenfield; Dr. C. E. McCord, Dr. S. W. Hervey and Dr. Stuart Slocum, of Fortville; Dr. Edgar A. Hawk, of Finly; Dr. E. E. Mace, of New Palestine; Dr. E. M. Bennett, of McCordsville, mem-

bers, and Doctor Emerson, dean of the medical department of Indiana University; Doctor Bosworth, of Birmingham, Alabama, and Dr. Max Barrett, Knightstown, visitors.

"Following the business session of the association, a five-course banquet was served to the doctors. The Hancock County Association now has twenty members."

The Sixth District Medical Society met in annual session at Greenfield, May 14, 1914, with President Paul E. Trees, of the Hancock Society, presiding. A program was given, after which the society adjourned to the Columbia Hotel at six o'clock, where members of the Hancock County Society had prepared an elegant dinner. Councilor O. G. Gronendyke presided as toastmaster, and Rev. Joshua Stansfield, of Indianapolis, delivered a splendid address, his subject being, "The Doctor."

The meeting was reported as a very fine one from every point of view. Good work was presented, the attendance was good, and so was the dinner.

FEE BILL.

Among the last actions that have been taken by the society as a whole has been the adoption of a fee bill. A meeting for the consideration of this matter was held at the Columbia Hotel on Thursday evening, November 12, 1914. A buffet luncheon was served, and good will and unity of action prevailed. As a result of this meeting, a schedule of fees covering all fees of office practice as well as on fees of general practice, including surgery, operations, etc., was agreed upon and the following contract entered into by the undersigned physicians:

"CERTIFICATE OF AGREEMENT

"THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that we, the undersigned physicians, who practice in Hancock county, Indiana, do hereby enter into and agree to the following contract, binding ourselves as men, and pledging our word of honor to not violate the provisions of this agreement in any event or in any manner.

"1st. We agree to uphold the dignity of our profession, and will endeavor to follow the revised code of ethics.

"2nd. We will adhere strictly to the rates and prices of the fee bill, as herewith appended.

"3rd. We will furnish to each physician who signs this agreement, residing within a radius of seven miles of each of us, a list of all persons whom we find to be unworthy of credit, and also another list of those whom we find worthy, but slow pay.

"This list to be compiled from our books and sent to the physicians as above indicated, on January 1, 1915, and revised and sent every three months thereafter.

"We further agree, that we shall render no aid to a person whose name is on any of the above stated lists, except in an emergency or on the payment of cash for said service.

"We further agree to furnish information to any other physician signing this agreement as to the standing of any person of whom he may inquire.

"4th. We agree to enter into no contract with any person or persons, official or officials, company, corporation, lodge or other organization to do any practice for any stated contract price or period of time, for any sum other than at least the minimum price, as per the fee bill.

"5th. We agree that this agreement and fee bill shall be effective December 1, 1914.

"6th. We agree that the secretary of the Hancock County Medical Society shall cause to be printed copies of this contract and the fee bill, together with a printed card for our officers, stating the most important facts of the fee bill, and that we each pay the pro rata of said expense.

Joseph L. Allen	Greenfield	Stuart Slocum	Fortville
Ernest R. Sisson	Greenfield	J. B. Ellingwood	Fortville
Tyner E. Lowe	Greenfield	C. E. McCord	Fortville
C. W. McGaughey	Greenfield	Charles A. Roark	McCordsville
O. S. Heller	Greenfield	C. J. Kneer	Oaklandon
Rolla B. Ramsey	Greenfield	R. S. Records	Lawrence
J. M. Larimore	Greenfield	L. H. Ratliff	Lawrence
W. R. Johnston	Charlottesville	John P. Black	Greenfield
Paul W. Trees	Maxwell	W. A. Justice	Greenfield
Oliver A. Collins	Mohawk	Milo Gibbs	Greenfield
E. A. Hawk	Finly	C. K. Bruner	Greenfield
Elmer E. Mace	New Palestine	Mary L. Bruner	Greenfield
W. H. Larrabee	New Palestine	I. W. Trees	Greenfield
Earl R. Gibbs	Wilkinson	A. M. Calvert	Lawrence
Charles Titus	Wilkinson	John W. Cook	Pendleton
J. P. Julian	Wilkinson	O. W. Brownbact	Pendleton
Ralph Wilson	Shirley	L. E. Alexander	Pendleton
J. W. Shrout	Shirley	W. R. Sparks	Pendleton
J. E. Ferrell	Fortville	F. L. Stone	Pendleton
S. W. Hervey	Fortville	H. C. Martindale	Pendleton

Lundy Fussell	Markleville	H. B. Cox	Morristown
O. H. Cook	Fortville	F. C. Bass	Morristown
C. B. Pendleton	Markleville	R. S. McCray	Morristown
D. N. Conner	Markleville	W. M. Pierson	Morristown
J. B. Young	Cumberland	V. C. Patten	Morristown
U. C. Ambrose	Cumberland	R. S. Wiltshire	Gwynneville
H. E. Nave	Fountaintown	J. A. Sipe	Carthage
E. B. Miller	Fountaintown	F. E. Hypes	Carthage"

FRATERNALISM.

The minutes of the medical society show that a close relationship exists among the professional brethren. Only once within the past forty years were charges preferred by one member against another before the society. Once also has the society refused consultation with a practicing physician because of his unprofessional conduct. Resolutions of appreciation of the ability and services of brethren, as well as of condolence with bereaved families, appear frequently on the record. The society now has twenty members.

ANSWERING CALLS.

The early physician depended on his faithful horse to carry him through the forest, over streams, and whithersoever he was called.

With the construction of better roads following the Civil War, he purchased a cart or buggy in which he made his calls. Within the last decade, however, he has indulged in the greater comfort, and has given his patients the more careful attention, afforded by automobile service.

PRESENT PHYSICIANS.

The following are the physicians now residing within Hancock county, who are engaged in the practice of medicine:

Joseph Allen	Greenfield	C. K. Bruner	Greenfield
Ernest R. Sisson	Greenfield	Mary L. Bruner	Greenfield
Tyner E. Lowe	Greenfield	*I. W. Trees	Greenfield
C. W. McGaughey	Greenfield	*J. M. Larimore	Greenfield
O. S. Heller	Greenfield	C. Herbert Bruner	Greenfield
John P. Black	Greenfield	W. R. Johnston	Charlottesville
W. A. Justice	Greenfield	Oliver A. Collins	Mohawk
Milo Gibbs	Greenfield	E. A. Hawk	Finly

Lucian C. Ely	New Palestine	W. H. Larrabee	New Palestine
*Samuel S. Boots	Greenfield	J. E. Ferrell	Fortville
*James R. Trees	Greenfield	S. W. Hervey	Fortville
S. L. Witham	Fortville	Stuart Slocum	Fortville
S. D. Clayton	Maxwell	J. B. Ellingwood	Fortville
Earl R. Gibbs	Wilkinson	O. H. Cook	Fortville
Charles Titus	Wilkinson	C. E. McCord	Fortville
J. P. Julian	Wilkinson	O. C. Adkins	McCordsville
J. W. Shrout	Shirley	*Retired	
Elmer E. Mace	New Palestine		

THE INDEPENDENT MEDICAL INVESTIGATOR.

In the fall of 1879 Drs. S. S. Boots and John L. Marsh, brother of Ephraim Marsh, commenced the publication of *The Independent Medical Investigator*. It was at first the intention of the publishers to conduct the paper so that it might be of interest to the laity as well as to the medical profession. Just one issue appeared on this plan. With the second number it was made a strictly professional magazine. It was published for several years at Greenfield by Doctors Boots and Marsh. Later it was transferred to Indianapolis and was published for a number of years as the organ of the eclectic school of medicine. Its publication has since been suspended.

THE CHANGE.

Writing in 1882, Doctor Hervey said, "The entire diathesis of the diseases of the country has changed since forty years ago. The plan of treatment has changed with the change in type and character of disease. The forests have fallen; the sunshine has been let in upon the earth, for centuries covered with thick undergrowth and magnificent forest trees; the ground, then covered in many places with water, has been ditched; the land, so long idle, has been cultivated; obstructions from streams have been removed; old rotting logs and decaying matter have been cleared away. It is, therefore, not strange that malaria should be less, and that the whole character of morbidic causatives should undergo a change.

"Forty years ago, blood letting, blistering, calomel and jalap, together with a prolific profusion of emetics, nauseaunts and antiphlogistics, were the sheet and anchor. Now the aim of the physician is to save and vitalize the blood, energize and build up the wasting strength, and save all the power of the system to battle disease and perform life's essential functions."

CHAPTER XIII.

BLUE RIVER TOWNSHIP.

Blue River township was organized on April 7, 1828, as one of the three original townships. At first it included the entire eastern portion of the county, but at the May term, 1831, it was cut down to its present dimensions. One change has been made since then. At the January term, 1836, Center township was enlarged and took two sections, 2 and 11, out of the northwest corner of the township. It then kept those dimensions until March 11, 1853, when all the townships were given their present boundary lines.

Blue River civil township is located in two congressional townships. A strip two miles wide off of the west side of the civil township lies in congressional township 15 north, range 7 east; the remaining portion of the township, consisting of eighteen square miles, lies in congressional township 15 north, range 8 east. The township is five miles east and west by six miles north and south.

The surface of the township is probably a little more rolling than the surface of some of the other townships. This is occasioned by the streams. Blue river, its largest stream, and into which practically the entire county drains, crosses the southeast corner of the township. Six Mile creek enters Blue River township at about the middle of the east line of section 16 and, except for the distance of one-half mile or a little more, remains in the eastern part of the township until it reaches Blue river. Nameless creek, formerly known as Straight creek, enters the township about the middle of its north line and pursues a course almost due south until it reaches Blue river at a point about a mile above the south line of the township. Three or four large open ditches have also been constructed through different parts of the township leading to the larger creeks. The creeks, together with the large open ditches and their blind arms, complete a perfect system of drainage for the township.

Blue River township received the first settlers who made their homes within Hancock county. Andrew Evans is said to have built a log cabin in the township in 1818. Other settlers followed. In 1822 Thomas Phillips began operating a blacksmith shop, and in 1833 Elijah Tyner built the first store. This store was located in the southeast quarter of section 35, township 15, range 7, on the east side of the road running north and south parallel with the east line of section 35. The store building stood in the angle made by the turn of this road to the southeast.

A large number of family names that are still familiar may also be found on the entry docket, showing by whom the land in Blue River township was entered. Among them are Henry Wilson, John Justice, Joshua King, William New, Elisha Butler, Hugh Sparks, Samuel Parker, John Foster, William Tyner, Joseph Fort, Homer Brooks, John Smith, Elizabeth Wood, Abraham Smith, Jacob Smith, Arthur Lewis, Nathan Hill, Isaac Davis, Josiah Bundy, Charlotte A. Butler, Reuben Bentley, George Kiser, Meredith Gosney, John Ogg, Isaac King, Daniel New, Elias Marsh, William Hamilton, Samuel Hendricks, Richard Tyner, Silas Porter, James Sample, Festus Hall, Basil Meek, James Tyner, Jr., John Haskit, Robert Wilson, Abraham Miller, Benjamin Lineback, Benajah Binford, Joseph Cox, Robert White, Samuel B. Binford, Abraham Cook, James L. Loehr, John C. Wilson, Thomas C. Chapple, Silas Moore, Zachariah Coffin, Joseph Myers, John Hill, Elijah Ballenger, Daniel Smith, Benjamin Miller, Fielding Willis, Jacob Wolf, Harmon Warrum, William A. Crider, Adam Allen, Samuel Hill, Abraham Lineback, Phineas White, James L. Binford, Mathew Simmons, George Bundy and Joseph Andrews.

STORES, MILLS, FACTORIES, ETC.

The store of Elijah Tyner, above mentioned, became one of the best known stores during the early history of the county. Mr. Tyner continued to do business at this place until 1872. The old store buildings are still standing. People came to trade there from the entire southeastern part of the county, as well as from Shelby and Rush counties.

Following are some of the earlier industries of the township:

Grist and saw-mill, erected in 1824 by Joshua Wilson along Blue river, near where the range line crosses it. Wilson operated the mill for about two years, when Henry Watts purchased it and attached a bolt to run by hand. The mill was probably moved about this time to a point on Blue river below the Hancock county line, though a large portion of the mill race was constructed in Hancock county. It was purchased in 1840 by John Wolf, who also attached a carding and spinning machine for weaving. This mill, like Tyner's store, was patronized by people from the southeastern part of Hancock county as well as from the adjoining counties of Shelby and Rush. It was later owned by a man named Bacon and was familiarly known for many years as Bacon's mill. During the seventies Jacob Wolf, a son of John Wolf, the former proprietor, bought the mill and operated it until in the nineties, when it burned.

Saw-mill, erected about 1830 by James P. New, Abraham Miller and Silas Moore, on Nameless creek, just east of Westland, and operated until about 1855.

In the early fifties Isaac Beeson established a pottery at the southeast corner of section 12, township 15, range 7, on the site now occupied by the Western Grove church. He made jars, jugs, etc., from clay which, after being burned in a kiln, were dipped in a solution and then burned again until glazed. The potter's wheel was in operation for about nine years. Some of the first tile in the county were also made by Mr. Beeson. He began making round tile in 1858, just before Jacob Schramm began making the "horseshoe tile" in Sugar Creek township. Some of Mr. Beeson's tile are now in the museum at the state house.

Cooper's shop, maintained by Solomon Catt from a very early day, on the north half of the northeast quarter of section 14, township 15, range 7. Barrels were made in great numbers at this shop and shipped by wagon loads to distant points.

Shingle factory, operated by Elihu Coffin during the forties and fifties on the west half of the southeast quarter of section 12, township 15, range 7. Shingles were made by a machine operated by horse power. Walnut and poplar timber was used. It was cut into lengths of eighteen inches, boiled for several hours and then made into shingles eighteen inches long and from one-half to three-quarters of an inch thick at the butt. The machine could cut about five thousand shingles per day.

Saw-mill, erected by John Hunnicutt on Nameless creek, near the line dividing sections 19 and 30, township 15, range 8.

Grist and saw-mill, erected by Jesse Hunt, on the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 7, township 15, range 8, sometime during the latter forties.

Saw-mill, erected by Lewis Rule at the southeast corner of section 1, township 15, range 7.

Wiley's saw-mill stood for many years on the northwest corner of section 24, township 15, range 7.

Saw-mill, erected by Caleb Pusey at the northeast corner of section 1, township 15, range 7.

Saw-mill, erected by Charles Bash on the southwest quarter of section 5, township 15, range 8.

Tile factory, erected by Elias Marsh on the south half of section 13, township 15, range 7, just about a mile west of the Westland postoffice.

Saw-mill, established by King Lewis on the west side of the southwest quarter of section 17, township 15, range 8, during the sixties and operated until during the seventies.

Tile factory, erected by Walter Luse on the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 8, township 15, range 8.

Saw-mill, erected immediately south of Cleveland during the early seventies, in the northern part of section 4, township 15, range 8; moved from Leamon's corner in Jackson township and operated by Walton & Rule; later by Thomas L. Marsh and another. Moved from here to Eden in 1881 and operated by C. Mingle.

RAILROADS.

The first railroad constructed through any portion of Hancock county was built across the southeast corner of Blue River township. It followed the south valley of Blue river and was known as the Knightstown-Shelbyville Railway. Work began on it about 1846 and trains began running in 1848. The railroad was operated until about 1855. The old grades may still be followed without difficulty. The road was constructed of what were known as flat bar rails. Cross ties were put down, on which four by four wooden stringers, twelve or sixteen feet long, were laid. Iron bars, about one and one-half inches thick and two inches wide, were then placed on the stringers and both spiked to the cross ties with spikes eight or ten inches long.

PETERSBURG.

The railroad maintained one stop in Hancock county for taking on and letting off passengers. It was known as Petersburg, named in honor of Peter Binford, who erected the first log cabin in the neighborhood of the station. It was located at the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of section 33, township 15, range 8, or on the county line east of the Handy school house.

Silas Haskett sold a small lot at the corner above described to John Young for the purpose of having a store started in the neighborhood. Young conducted a store and eating house at this point for several years and then sold it to Daniel Haskett, who kept a general store there until after the railroad was discontinued. The station and a large platform for loading were across the line in Rush county. It was a very accommodating railroad, it is said. If one failed to reach the station, he could stop the train anywhere along the line by waving his handkerchief.

Blue River has no railroad at this time except the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, which is built directly upon the north line of the township.

Capt. P. A. Card also conducted a store about a half mile west of the southeast corner of Blue River township for four or five years after 1872.

WESTLAND.

Westland was never laid out as a town and no plat thereof is recorded in the recorder's office. The first store was erected there about 1852 by Samuel Heavenridge. Like most other buildings of that day, it was just a small log house. Later owners were Levi Reece, Ambrose Miller, Henry Newby and Calvary G. Sample, who quit business at the outbreak of the Civil War. Later, another store was opened by William New, who was followed by Lemuel Harold and Levi Cloud. James L. Binford then owned the store for a time. It burned on April 13, 1881, but in the eighties another building was erected and the store was conducted for a number of years by M. A. Catt and John Howard. About three or four years ago it was bought by the present owner, Francis C. Landrus.

In addition to the stores above mentioned, there have been blacksmith shops from time to time and it has formed a central meeting place for the people of the township. A postoffice was maintained for many years, until the rural routes were established from Greenfield. Route 3 from Greenfield, which distributes mail through Blue River township and in the vicinity of Westland, was established on October 1, 1900.

SCHOOLS.

The first school is said to have been built in the township in 1823. It was located on the northwest quarter of section 36, township 15, range 7. Lewis Tyner was the first teacher. Early log school houses were built in different communities, as they were needed. Nine district schools were finally established in the township and used until the first movement was made towards consolidation, on September 1, 1893. On that date William Toms, trustee of Blue River township, and the patrons of districts numbers 4, 5 and 8 of said township, petitioned the county superintendent of schools, asking for the consolidation of the above-named districts. This petition was signed by a majority of the patrons, and on April 25, 1894, Mr. Toms, trustee, gave notice to the citizens of Blue River township and to the patrons of the districts above named that the petition would be presented to the county superintendent of schools, at his office in Greenfield, on May 15, 1894, asking for authority to consolidate the three districts above named and to establish the site of a new school building for the use of said consolidated district. The point selected for the new building was the southwest corner of section 18, township 15, range 8.

This movement, of course, aroused more or less opposition and a protest was filed by Robert B. Binford and fifteen others against changing the site of the school in district number 5. The matter came up on hearing before Quitman Jackson, who was then county superintendent of schools, and authority was given the township trustee to establish the site of a new school in the consolidated district at the point above designated.

This was the first effort made towards consolidation of schools in Hancock county. It was a vision of Mr. Toms that finally all schools in the township should be consolidated at this building and that there should be established in the school a complete high school course for all the children in Blue River township. In starting this movement, Mr. Toms was wholly unselfish, even moving the site of the school to a point a mile farther from his residence than it had been before. His dream was no doubt realized more completely and at an earlier date than he had anticipated. In 1894 he erected a two-room building. In 1901, during the administration of J. F. Coffin, trustee, two rooms were added to the building. In 1909 two additional rooms were built and in 1914-15, during the trusteeship of O. J. Coffin, all of the children of the township were, for the first time, conveyed to this central building. Seven teachers have been employed for the past several years, four grade teachers and three high-school teachers. All of the children of the township have the advantages of graduation such as is offered in city systems. A complete four-year high-school course has been maintained for a number of years, and for the past two years the school has been listed among the unconditioned commissioned high schools of the state. The township has also erected a long barn, with thirty-two stalls, in which children may leave their rigs while attending school.

The high school work was commenced in the fall of 1894. The first teacher was Aldice Harold, who had the high school work and also some of the grade work. He resigned during his second term and J. E. Radcliffe finished the term of 1895-6. Following are the names of the principals who have been in charge of the school since that time: J. H. Brooks, 1896; Edward Geiss, 1897; Mary Catherwood, 1898; Walter Orr, 1901; R. E. Cavanaugh, 1905; W. M. Stafford, 1906; F. C. Landrus, 1907; C. M. Conger and William Brandenburg, 1910; Walter Orr, 1911; F. C. Landrus, 1914.

The school has a good library. Graduating classes have left beautiful pictures as memorials in the building, and two or three years ago the local Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the township, upon dissolving, placed a beautiful portrait of Frances Willard in the high school room. Almost fifty dollars in cash was also donated for library purposes.

Noble Crider, one of the teachers of the township, has taught at the building now for a period of nine years. Horatio Davis, another native teacher, was an assistant in the high school for three years or more; Miss Hazel Binford, also a resident of the township, has been an assistant in the high school for the past five years.

During the past six or seven years George Mace has acted as janitor of the school. He is an old sailor, and from 1866 until 1874 roamed the seas. He first shipped from New Bedford for the South Pacific islands, in 1866. He went round Cape Horn, cruised along the western coast of Chili, finally reaching the East Indies, the Yellow sea and other points in the Pacific. He came back to Chili, where he worked in a copper mine for several months and then shipped back to England on a copper-oreman. He next made several cruises to the Mediterranean sea, visiting Sardinia and Messina. On another cruise he went from England to Calcutta through the Suez canal, then back around the cape of Good Hope, stopping at Capetown and also at the island of St. Helena, where Napoleon was held prisoner for a number of years. He later made one more cruise around Cape Horn into the Pacific ocean, then left the sea. He is an authority on geographical questions.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Blue River township has a population of 904, as shown by the census report of 1910. Two hundred and eighteen children between the ages of six and twenty-one years were enumerated in the township in the spring of 1915. The enrollment in the schools during the school year of 1914-15 was 197. Of these, forty-two were in the high school and 155 in the grades. The total cost of maintaining the elementary schools was \$2,902.10. The total cost of maintaining the high school was \$2,077.20. The total amount paid teachers in the township for the year was \$3,916. The estimated value of the school property is \$14,000. The total taxables as reported by the assessor in 1914 was \$1,099,610. Transportation of school children during the year 1914-15 cost the township \$1,952.07.

TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES.

The following men have served as township trustees since the enactment of the law creating the office in 1859: B. P. Butler, 1859; N. D. Coffin, 1860; James New, 1863; Lemuel Hackleman, 1865; B. F. Luse, 1869; Samuel B. Hill, 1873; Lemuel Hackleman, 1877; Thomas E. Hill, 1880; Robert B. Binford, 1882; Samuel B. Hill, 1884; Henry White, 1886 (resigned—term finished by Theophilus Hargrove); William Toms, 1888-1890; J. F. Coffin,

1894; Reuben F. Cook, 1900; Morton Allender, 1904; Obed J. Coffin, 1908; Harry Fletcher, 1914.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The local courts have been presided over by the following men since the organization of the township: John Osborn, 1834; Samuel A. Hall, 1836; Richard Hackleman, 1836; Richard Hackleman, 1840; Adam Allen, 1848; Richard Hackleman, 1851; John Coffin, 1856-57; Thompson Allen, 1865-69; John O. G. Collins, 1869; Edward L. Coffin, 1872; Walter S. Luse, 1877; Elijah Tyner, 1878-82; John O. G. Collins, 1884; Nathan Newby, 1888; Eli O. Catt, 1892-96; Adam Sivard, 1900-02-06-10.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Among the county officers that Blue River township has furnished are William Handy, representative; George W. Hatfield, county treasurer; George W. Hatfield and Calvary G. Sample, county surveyors; William New, Augustus Dennis and Theophilus Hargrove, commissioners.

HEAVY TAXPAYERS.

Among the early families of Blue River township were the Andrews, Binfords, Brooks, Butlers, Coffins, Catts, Beesons, Gates, Hacklemans, Hatfields, Hills, Hunts, Jessups, News, Puseys, Samples and Tyners. These families and their descendants have contributed generously of their strength and substance to make the township what it is today. Others who have accumulated property and who shared the burdens of civil administration by the payment of taxes in 1915 in sums exceeding one hundred dollars are: Morton Allender, \$140.91; Lydia Ann Binford, \$113.22; Joseph L. Binford (estate), \$409.02; Albert Binford, \$220.12; Joseph Omer Binford, \$252.60; Joseph Butler (estate), \$154.22; Richard A. Bennett, \$117.56; Leander Billman, \$216.24; Robert W. Brooks, \$187.68; Jesse W. Beeson, \$106.28; Oliver M. Brown, \$272.95; Eli O. Catt, \$148.10; R. F. Cook, \$290.70; Cerena Fort, \$148.51; Dayton H. Gates, Jr., \$127.87; Margaret Gates, \$169.12; Lemuel Hackleman, \$278.87; Henry D. Holt, \$109.75; Carl V. Hardin, \$197.12; Lewis C. Jessup, \$138.52; Mary A. Jessup, \$173.40; Sebrone Jessup, \$142.39; James Lindamood, \$152.79; Albert L. and Maude E. New, \$149.33; James H. Parnell, \$105.26; Lewis G. Rule, \$145.04; William S. Rutledge, \$114.85; James E. Sample, \$116.89; Pearl E. Tyner, \$182.90; George S. Wilson, \$466.32; Franklin E. White, \$106.54; Daisy S. Wilson, \$335.31; Huldah A. Binford, \$149.33; Robert B. Binford, \$350.27; Oliver L. Binford, \$112.00;

William Penn Binford, \$150.96; Oliver M. Binford, \$150.55; John H. Binford, —; Mary Bash (estate), \$220.73; Mary Bash, \$103.22; Lemuel Ball, \$309.67; William N. Bassett, \$114.44; Benjamin P. Catt, \$130.15; Riley A. Catt, \$101.59; Martha J. Elliott, \$292.74; George W. Gates, \$482.26; John W. Gardner, \$117.91; George Gates (agent), \$233.62; John T. Hatfield, \$116.69; George W. and M. J. Howery, \$127.10; Levi Jessup, \$180.13; Sylvester Jessup, \$149.53; Mary J. Lynam, \$157.28; Cicero Newhouse, \$118.52; Caleb W. Pusey, \$102.00; Samuel C. Pitts, \$101.59; Claude Poer, \$149.74; Caroline Righter, \$188.50; Abram Romack, \$206.45; George W. Scott, \$196.66; John Unger, \$118.93; Lydia White, \$117.10; Wilbur T. Wright, \$102.20; James A. White, \$170.75.

PHYSICIANS.

Blue River township has not had a great number of resident physicians. Probably the first one was Doctor Edmondson, a one-armed man who also conducted a little store on the angling road northwest of Mooresville. He was followed by Doctor Newby, who had an office in the eastern part of the township on the north line of the northeast quarter of section 28, township 15, range 8, across from Mooresville, where Joshua Moore maintained a blacksmith shop for a number of years. Among other physicians were Joseph O. Andrews, who was engaged in the practice of medicine during the seventies and early eighties. He was located on the road angling to the southeast through the east half of the northwest quarter of section 20, township 15, range 8. Dr. A. T. Hunt and Doctor Trump were also engaged in the practice about the middle of the eighties, and probably earlier. Drs. Charles K. and Mary L. Bruner located immediately north of the Friends church at the southeast corner of section 18, township 15, range 8, early in 1886 and remained until the fall of 1888, when they established themselves at Greenfield.

Physicians from Greenfield, Charlottesville, Carthage and Morristown have practically always divided the practice of the township.

MOORESVILLE.

Mooresville is a collection of a few houses located along the south line of section 21, township 15, range 8, about a quarter of a mile west of the county line, and a little more than a quarter of a mile east of Hardys Fork school house. At a very early day, probably in the latter forties or early fifties, one Sim Williams operated a blacksmith shop at this place. Later the shop was operated by Joshua Moore. Moore took the shop about 1854 or 1855 and operated it for twelve or fifteen years. At the same time Doctor Newby es-

tablished his office just across the road from the shop and engaged in the practice of medicine from this point for a number of years. Joel Pusey, a grandfather of Caleb Pusey, also had a small store at this point for a number of years following 1855.

It seems that originally the little town, if it can be called a town, was known as Mt. Pleasant. For the last half century or more it has been popularly known as Mooresville, in honor of Joshua Moore.

Doctor Edmondson, the one-armed physician previously referred to, engaged in the practice of medicine for a number of years, his office being located about fifty rods northwest of Hardy's fork school, on the angling road passing through the southwest quarter of section 21, township 15, range 8.

TEMPERANCE ACTIVITY.

The residents of Blue River township, and especially the Friends, have always been active and earnest temperance workers. Several Woman's Christian Temperance Unions were maintained in the county during the later seventies and eighties, and on May 26, 1877, the Blue River Township Temperance Association was organized at the Westland Friends church. Forty-five persons signed the pledge and became charter members. The purpose of the association was "to plan and carry forward measures which, with the blessings of God, will result in the suppression of intemperance."

Any person could become a member of the association by signing the following pledge: "We, the undersigned men, women and children, of Blue River township, feeling that the use of intoxicating liquors has reached a point no longer to be endured, do, by the help of God, promise to use our utmost endeavors to banish this evil from among us; and, in order to strengthen our influence in this regard, we hereby agree to abstain from the use of all intoxicating beverages and we will discourage their use in all possible ways."

The society had an executive committee, whose duty it was to decide upon the times and places of holding meetings; "to produce a program at each meeting for the one following; to see that those on duty are informed thereof, and to give them such assistance as is necessary in the preparation of their duty."

After the organization of this association, meetings were held at the school houses in different school districts of the township. Literary programs were given and people were solicited to sign the pledge. During the early eighties the association numbered almost four hundred members, ranging from children to grandparents. An organization was maintained in the township until two or three years ago. The ladies sewed, served lunches at sales, and in various ways raised funds. When the association dissolved, it had almost

fifty dollars on hands, which was donated to the Westland high school to be used in purchasing books. The ladies also presented a biography and a beautiful portrait of Frances Willard to the school.

HANCOCK COUNTY INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

The Hancock County Insurance Association, which has been discussed elsewhere, and which now carries a great number of risks in Hancock county, had its inception in Blue River township.

TOWNSHIP HALL.

The church building known as Mt. Olivet church was purchased for the township by William Toms in 1894. It was used as a general meeting place where it originally stood, and in 1903 it was moved to Westland, by R. F. Cook. Since that time it has been used for voting purposes, concerts and other entertainments.

WESTLAND CORNET BAND.

The Westland Cornet Band was organized about 1880 and played until the fall of 1885. Isaac Davis, of Greenfield, was its first teacher. The boys had a band wagon of the popular type—high at each end and low in the middle. Like all rural bands, its membership kept changing continually, but among the players whose names can be recalled were Reuben F. Cook, Edgar V. Toms, Frank Bools, Lin B. Newby, Joe Outland, John Allen, Abe Coffin, Jehu Andrews, Jasper Glascock, John Curry, Riley Cook, Aaron Scott, Logan Glascock, Sam Staley, Jonas Bates, Joe Burton and Elwood Burtch.

GILBOA METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Gilboa Methodist Episcopal church was located at about the middle of the west line of the southwest quarter of section 4, township 15, range 8. It was among the first churches and religious organizations in Blue River township. The society was organized about 1830 and their meetings for worship were held at private residences for about two years. The meetings were conducted principally as prayer bands, with an occasional visit of a preacher in the neighborhood. The membership increased and in 1832 the society built a log church on the ground donated for that purpose by James Sample and Benjamin Miller, two of its first members. This church stood near the site above described. In the summer of 1852 a frame building was erected, which was used as long as the congregation remained in existence. In the year 1876 the enrollment was twenty-one members. In 1895 there were

only six members, some having moved away and others died. No regular Methodist services have been held at the church since the early nineties.

The church building has now been moved, and nothing remains as an evidence of the former site except the burial ground which adjoined the church. The old Gilboa cemetery has buried within it some of the oldest citizens of the county. Several of the stones marking the graves show that the persons whose memory they are to perpetuate were born during the latter part of the eighteenth century.

Among the families that belonged to the church were James Sample and family, John Sample and family, Elizabeth Wood, Sarah Sample, Polly Meek, Arthur Lewis and family, Adam Allen and family, Benjamin Miller and family, Johnson McGinnis, James Lemay and family, and James McGinnis and family.

MT. OLIVET CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Mt. Olivet Christian church was originally organized in 1838, in what was known as the Allen school house, in district number 3. Among its early ministers were the Reverends Hubbard, Epplesizer and Jonathan Lineback. Among its early members were John Lineback and wife, Absalom Davis and wife, Eli Risley and wife, John New and wife, and Miss Lizzie Miller.

About 1862 or 1863 the church was reorganized by Elder William Grose, at what is now known as the Temperance Hall school house, which stands in the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 8, township 15, range 8. Among the charter members of the reorganization were Jonathan Lineback and wife, Thompson Allen, Elijah Allen, John Allen, Nathan Newby, Richard Richardson, Jesse Hunt, Mary J. New, James Veach and Walter Luse. It was then known for a time as the Christian New-Light organization. Among the early pastors was one Jonas Burkett, a blind minister. In the course of time the membership of the church reached about sixty.

In 1871 a building was erected, at a cost of one thousand dollars, at the southwest corner of the east half of the southeast quarter of section 7, township, range 8, on land donated for the use of the church by William New. It was erected by A. H. Allison and was dedicated in June, 1871, by Elder Homer.

Among the families belonging to the church were Miles Cook and wife, Walter S. Luse, John Hackleman, Polly Lineback and others, constituting a membership of about forty. A number of the older members died, while some moved away, so that in the course of the next ten or fifteen years its member-

ship became very small and in the early nineties services ceased to be held. In 1894 William Toms, trustee of Blue River township, bought the church building for the use of the township.

About 1888 a Christian Union church organization had been effected, with the following charter members: Thomas M. Smith, Joseph D. Willis, John W. Bash, Isaac Smith, George W. Smith, Margaret J. Willis, Mary A. Smith, Mary J. Bash, Milton C. Wood, Mary Smith, George W. Parish, Jennie Parish, James Bell, with Rev. N. L. Williams, pastor. After services ceased to be held at the Mt. Olivet church, the new organization moved to Westland and in 1894 erected a church building there, which is known as the

SUGAR GROVE CHURCH.

Services and a Sunday school have been maintained at this church since its erection, in 1894. This house stands in the southwest part of town and was dedicated by the Rev. Duckworth. The membership has been small, and at times services have been held at irregular periods. At present the church has about forty members. The average attendance at Sunday school is twenty-five. Three classes are organized in the church and adult members are in attendance.

WESTLAND FRIENDS CHURCH.

When Blue River township was first settled it was a dense woodland. The struggle for a living and for future prosperity then began, and it may well be said that the first settlers sought a firm foundation of Christian principles on which to build character and association. There were many obstacles to be met in those early days. The people were few and the facilities were not as they are today for conducting church work, yet the true light of Christ was shining forth and the faithfulness of a few of their earnest endeavors was rewarded with the flourishing churches of today. The work of Christ began with the daily toil of this newly settled land and soon the work of the churches was rapidly progressing until the attendance became a routine and a duty.

In the year 1832 Joseph Andrews located in the vicinity of Westland. He was followed by John Brown, in 1833, and Elias Marsh, Elisha Butler, Nathan Perisho, William Brown, Frederick Brown and others, until the year 1839. All of these being members of the Walnut Ridge Friends church, and having settled quite a distance from their regular place of worship, they held a meeting in the same year for the purpose of binding themselves together in church fellowship. In 1840 church services were begun by the above

organization. The newly-born society was in charge of a committee that was appointed by the Walnut Ridge monthly business meeting and it remained under its charge for several years.

The society at that time consisted of about fifteen families. In the year 1841, at the Walnut Ridge monthly business meeting, they appointed the following named Friends as trustees: Samuel Bundy, Joseph Andrews and John Brown, who were to purchase a lot on which to build a church. They purchased two acres off of the farm owned by Nathan Perisho and wife, in the southeast corner of section 18, township 15, range 8, paying the sum of five dollars therefor. The lots have remained the property of the church to this day. Here the present church building is located and here lie many of the charter members and their children.

Soon a log house was erected on this lot and used as a place of worship. A teacher was employed for the education of their children and the school was held in the church building for many years. Among the early ministers which held meetings in the log house were Mary Hodson and Melissa Hill. A Sabbath school was organized, which was in charge of Abigail Hubbard. After a number of years of worship in the log house the society deemed it best to erect another house in which to hold their services. Willing hands set to work and a small frame house was built. This building served as a house of worship and for a Sabbath school until the year 1866. In the meantime the membership had increased, a preparative meeting had been granted, and in that year the present building was erected.

A committee composed of Elihu Coffin, Joseph O. Andrews, Jesse Brown and Benjamin H. Binford was appointed by the preparative meeting to consider the propriety of repairing the old house or building a new one. After investigation they reported to the meeting that the probable cost of repairing and enlarging the old house would be fourteen hundred dollars; also that the cost of building a new frame house, thirty by fifty feet, would be about one thousand dollars, furnished inside with new benches, outside with slat window shutters, painted inside and out. The meeting chose the proposition of a new building and directed the same committee to proceed with the work. A subscription had previously been taken to aid the carpenter in procuring material. Elihu Coffin was the contractor. The house was finished and furnished at a cost of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two dollars and thirty-two cents. The old house was sold for a barn for seventy-five dollars and is used at the present time as such.

As the church prospered in membership and interest it began to assume new duties. In 1883 a home mission committee was appointed by West-

land and Western Grove preparative meetings jointly, of men and women Friends, who met monthly for consultation and to receive reports of work done. A number of cottage prayer meetings were held; visits were made to the sick and aged, to the county infirmary and county jail, giving good literature to the inmates and trying to encourage them to live upright Christian lives. Often very interesting and encouraging reports are given by different sections of the committee. This work is still carried on.

About 1890 the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society was organized, whose main object was to raise money to help send and keep missionaries in the field. Raymond Holding, a member of Westland church, went to Cuba as a missionary a few years ago and still remains in the mission field.

In 1872 Walnut Ridge monthly meeting, endorsed by Walnut Ridge quarterly meeting, established a monthly meeting to be known as Westland monthly meeting of Friends, to be held on the fourth seventh day of each month at eleven o'clock a. m. (later on the time was changed to ten o'clock a. m.), to be held alternately at Westland in the even months and at Western Grove in the odd months. The first monthly meeting was held at Westland, October 26, 1872. The committee appointed by the quarterly meeting to attend the opening of the meeting was composed of David Marshall, William Binford, Sr., George Swain, Micajah C. Binford, Sarah J. Hill, Eliza A. Chappell and Elizabeth Hunt. Josiah Binford and Lydia A. Binford were appointed clerks. The first minister with a minute to attend the new monthly meeting was Charles Hubbard of Raysville monthly meeting of Friends.

On August 25, 1877, Joseph O. Andrews, Lemuel Harold and Benjamin H. Binford were appointed trustees of the meeting property. R. Barclay Binford and Jesse W. Beeson are trustees at the present time.

In the year 1890 a band of young Christians organized themselves into a Christian Endeavor Society. There were nineteen who signed the pledge as active members and started to battle through life with the great object in view of making themselves more useful in the service of God. The organization was small, but the true Christian spirit was prevalent, and the society grew steadily until the organization numbered about sixty members in 1896. Later, the members began moving away, going to school and teaching, until in 1906, it was deemed best to discontinue the society.

O. Winbern Kearns, who had been recorded a minister of the Gospel by Walnut Ridge monthly meeting about the year 1870, served as pastor of this church until his death, May 8, 1894. Other ministers occasionally visited the church, but the meeting felt the need of a regular pastor and secured the services of Micajah Morris for two years. Following him were

James P. Price, 1897; Benjamin J. Mills, 1902; Frank N. Edwards, 1903; Levi Pennington, 1905; William J. Cleaver, 1906; James D. and Marguerite Carter, 1907; Frank N. Edwards, 1909; Isaac N. Stanley, 1911; Thomas R. Woodard, 1914; Frank N. Edwards, 1915.

At the present time there are one hundred and twenty-one members, eighty-five resident and thirty-six non-resident. Average attendance for the past few years, about fifty-five.

With the exception of a few years at the beginning of the meeting, the Sabbath school has been maintained regularly, with an attendance of from fifty to sixty-five. There are seven classes. Adult members attend regularly. The oldest member attending is seventy-five years of age, and one member enrolled in the home department is seventy-nine years of age. This department has an enrollment of seventy-three and the cradle roll has thirty-three, with Martha J. Elliott as superintendent. Elma Binford is superintendent of the primary department.

The clock purchased by the Sabbath school in 1879 is still doing faithful service. The school has purchased and placed in the library three hundred volumes of good books. E. Clarkson Elliott is superintendent of the Sabbath school. The following is a list of past superintendents, according to records available: Isaac Harold, Mary L. Binford, Oliver Brown, David Newlin, William P. Binford, Lydia A. Binford, Lemuel Harold, Micajah Young, Mark A. Catt, M. C. Butler, Abe L. Coffin, Olive Binford, Charles Kearns, Naomi Binford, Charles Cook, John Curry, Abigail Butler and Eldora Binford.

The present house was remodeled and reseated in modern style in 1902, at a cost of eight hundred and ninety-six dollars and fifteen cents. The building committee was composed of R. B. Binford, M. C. Butler, James Lindamood, Eldora Binford and Charity Toms. John Anderson was the contractor.

SHILOH PRIMITIVE BAPTIST CHURCH,

now of Greenfield, was organized at the home of Solomon Tyner, nearly eight miles south of Greenfield, on the fourth Saturday in June, 1841. The charter members were Solomon Tyner, John H. Caldwell, John M. Duncan, Jemima Tyner, Nancy Duncan, Caroline Randall and Rosanna Caldwell, who selected as help in this organization a council composed of the following: From Blue River church, Jacob Parkhurst, Samuel Ferguson, John Osborn, T. Porter and H. Bowen; Mt. Gilead church, J. Reeves and E. Brizendine; Mt. Carmel church, Morgan McQuary and George Prickett; Sugar Creek church, G. Hunter and J. Beaman; Concord church, Stephen Harlan and Cicero Wilkinson.

The charter members selected Solomon Tyner for their moderator, who presented to their council for examination their constitution and articles of faith. After a careful examination, Morgan McQuary, the moderator for the council, gave the right hand of fellowship to the moderator of the brethren wishing to be constituted, and, in behalf of the council pronounced them a Gospel church to be known by the name of Shiloh.

At the first meeting after organization the membership was increased by the following: Nicholas Ridlin, Hannah Ridlin, Phebe New, Nancy Porter, Richard Hackleman, Peter M. Newhouse and Margaret Newhouse. The church selected Morgan McQuary for its first pastor, Richard Hackleman, first clerk, and J. H. Caldwell and Nicholas Ridlin, first deacons. In July, 1841, the church attached herself to the Lebanon association.

In 1853 the question of ordaining or not ordaining deacons was taken up and decided by vote to ordain.

In January, 1854, the church appointed brethren J. H. Caldwell, James Tyner and Richard Hackleman, trustees, to receive deed for ground on which to build a church. On February 25, 1854, on motion, the church agreed to build a frame meeting house, forty by fifty feet. The trustees were to learn the probable cost and report at next meeting. The committee made a favorable report and a new frame church was erected at a cost of eight hundred dollars. It stands at the southeast corner of section 26, township 15, range 7.

In February, 1876, the act of the church of 1841, requiring articles of faith to be read at each meeting, was repealed, the acts to be read whenever called for.

In November, 1891, the church voted to hold a business meeting in Greenfield on the first Saturday of each month, and to hold services on Sunday following. It was also decided, however, to still hold services on the fourth Sunday at the former place of worship in Blue River township.

In November, 1895, the church decided by vote to build a house on a lot on North street in Greenfield for a place of worship. James Tyner, D. H. Goble and Isaac Bennett were elected trustees to do all lawful business for the church; the total cost of the house and lot was three thousand nine hundred and thirty-two dollars and fifty-nine cents.

In February, 1904, the frame building in the country where this church used to meet was sold to the congregation of the Disciples of Christ, who now worship there, and whose history follows. In July, 1904, the entire debt of the new building in Greenfield was paid.

The following men have served the church since its organization: Trus-

tees, James Tyner, John Tyner, D. H. Goble, W. T. Allen, George Allen, J. S. Thomas and Isaac Bennett. Pastors, Morgan McQuary, 1841; William Baker, 1852; George Zion and Elias Poston, 1853; Wilson Thompson, 1854; Jesse G. Jackson, 1857; David Caudell and George Weaver, 1864; George Weaver, 1867; George Weaver and A. B. Nay, 1869; A. B. Nay and Harvey Wright, 1871; John T. Weaver and W. N. Tharp, 1885; R. W. Thompson and W. N. Tharp, 1886; R. W. Thompson, 1889. Church clerks of records, Richard Hackleman, 1841; J. F. Watts, 1871; W. N. Tharp, 1875; D. H. Goble, 1881; W. M. Cofield, 1885. Deacons, J. H. Caldwell, Nicholas Ridlin, James Tyner, Barnabas Coffield, D. H. Goble, Henry Mannon, J. N. Goble and W. P. Denny. Singing clerks, James Tyner, 1852; W. M. Cofield, 1882.

The membership in 1841 was fifteen; in 1881, thirty-seven; in 1891, seventy. The average attendance for the last twenty years has been about twenty-five.

SHILOH CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Shiloh Christian church stands at the southeast corner of section 26, township 15, range 7. On the 24th day of March, 1854, Elijah Tyner and Sarah A. Tyner, his wife, donated to the Baptists the land on which to build a church, the same to be held so long as it should be used for church purposes, then to revert back to the donors.

A regular Baptist church was organized, with James Tyner, John H. Caldwell and Richard Hackleman as trustees. This organization used the property until about 1890, when they moved their congregation to Greenfield. A union Sunday school was then conducted for a time when, in 1903, after a short meeting held by Omer Hufford, of Charlottesville, an agreement was entered into by which the trustees of the Regular Baptist church, for a consideration of three hundred dollars, deeded the property to the trustees of the Shiloh Christian church. The trustees of the Christian church were Elbert E. Davis, George W. Matlock and Claude Poer.

The Shiloh Christian church was organized at the home of George W. Matlock, on the 6th day of January, 1904. The charter members were George R. Siders, Rebecca Siders, John H. Huffman, Anna L. Huffman, Carrie E. Huffman, H. J. Strakey, George W. Matlock, Ina J. Matlock, Charlie H. Matlock, Mary J. McClintock, Elbert E. Davis, Laura Davis, Paul Davis, B. T. Bennett, Fannie Bennett, Nathan Hinton, Delphia C. Hinton, Claud Poer, Marzella Poer, Henry D. Holt, Daisy Jacobs, James Wilhelm, Margaret H. Wilhelm, W. H. Fleener, Lucinda A. Fleener and Andy Fleener. The church has a membership of about forty persons.

On the third Sunday of April, 1904, T. J. Legg, of Indianapolis, dedicated the church. Some noble men have served the Shiloh Christian church in its short period of service. Among them have been Ernest Addison, of Knightstown; James Conner, of Indianapolis; B. L. Allen, of Indianapolis; E. L. Frazier, of Morristown; Carl Berry, of Carthage; N. D. Webber, of Indianapolis; Omer Hufford, of Shirley. Evangelistic meetings have been held by L. E. Murray, Erastus Conner, E. L. Frazier, N. D. Webber, M. S. Decker. Shiloh has maintained preaching services one-half time since its organization.

The attendance during the past few years has averaged about forty. A Sunday school has been conducted since the organization of the church, with an attendance of about forty. There are four classes. The superintendents have been Theophilus Hargrove, George R. Siders, Claude Poer, John Huffman and George W. Matlock. A Ladies' Aid Society has been organized in connection with the church.

PLEASANT VIEW FRIENDS CHURCH.

Pleasant View Friends church stood at the southeast corner of section 9, township 15, range 8. It was established under the authority of the Spiceland quarterly meeting in November, 1850. The first meetings were held in the school house that stood on a lot adjoining the church. Among the members of this church were William Hill and family, Libni Hunt and family, Samuel Brown and family, Phineas White, Mathew Dodson, Daniel Hastings, Alfred and John Hunt, Eli and Robert Brown, Daniel and John Rein, Albert White, Enoch Pierson, Amos, Samuel and John Hill.

A Bible school was connected with the meeting and was well attended for many years. Samuel B. Hill, at one time trustee of Blue River township, and for many years a prominent citizen of the county, was one of the first teachers in this Bible school, and was connected with the church and Bible school for more than a quarter of a century. Services were not held in this church after the early nineties. Since that time the church has been torn away and no evidence remains of the original church site except a small cemetery connected therewith.

WESTERN GROVE FRIENDS CHURCH.

The Western Grove church stands at the southwest corner of section 12, township 15, range 7. In the year 1864 the Friends of this neighborhood, then forming a part of the Westland preparative meeting, made a request through that meeting to the Spiceland quarterly meeting, to establish a meet-

ing for worship and a preparative at this place. Following is the record granting the request:

“Spiceland Quarterly Meeting of Friends,
held Ninth Month, Tenth Day, 1864.

“The committee appointed on the request of Friends living west of Westland for a meeting for worship and a preparative, report that they have visited Westland Preparative Meeting and the Friends making the request, and are united in the belief that it would be right to grant the same, which is united with and the meeting established accordingly, by the name of Western Grove. The following Friends were appointed to attend the opening thereof at the time proposed, in Eleventh month next: Jesse Bond, Charles S. Hubbard, Jason Macy, Hannah Dickinson, Elizabeth Edwards, Deborah Bond, Eliza Butler and Nancy Bales.

“CALEB JOHNSON,
“LUCINDA WHITE,
“Clerks.”

Pursuant to the foregoing minute, Western Grove preparative meeting was opened and held eleventh month, sixteenth day, 1864.

Following were the charter members: Isaac Beeson, Elias and Margaret Marsh, Jonathan and Mary Jessup, Jacob and Rebecca Jessup, Elihu and Nancy Coffin, Mahlon and Mary Beeson, William P. and Mary Annis Outland, John and Sarah Hunt, Mathew and Laurinda Jessup, Joseph J. and Lydia B. Lamb, Elkanah and Mary Reece, Josiah and Lydia Lamb, Timothy and Rebecca Lamb, Edward and Mary Butler, Martha Marsh and Aaron S. White. Jonathan Jessup and Nancy Coffin were appointed to time or sit head of the meeting. William P. Outland was appointed first clerk of the meeting. Jacob Jessup, John Hunt and Elihu Coffin were appointed trustees.

The house and lot, consisting of two acres, were bought of Isaac Beeson for the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars. The house, which was a hewed-log building, was used for several years previous as a “potter’s shop,” and was known by that name for nearly nine years, when a committee, composed of Jonathan Jessup, John Hunt, Lewis G. Rule and Elihu Coffin, were appointed to solicit money and material for a new church building. Much of the material was donated. The timber from which the seats were made was donated by Jonathan Jessup; also one oak tree sufficient in size when made into shingles to make the roof. Solomon Catt cut, rove and dressed the shingles by hand. Elihu Coffin donated the rock for the foundation and Henry Coffin and his brothers delivered them. Much time and help

were given by all to forward the work. Elkanah Reece did the frame work of the building, the finishing being done by another carpenter. Beside the donations of material, the cost of the building was near fourteen hundred dollars. In the eleventh month, 1873, the dedicatory services were conducted by Caleb Johnson, with a crowded house.

Joseph O. Binford was the only resident minister until 1893. His work and services as a minister during these years were wonderfully blessed of God and the community is much better by his having lived in it. From 1893 until 1897 the meeting was without a regular minister or pastor. Following are the pastors who have served the congregation since 1897: Lindley A. Wells, 1896-7; Mary T. Willson, 1907-9; Levi T. Pennington, 1903-5; William J. Cleaver, 1905-6; James D. and Marguerite Carter, 1906-8; Frank N. Edwards, 1908-10; John M. Binford, 1910-12; Charles M. Elliott, 1912-15; John R. Kitterman, 1916. Lindley A. Wells, who was called in the fall of 1897, was the first salaried pastor for the meeting.

The older generation that organized the meeting has passed to its reward, but the church now has about one hundred members and is in a prosperous condition.

A Sabbath school was also organized in 1864. Some of the men and women who have served as superintendent of the school are, Lewis G. Rule, Isaac N. Hunt, Henry B. White, Thomas L. Marsh, Mary T. Willson, J. J. Beeson, Riley A. Catt and Orlando F. Addison, the latter being superintendent at this time. The school has five classes with an average weekly attendance of sixty.

In 1898 the women organized the Women's Sewing Circle for the purpose of raising funds for remodeling the church, which had been used since 1873. In the spring of 1893 a committee was appointed to coöperate with them and the work of remodeling was done, at a cost of three hundred and thirty-two dollars. In 1914 the church was reseated with circle seats, at a cost of four hundred dollars.

LITERARY SOCIETIES, CLUBS, ETC.

The young people of Blue River township took a great deal of interest in literary and debating societies, exhibitions, etc., during the seventies and eighties. One of the societies that is well remembered was organized in the neighborhood of the Western Grove church. After the present frame church was built the old log house was moved a little to the north of the present building, where it was used for many years for social and literary purposes. Exhibitions were given, debates were held and literary programs were rendered for a period of ten years or more. Among the young people of the

community who took an active part in the society were Isaac N. Hunt, Lucinda Hunt, Harvey J. Catt, Jesse Reece, Mary A. Hunt, Luther Jessup, A. T. Hunt, Rebecca A. Catt, F. N. Coffin, Fannie Lamb, O. M. Hunt, Henry Coffin, Jennie Reece, M. A. Catt, Robert Lamb, Narcissa Coffin, Albert Reece, Lucinda Catt, Jennie Jessup, Eliza Lamb and J. W. Beeson.

Another literary society was organized during the early eighties in the neighborhood of the Gates school house, which stood at the northeast corner of section 36, township 15, range 7. Not only the young people of the immediate neighborhood participated in giving the programs of the society, but young people from Greenfield, including Will H. Glascock, Logan Glascock, S. E. Jackson and others, also appeared upon the platform with them. Among those whose names can be recalled are R. W. Brooks, J. H. Brooks, Sarah Brooks, Luther Hackleman, Alice Hackleman, Lida Ann Holden, Nora Holden, M. B. Morrison, Ada Morrison, Logan Glascock, Will H. Glascock, Edward Jackson, Ollie Bentley, D. H. Gates, Jr., Sarah E. Gates, R. D. Andrews, J. M. Tyner, F. M. Moore, and Lin Binford. The society met every two weeks and remained in existence from about 1883 to 1887.

On one occasion, probably in the spring of 1885, the society gave a play entitled, "The Queen of Welber Heights." A stage was built at the foot of the hill in the woods of Francis M. Moore on the east half of the southeast quarter of section 25, township 15, range 7; the audience was seated on the hillside and the play given in the open air. It drew an immense crowd, and the gate receipts on that evening were worthy of mention for the society. This play is still remembered as one of the star occasions of the society.

The Blue River Township Temperance Association also carried on its temperance campaigns during the latter seventies and eighties in all parts of the township by means of literary programs. Entertainments were given in the different school houses with the idea of getting something before the young people that was clean, wholesome and uplifting, and that also impressed upon them the dangers and evils of intemperance. Other societies of shorter duration were organized.

Since the decline of the old-fashioned literary society more systematic study has been begun by the organization of ladies' clubs. The first of these, which had its inception at the Mt. Lebanon church, but which included a number of ladies of Blue River township, was the Country Literary Club. Another was the

WESTERN GROVE WOMAN'S CLUB.

The Western Grove Woman's Club was organized in 1910, with fourteen charter members. The purpose of the club is mental and social improve-

ment. It has both an active and an honorary membership, and is limited to twenty members of the Western Grove neighborhood. At present there are eighteen active and four honorary members. There are two standing committees—the program committee and the relief committee. The motto of the club is “To Promote the Welfare of the Community.” The club colors are red and white; its flower, the carnation. Miscellaneous programs have been given. Special emphasis has been placed on the home. Economics, and the study of Indiana history, with music, readings and magazine articles will make up the work for 1916. The club has access to the Greenfield library and is a member of the County Federation of Women’s Clubs.

Following are its active members: Marticia W. Beeson, Mary Bentley, Lena Binford, Rebecca Binford, Ella R. Briney, Pharaba Catt, Anna Hawkins, Gladys Hamilton, Jennie Jessup, Elmina Jessup, Laura Jessup, Mary Jessup, Grace Johnson, Amy Parnell, La Merle Parnell, Hazel Powers, Eva Pusey, Catherine Pusey, Nelle White, Pearl White. On the honorary list are Grace Howard and Elmina Wallsmith. In Memoriam: Della Coffin and Bessie Snow.

The following ladies have acted as president: Ella R. Briney, 1910; Lena J. Binford, 1911; Rebecca Binford, 1912; Ella R. Briney, 1913; Elmina Jessup, 1914; Grace Johnson, 1915.

THE FOUR-CORNER SOCIETY.

The Four-Corner Society was organized in the year 1913 and was federated with the Country Clubs’ Federation of Hancock county in 1914. The club consists of sixteen active members of the Western Grove neighborhood. Its object is the intellectual and social improvement of its members. The phases of work of the club are domestic science, music and literature.

SUNSHINE CLUB.

The Westland Ladies’ Sunshine Club was organized in October, 1913, for the purpose of stimulating more friendly intercourse among friends and neighbors, and for the mental improvement of busy housewives and mothers. The club meets the third Tuesday in each month and the members discuss household problems, current events, and any other item of interest that may come before the club.

Light refreshments are served at each meeting and a portion of the time devoted to social conversation. With the exception of a small amount of charity work and flowers for the sick, the club has no special work to report.

CHAPTER XIV.

BRANDYWINE TOWNSHIP.

Brandywine township is located in the south central part of the county. On April 7, 1828, it was organized as one of the three original townships and included the entire central portion of the county from north to south. Since that time its boundary lines have been changed on several occasions, all of which may be followed by referring to the chapter on county government. At present the township contains twenty-four square miles. It is six miles east and west by four miles north and south. Eight square miles, or a strip of the uniform width of two miles off of the west side of the civil township, lies in congressional township 15 north, range 6 east. The remaining portion of the township, consisting of sixteen square miles, lies in congressional township 15 north, range 7 east.

The natural drainage of the township consists of Brandywine creek, which flows to the south through its eastern part, and Little Sugar creek, which flows in about the same direction through the western part of the township. All the land has been well drained artificially. Its surface is level or slightly rolling. It is one of the most fertile townships in the county and is admirably adapted to heavy farming.

The first settlers came into the township about 1820, or just a year or two after the first settlers had come into the county. Many of the names that are still familiar in the county may be found on the tract book, showing who entered the land. Among them are, Benjamin Fry, Joseph Thomas, Ezekiel Thomas, Rachel Collyer, William Service, Samuel Liming, Richard G. Snodgrass, James H. Anderson, Harrison Allen, Hiram Banks, Michael Manon, Ezekiel Hutton, Alexander Kauble, Elias Marsh, William Williamson, Morris Pierson, Amos Fouty, William Simmons, James Smith, William Gillispie, Eson Thomas, John Alexander, Wellington Collyer, Nathaniel G. Lewis, Samuel Hawkins, John Snodgrass, Garret Snodgrass, Barton W. Anderson, Charles Banks, Samuel Cones, John Taylor, Edward Randall, Robert Smith, John Cowden, Joseph Wood, Isom Snider, James Tyner, Otho Gapen, Benjamin Snider, William Thomas, Hiram Thomas, Joseph Hawkins, Derastus Fry, Henry J. Fry, Eleazer Snodgrass, Robert W. Dars, George Gray, John Manon, James Alyea, John Zumwalt, William Hamilton, John Williamson, Ebenezer Allen, Joseph Lucas, John Simmons, Thomas Duncan, Mark Whitaker, Henry Duncan, James Ryon, William Martin, William H. Porter, Lucius Brown, John Pope, John Smith, James Gunn.

Fifty years ago, or about the time of the Civil War, and for a number of years thereafter, the Collyers, Wilsons, Lowes, Thomases, Potts, Banks, Milbourns and Andises were the prominent families of the township. The older people have been "gathered unto their fathers," and the younger generations have scattered, yet there are representatives of all of the older families left in the township.

MILLS.

The streams of Brandywine township were rather inadequate to furnish water power for mills. There was, however, one water mill constructed in the township which became very prominent as a point of departure for the construction of roads, etc. This mill was built by Othniel H. Sweem, in 1828, on the southwest quarter of section 16, township 15, range 7, the mill and mill race being on the land now owned by Anton Rabe and John Milbourn. Section 16 was the school section and was under the supervision of the school trustees of that congressional township. The school trustees had power to lease the land of the school section for any term not to exceed three years, taking the rents payable in money, property or improvements to be made on the real estate. If directed by a majority of the qualified voters of the township, such lease could be made for any term not to exceed ten years. Sweem did not care to go to the expense of constructing a mill and mill race without assurance that he could hold the property for a longer term than ten years. To make sure of this, a bill was introduced into the Legislature during the winter of 1827-8, which was approved on January 24, 1828, giving the school trustees of this particular section the right to enter into such a contract. Following is the law, which is self-explanatory:

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, that the trustees now appointed, or that may hereafter be appointed, to superintend the school section in township numbered 15 north, of range number 7 east, in the county of Hancock, be, and they are hereby authorized to lease the southwest quarter of said school section to Othniel H. Sweem, for the purpose of building a mill thereon, for any term of time not exceeding twenty years, as they in their discretion may find, will most increase the value of said school section and seem most conducive to the public good.

"Section 2. That Othniel H. Sweem shall be bound to build a mill on said southwest quarter section and to complete the same within two years from the time he may enter into the contract with said trustees so to do; said mill when built, shall be of the most durable timber, and everything relative to the same to be made in a workmanlike manner, and when left at the expiration of

said lease shall be in good repair. The lessee shall have the privileges that are given by law to other lessees of public lands.

"Section 3. It is hereby made the duty of the trustees of said school section to take good and sufficient security for the faithful performance of said contract.

"This act to take effect and be in force from and after the first day of March next."

Pursuant to the foregoing act, Samuel Martin, Elijah Tyner and Lucius Brown, as trustees of said school section, leased said real estate to Othniel Sweem, for a period of twenty years.

In this lease Othniel Sweem "doth covenant and agree to build a grist-mill with two run of stones, and a country bolt and house twenty by twenty-six feet square, two stories high, and clear and fence twenty acres of ground; also set out fifty apple trees and build such dwelling house as he sees proper; and the said Sweem also binds himself to destroy no timber unnecessarily only for the use and improvement of said house agreeable to an act authorizing the leasing said part of the above named school section, approved January 24, A. D. 1828." (Deed Record "A", page 2.)

The first petition asking for the construction of a highway, was presented to the board on August 11, 1828, and asked for a highway to begin at a point below Sweem's mill; "thence to Sweem's mill on Brandywine creek; thence the nearest and best way to the town of Greenfield." This was the first county road constructed through this section of the county, and became a highway with which others from other sections were connected to lead to Greenfield. The early commissioners' records show that Sweem's mill was often referred to in proceedings before the board.

Sweem at first constructed a small grist-mill; later he added a little saw-mill. After a few years he sold out to George Troxwell, who not only operated the mill, but carried on a hatter's shop, and also built a still house near the mill. Other mills were:

Saw-mill, established about 1850, on Brandywine creek, just below the north line of section 32, township 15, range 7, by one Walton. Later owned by Wilkins & Laporte, Charles Gunn, and one Durbin. Durbin also made pumps at the mill.

Hominy mill, established by James Smith during the fifties and located on Brandywine creek a short distance below the north line of the west half of the northeast quarter of section 21, township 15, range 7.

Nathaniel Moore built a grist-mill at Carrollton during the sixties, or possibly a little earlier, which was operated until in the latter seventies.

Hiram and John Comstock built a steam saw-mill at Carrollton in 1856; it burned down during the latter seventies, but was rebuilt by William Gordon. Gordon sold the mill to James Boyce, who operated it until about 1894. The machinery was then taken out of the mill, but a year or two later Frank Engle installed other machinery and operated the mill until about 1902, when it burned.

The present grain elevator was built by Buckingham & Patten, of Morristown. During the past ten or twelve years Patten & Zike have owned the mill. For many years it was operated by Charles Amos, and for the past several years Mr. Anderson has had charge of it.

Duncan McDougall and his brother, Dugald, had a tile factory for a number of years about one-half mile below Carrollton. It was established in 1869, and was operated until 1886. The factory itself was located on the Shelby county side of the road.

SCHOOLS.

Little log school houses were built in the township by the different communities just as they were built in other townships. Frame buildings were constructed during the latter sixties and early seventies, nearly all of which are still standing and in use. At Carrollton a small one-room frame building stood on the west side of the street just west of the present school house. It faced the east. Religious services were also conducted in this building for a number of years before any churches were built at Carrollton. About 1875 a two-story frame building was erected on the east side of the street, which stood between the present brick school and the street. It was a two-room frame building and faced the west. This building was used until the present two-room brick building was erected about 1892, during the trusteeship of Andrew Williamson. John S. Orr was the builder.

An effort was made during the trusteeship of Charles L. Scott, about 1898, to consolidate the schools of the township for the purpose of establishing a high school. The late Joshua Barrett, Oliver H. Tuttle, John W. Jones, and others, circulated petitions to accomplish this end. The opposition was led by Uriah Low and others. The movement ended in failure.

In the spring of 1913 the school house at Cowden was condemned by the state board of health. This brought on another effort to consolidate the schools. Petitions were circulated in the four eastern districts and a majority of names procured thereon. The township advisory board was composed of William Lowe, Thomas M. Tucker and Riley Siders, of whom Lowe and Tucker opposed making the necessary appropriation for the construction of

such a building, and the movement failed again. This leaves Brandywine township as the only one in the county retaining her original frame school houses.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Brandywine township has a population of 821, as shown by the United States census report of 1910. In the spring of 1915, 188 children between the ages of six and twenty-one years were enumerated in the township for school purposes. Of this number, 133 were enrolled in the schools during the previous winter. The total cost of maintaining the schools during the year 1914-15 was \$2,923.50. The teachers were paid \$2,082.50. The estimated value of all school property as reported by the township trustee on August 1, 1915, is \$4,300. The total assessment of taxables in the township as reported by the assessor in 1914 was \$981,290. Thirty pupils were transported to school during the school year 1914-15, at a cost of \$566 to the township.

TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES.

Brandywine township has always been a rock-ribbed Democratic township. It presents an unbroken line of Democratic township trustees. Following are the names of the men who have served in this capacity: William Service, 1859; Andrew Williamson, 1869; John G. Service, 1874; Duncan McDougall, 1880; Coleman Pope, 1882; John G. Service, 1884; John G. Service, 1886; Andrew Williamson, 1888; Andrew Williamson, 1890; Charles L. Scott, 1894; Dr. Edgar Smith, 1900; Tilghman Scudder, 1904; William A. Scott, 1908; Orlen F. Thomas, 1914.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The local courts have been presided over by a number of men, as indicated below: Benjamin Spillman, 1828; Orange H. Neff, 1830; Joseph Chapman, 1831; Joseph Thomas, 1832; Eleazer Snodgrass, 1836; Abram Liming, 1842; G. Dillard, 1842; Abram Liming, 1847; Henry Lemain, 1847; Mark Whitaker, 1849; Abram Liming, 1852; Mark Whitaker, 1855; Abram Liming, 1856; Mark Whitaker, 1859; Abram Liming, 1860; Benjamin F. Goble, 1863; Alfred Potts, 1865; Andrew J. Smith, 1868; George W. Askin, 1867; Alfred Potts, 1870; Urith Low, 1872; Ephraim Ward, 1874; John Q. White, 1876; Uriah Low, 1876; Benjamin F. Wilson, 1880; Thomas W. Larrabee, 1881-82; John Davic, 1884; James B. Johnson, 1886-90-94; Joseph E. Glass, 1890-98; Adam F. Brown, 1894-98-1902-06.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Brandywine township has contributed her quota of men who have served the people as county officers; among them are William A. Service, clerk; Lawrence Boring, auditor; Theodore L. Smith, treasurer; William Wilkins, William Thomas, W. H. Thompson and Marshall T. Smith, sheriffs; Edmond Jacobs, recorder; Alfred Potts, county assessor; James Tyner, Benjamin F. Wilson and John T. Burk, commissioners; John Q. White has also served the people in the House of Representatives of the Indiana Legislature.

BRASS BANDS.

Brandywine township has had two brass bands. The first was known as the Carrollton Band and was organized in the spring of 1880. The following were the charter members of the organization: James F. Reed, first E-flat cornet; Joseph Peck, second E-flat cornet; Wesley Boles, first B-flat cornet; Charles W. McDonald, second B-flat cornet; Burt Rouner, first alto; Lawrence Boring, second alto; Hester Hutton, first tenor; Alvin Boles, second tenor; Ott Willis, baritone; Charles Campbell, tuba; Morton Furry, snare drum; Wilson Campbell, bass drum. John Garver was the first teacher of the band. Other teachers were Isaac Davis and Oliver Lisher. The boys played through the campaign of 1880 and for a year or two following.

Another band was organized in October, 1880, known as the Brandywine Township Band. Following were the members: Aaron W. Scott, Edgar B. Thomas, J. W. Thomas, Charles Scott, John Liming, Carson W. Rush, Emanuel Smith, Frank Kinder, James Scott, William Scott, John Gwinn and Aaron Alyea. Isaac Davis also taught this band for a time.

SUGAR CREEK CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Little Sugar Creek Christian church, located on the southeast corner of section 23, township 15, range 6, Brandywine township, was first organized in the summer of 1834, with only eight charter members. The persons who composed the organization were Joseph and Margaret Snodgrass, Matilda Wheldon, Phebe Smith, Marshall and Lucinda Snodgrass, Catherine Crouch and Martin Davis. By the close of the year the membership had increased to fifty-seven and the records show a steady gain in membership for several years.

After this little band had met together a few Lord's days they proceeded to perfect their organization by setting apart Eleazer Snodgrass and Joseph Snodgrass as elders and William McCance, James H. Anderson and

John Baker as deacons. These officers continued to hold their positions in the church until the year 1843.

From this time until the year 1850 deaths and changes were frequent. In 1848 Jonathan Evans and Eleazer Snodgrass were the elders, and Daniel Long and John Baker, deacons. At this time the membership had increased to eighty-seven.

Until the early sixties the congregation was without a house of worship, having used the log school house which stood on the east side of the road about a half mile south of the present place of worship. A committee was appointed to meet with the Methodist brethren to determine upon building a house of worship to be used jointly by the two denominations, neither organization feeling strong enough financially to build a house of worship alone. The two organizations, however, failed to agree on terms. The brethren at Little Sugar Creek continued to meet and worship at the school house until 1868, when they built the present house of worship.

Among those who are known to have labored with the church in its early days are Isaac Webb, Drury Holt and Thomas Lockhart, very earnest and devout Christian ministers. Among the ministers who have conducted meetings and served the church as pastors during the last third of a century are elders John Smith, J. T. Pierce, James Roberts, Dr. J. C. Stanley, Aaron Walker, H. R. Pritchard, Thomas Vance and M. F. Rickoff. During the last decade the congregation has been favored with ministers like Thomas Vance, C. A. Johnson, W. D. Willoughby, Cloyde Goodnight, Newton Wilson, Clarence Reidenbach, Harry H. Martindale, W. A. Craig and Ernest A. Addison.

For twenty years past the ladies have maintained a Mite or Helping Hand Society at the place and the valued service they have rendered is almost beyond estimate. Among the charter members of the Ladies' Mite Society were Nancy Furry, Caroline Thomas, Bridget Furry, Deborah Baker, Olive Furry, Eliza Scott, Mollie Gunn, Ellen Conner, Alice Tuttle and Josephine Swain.

Another feature of this church is that, although handicapped by bad roads much of the time, it has been able to support a thrifty Sunday school for forty years or more, and the school at this place, while not so large as formerly, compares favorably with the best in Brandywine township.

Of the many who have held positions of trust in this church none stand out more brilliant than John Thomas, George Furry, Hiram Thomas, Wellington Collyer, Cass Thomas, T. J. Nelson, Charles Gunn, and Charles Vettters, the presiding elder at the present time.

With its present membership of almost sixty, although scattered, and with its intelligent young people coming on, representing the best element of our best families, the church at Little Sugar Creek lives on.

EDEN CHAPEL.

Eden Chapel was a United Brethren congregation, organized about 1840. Their church building was located just about one mile east of Carrollton. The early membership included the Muths, Higgenbottoms, Elmores, Mrs. Hoagland and others. The first meetings were held at the residence of George Muth, who was a United Brethren preacher. About 1850 a frame church was built, which became known as Eden Chapel. For a little more than fifteen years the congregation worshipped at the Chapel, when they sold it to the Methodist Protestants, who continued to worship in the house until about 1883.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH AT CARROLLTON.

About 1879 the United Brethren began worshipping in the old frame school house that stood just across the street from the present school house in Carrollton. Here they worshipped until about 1855, when, through the efforts of Rev. George Muth and others, a United Brethren church was erected a few feet west of where the old frame school house stood. This church was erected to the memory of Mrs. Muth. On the wall just behind and over the pulpit hung the following neatly framed inscription: "Dedicated to the worship of Almighty God by the United Brethren in Christ. When not in use by them, then open to all religious denominations." Services were held in the church for a number of years afterward, but the local correspondent from Carrollton called attention to the condition of the church in February, 1907, as follows:

"The old United Brethren church is nearly gone and some of the good people are taking care of some of the furniture as a souvenir of old Father Muth, who was the founder of the church many years ago. It is a shame the way the good old Bible has been left to fade away. Likewise the memorial of old Mother Muth, which hangs on the wall, is defaced in a shameful way. Many times has that memorial been read by the people. It was the first thing they saw when they entered the church. It was a beautiful inscription. The old fathers and mothers of this country are fast passing away and we should ever keep their good works in our minds and before the people. Many fine sermons did Brother G. W. Hagans preach in the old church, but he too has passed to that great beyond."

Since that time the church has been torn down and nothing now remains of it.

Among the early ministers were George Muth, Amos Hanway and Rev. Ball. Later ministers of the church that are well remembered are Reverends McNew and Hagans.

MT. LEBANON METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

The Mt. Lebanon Methodist Protestant church originated in 1848. Rev. Thomas Shipp came through Brandywine township and stayed all night at the home of James Smith. He desired to organize a church at some point, and it was suggested that a church could be organized in that immediate locality. Word was sent to the neighbors and arrangements were made for holding a meeting, or revival rather, at the vacant house of Mrs. Robert Caldwell, whose husband was a soldier in the Mexican War. Sixteen persons joined the class at this revival. Among the charter members were James Smith and wife, Richard Dobbins, James Baker and wife, Hezekiah Barrett and wife, Richard Milbourn and wife, Mrs. Robert Caldwell, John Roberts, ——— Wellington, and Henry Smith and wife.

A log church was at once completed at the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 25, township 15, range 6. It stood on the spot now occupied by the old Mt. Lebanon cemetery. The church was a small building with puncheon seats, and was used until just prior to the Civil War, when it burned. Among the old ministers who preached here were the Revs. Thomas Shipp, Harvey Collins, ——— Bogul, Samuel Lowden and Dr. Rigdon. The first class leader was James Baker, who was followed by Henry Smith.

After the burning of the log church, probably in 1858, the class scattered and services were held at Scott, Cowden and Pleasant Hill school houses until about 1872. At that time the church was reorganized through the efforts of Harvey Collins and John Myers. Preaching services and Sunday school were held at the Pleasant Hill school house until 1882.

Among the charter members of the church organized at the Pleasant Hill school house were Cicero J. Hamilton and John Myers. John Myers was the first class leader and Harvey Collins was in charge of the meeting. Other ministers at the Pleasant Hill school house were Revs. John Low, Isaac Duckworth, Salem Shumway and J. S. Sellers.

In 1882 subscriptions were taken for the purpose of purchasing ground and erecting a building for a church. Rev. J. S. Sellers was pastor on the circuit at the time. The church trustees were Cicero J. Hamilton, Marshall

T. Smith, J. W. Comstock, John Roberts and William A. Milbourn. But a short time was required to raise the necessary funds and the new brick house was completed during the summer of 1882, adjoining the spot occupied by the first log church.

Hugh Stackhouse was president of the conference at the time and dedicated the house. The first minister in the new church was the Rev. John Heim. He was followed by James Hughes, S. J. Jones, J. G. Smith, B. W. Evans, Reverends Martin, Iliff, Barclay, and Leffingwell, D. W. Hedricks, George Carns, J. S. Clawson, W. H. Carns and possibly others whose names have been omitted. The first class leader in the new church was John Rush.

The building was remodeled in 1914 during the pastorate of J. S. Clawson, at a cost of two thousand three hundred dollars. It was dedicated clear of debt by W. W. Lineberry. Among the families who have long been faithful to this church should be mentioned William M. Liming, Andrew Richey and Marshall T. Smith. Services are held every second Sunday; Sabbath school every Sunday, with an average attendance of from seventy-five to eighty.

An Aid Society was organized in the church on May 7, 1890, with sixteen charter members. The enrollment during the first year reached sixty-six. The society met monthly, each member contributing ten cents per month. The first officers were Kate Milbourn, president; Iduna Barrett, secretary; Linda Duncan, treasurer. The society kept up the running expenses of the church and made many improvements. It at one time made a "name" quilt, with about four hundred names put on blocks, each name yielding ten cents. The quilt was sold and is now in possession of Harrison Duncan and wife. The most of the names were run on the quilt by the late J. H. Barrett. The society was active for sixteen years and dissolved voluntarily March 1, 1906. During its life it earned about nine hundred dollars for the benefit of the church. Its last officers were Luna Kauble, president; Iduna Barrett, secretary, and Linda Duncan, treasurer.

Since that time another Aid Society has been organized, which is rendering efficient service in the church and has paid three hundred dollars on improvements for the church.

CARROLLTON METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

The Carrollton Methodist Protestant church was originally organized during the Civil War, or more probably during the fifties. Though they may not have been charter members of the church, or even members of the church at all, the following families were among those who worshipped at

Eden Chapel while the Methodist Protestant services were conducted there: John P. Wickliff and family; Dan Muth and family, Robert P. Andis and family, John D. Lucas and family, Amos Ashcraft, Joseph Higginbotham, Thomas Lowe, Ellis Noe and wife and George Evans. There are no early records of the church, but it seems that they at first worshipped with the different members in the locality immediately east and south of Finly.

In 1865 the congregation bought the Eden Chapel, which stood on the south side of the Brookville road, just west of the east line of the west half of the southwest quarter of section 36, township 15, range 6. They continued to worship at the chapel until about 1882 or 1883, the last minister at that point being the Rev. James Hughes. Among the early pastors who served the congregation were Revs. Samuel Lowder; J. H. G. Prim, 1878-80; W. G. Callahan, 1880-81; James Hughes, 1881-83; A. W. Motz, 1883-84; W. G. Callahan, 1884-85; J. G. Smith, 1885-86; John Heim, 1886-88; J. R. Lenhart, 1888-90; J. R. French, 1890-91; T. E. Lancaster, 1891-92; G. W. Bundy, 1892-93.

About 1882 or 1883 the congregation moved its place of worship to Carrollton and for several years worshipped at the United Brethren church. It is remembered that the Rev. John Heim and others conducted revivals at this church.

In 1893 the present church, which stands on the north side of the Brookville road, in Finly, was constructed. The following ministers have served the congregation in the present building: Revs. G. W. Bundy, 1893-95; J. L. Barclay, 1895-99; J. R. Lenhart, 1899-01; J. R. Lenhart and S. Heininger, 1901-02; W. C. Reeder, 1902-04; W. L. Martin, 1904-06; L. V. Sharps, 1906-08; P. W. Boxell, 1908-09; W. S. Coons, 1909-10; A. Leffingwell, 1910-11; Forest Crider and H. C. Ross, 1911-12; H. C. Ross, 1912-14; S. S. Stanton, D. D., and A. E. Scotten, 1914-15; J. G. Smith, 1915-16. This church has an average attendance at services of one hundred and thirty.

A Sunday school was organized in 1897. It now has five classes with an average attendance of sixty. Following are the persons who have served as superintendents of the Sunday school: J. W. Boring, Vernie Boring, Jessie Barnett, Edgar Wood, Lloyd Ferris, Henry Noe, Crystal McRoberts and Dora Cox.

CHRISTIAN UNION.

About 1872 a small Christian Union congregation was organized, which held services for almost ten years at the Porter school house, located at the southeast corner of section 28, township 15, range 7. Among the families

that met here for worship were those of Alex Hargrove, George Handy and James Rector.

WOMEN'S CLUBS.

To Brandywine township belongs the honor of having the first country club in the county, the Country Literary Club. This club was organized October 9, 1903. It owes its birth to a lecture given by a woman foreign missionary at the Mt. Lebanon church during the pastorate of the Rev. D. W. Evans. After a few meetings as a missionary society the members changed the work to literary, and at the home of Mrs. J. C. Tyner, on Mrs. Tyner's birthday, the Country Literary Club began its literary and social career. The first three years were devoted to miscellaneous subjects, following which Bible study was introduced and has been supplemented each year with either domestic science, various literary subjects or state history. The meetings are held on every third Wednesday during the year. The active members are limited to twenty and are residents of Center, Brandywine and Blue River townships. The Country Literary Club was federated with the Hancock County Federation of Country Clubs at its organization in March, 1914.

The Klover Reading Club is a literary club organized by the ladies of Brandywine township on April 4, 1912, with an enrollment of twenty members. The following officers were elected: Mrs. Maud Porter, president; Mrs. Alice Scott, vice-president; Mrs. Belle Milbourn, secretary and treasurer. Mrs. Charlotte Rush, Mrs. Carrie Porter, Mrs. Orville Pope and Mrs. Maud Porter compose the program committee. The club meets on Thursday afternoons at the homes of the various members once each month. The program for the first year consisted of magazine articles, book reviews, domestic science and word study. The program for the years 1913, 1914 and 1915 consisted of work from the "Bay View Magazine," Bible and "Research." The membership is limited to twenty. The club has lost one member by death, Mrs. Mary Porter. The present officers are Mrs. Manie Burke, president; Mrs. Ina Pope, vice-president; Miss Carrie Porter, secretary and treasurer.

HEAVY TAXPAYERS.

Following is a list of the taxpayers of the township who, during 1915, paid taxes in amounts larger than one hundred dollars: John R. Andis, \$174.10; Morgan Andis, \$206.09; John Alyea, \$129.95; George W. Alyea, \$117.47; Henry H. Duncan, \$168.63; John Hawkins, \$225.11; Judea Hutchison (estate), \$120.42; Jacob C. Hamilton, \$209.36; Herman C. Hill, \$120.59; John L. Milbourn, \$479.22; Charles R. Milbourn, \$387.29; John

E. Smith, \$197.41; Emanuel Smith, \$112.00; George R. Siders, \$126.21; Tilghman H. Scudder, \$161.30; Christian W. Schilling, \$101.55; Fannie E. Schilling, \$105.93; Isaac J. Bennett, \$135.57; John T. Burk, \$149.76; William F. Espey and wife, \$147.73; Uriah Low, \$116.38; Richard W. Low, \$231.51; Henry M. Lantz, \$175.34; Jerry W. Porter, \$153.35; Francis M. Porter (estate), \$164.27; L. C. N. Pope, \$178.87; Thomas M. Tucker, \$103.59; John Q. White, \$233.63; Lewis J. Webber, \$182.37.

CARROLLTON.

A postoffice named Kinder was established on the present site of Carrollton, or near there, on April 28, 1847. Its name was changed to Carrollton on January 26, 1869. The postoffice was maintained until September 30, 1905, when it was taken away and mail was delivered by rural carrier from Fountaintown. Carrollton was then without a postoffice until October 13, 1913, when it was reestablished under the name of Finly, in honor of Congressman Finly Gray. A rural route from this postoffice was started on March 1, 1915. Before the completion of the railroad, in 1869, the mail was delivered by a star carrier, who made two trips per week between Indianapolis and Rushville, as set forth under the history of mails at New Palestine.

The original plat of the town of Carrollton was surveyed by Hiram Comstock, on February 28, 1854, and contained thirty-two lots. The Rev. M. S. Ragsdale platted the only addition to the town, on August 23, 1870.

The business men of the place have been John Elinore, Andrews & Rosebury, Lucas & Armstrong, Henry Noe, A. R. Shirley, C. W. Amos, Harvey Breedlove, Madison and George Campbell, J. W. Hungate, W. P. Giles, T. E. Arnold and John Schenck. The physicians have been Hiram Comstock, Warren R. King, J. M. Larimore and Edgar Smith. Their practice has been lucrative. Dr. J. M. Larimore especially had a very extensive practice, covering miles in all directions from the town. Dr. Edgar Hawk is the present physician.

This little town has borne more names than any other town in the county. Originally it was known as Kinder. After the name of the postoffice was changed to Carrollton, in 1869, the town was given that name. The railroad and express companies, however, adopted the name of Reedville for their stations. When the postoffice was reestablished in 1913, the name of Finly was added to the list. Amidst all this babel of appellations the common folk christened it "Tailholt," upon which Riley seized and, with poetic genius, immortalized the town.

CHAPTER XV.

BROWN TOWNSHIP.

Brown township was originally included as a part of Blue River township. Later it was set off as a part of Green township. At the September term of the board of county commissioners, in 1836, it was organized as a separate township with its present dimensions. It is six miles east and west by five miles north and south. The civil township of Brown lies in two congressional townships. A strip one mile wide off of its entire west end lies in congressional township 17 north, range 7 east; the remaining portion of the township, consisting of twenty-five square miles, lies in congressional township 17 north, range 8 east.

Its surface is generally level or slightly rolling. Its natural drainage consists of Sugar creek, Willow branch and Brandywine creek. Sugar creek enters the extreme northeast corner of the township; then flows to the southwest about four miles; thence to the northwest about four miles; thence to the southwest, leaving the west line of the township about one and one-half miles south of its north line. Sugar creek, though small, is the largest stream. Willow branch, which rises about two and one-half miles north and a mile east of the southwest corner of the township, is nothing more than a large open ditch. The same is true of Brandywine creek, which rises in the northwestern part of section 20, about a mile northwest of Warrington and flows southward through the township. The latter two streams were formerly sluggish, but they have been deepened and widened and now furnish good outlets for the southwestern part of the township. Sugar creek furnishes a good outlet for its entire northern portion. The land has all been well drained and is admirably adapted to heavy farming and grazing.

The first land entry in the township was made by Pryor Brown (for whom the township was named), who, on July 3, 1830, entered the east half of the northeast quarter of section 33, township 17, range 8. He was followed by a number of families whose names are still familiar in the county. Among them are Adaline Edwards, John S. Murfin, Eli Baldwin, John McQuery, Aaron Cass, Elizabeth McCarty, John Walker, Alford Thomas, Seth Walker, Samuel Collins, Samuel Noland, Stephen Noland, Stephen Harlan, Abraham Cook, William Walker, Jesse Oldham, John Kennedy, George Kennedy, Ursula Wilkinson, Conrad Coon, William Wilkinson, Ben-

jamin Ross, Robert Eakin, John Hendren, Hervey Scott, John Sparks, John Brewer, Samuel Smith, Thomas H. Murfin, John Hays, James Wood, John Collins, James Piper, David Piper, Samuel Kennedy, Daniel Blakely, Thomas Collins, Hiram Harlan, William F. Thomas, Joel Cook, Abraham Nibarger, Seth Rozell, Samuel Blakely, Barzilla Rozell, William Sparks, Charity Wilkinson, Edward Beeson, Peter Moore, Samuel Creviston, John Vandyke, Elvin Roland, Zachariah Sparks, Henry John, Eli Bailey, Maria Edwards, Harvey Bates, William Bussell, Charles Piper, John Mitchell, John Thomas, Joseph Kennedy, Daniel Justice, Jesse Collins, James Judd, John Cook, David Hedrick, Tary Wilson, William Kennedy, John Hargrove, John Oldham, Cicero Wilkinson, Daniel Wilkinson, William Oldham, John McCray, William Cauldwell, Marill Reeves, Moses McCray and Stephen Sparks.

MILLS AND FACTORIES.

Sugar creek was the only stream large enough to furnish water power for the early settlers. Among the mills established were grist-mills, erected by Stephen Harlan, in 1834, on Sugar creek, in the northern part of the northwest quarter of section 22, township 17, range 8. Mr. Harlan had learned the milling business thoroughly in the noted White Water mill, situated near Connersville, Fayette county, Indiana, which was patronized at a very early day by Hancock county's pioneers. In 1834 he removed with his family to Brown township, Hancock county, where, in 1835, he built the first mill in the township. He was both miller and millwright. His first mill was situated on Sugar creek on Mr. Harlan's farm, southeast of where the Harlan cemetery is now located. It was of the "corn cracker" variety, and was propelled by an undershot water-wheel. The building was made of poles and covered with clapboards and was considered as the most "up-to-date" mill in the county. It was abandoned about 1852, and was used as a dwelling for several years by Lorenzo Brown, who had married Mr. Harlan's daughter, Nancy. Mr. Harlan immediately erected a larger and better mill, one-fourth mile distant, which was run by an overshot wheel. It was so near the source of Sugar creek, and the creek being flat and shallow at this point, the race could not be kept within its banks in times of high water and during a dry season the water supply was insufficient to propel the wheel. It was operated for about ten years.

A saw-mill was erected by David Blakely in 1836, on Sugar creek, just above Nashville, and one was erected by one Jenkins in 1850, at the northwest corner of section 10, township 17, range 8, on the line between Hancock and Madison counties. It was operated for several years after the war. A saw-

mill was erected by Lane & Company, in 1852, at the northeast corner of the west half of the southeast quarter of section 31, township 17, range 8, at what became known as Scrabbletown. This mill was later owned by Dr. Samuel A. Troy and others and was finally moved away, probably during the seventies. A saw-mill was erected in 1855 by Stephen Harlan and Lorenzo Brown on Sugar creek, a little south and west of the Harlan cemetery; one by Trees & Brother, in 1863, in the northeast part of Warrington, and one by Walton & Brother, in 1868, on Sugar creek, in the western part of the south half of the southeast quarter of section 7, township 17, range 8, the latter being operated for ten years or more.

A tile factory was established in September, 1870, just southwest of Warrington by John K. Trees. The factory was later operated by Copeland & Garriott, James Trees and Mr. Thomas. During the seventies and early eighties a great many tile were manufactured at this place. Work was suspended about 1885.

A grist-mill, built at Warrington in 1875 by Dr. C. C. and John Loder, was sold to Power & Cranfill in 1876; Cranfill's interest was sold to Frank Marsh in 1879. The mill burned in 1877 and was rebuilt by Power and others. An interest was also held in the mill by Dr. Charles Titus and William I. Garriott. Hanna, Power, Titus, Garriott, all had an interest in the mill at different times during the eighties and nineties. In 1898 it burned again, but was rebuilt in 1899 by Keller & Wilson. Untried machinery was installed, which proved to be a failure. The mill has now stood idle since about 1900.

A tile yard was established just east of Willow in 1906 by Fred Wicker and Earl Frost, who sold to Herschell C. Hutchins in the spring of 1915.

SCHOOLS.

The first school house in Brown township was built by Moses McCray, who was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, August 15, 1794. He was reared and educated in Fayette county, Indiana, near the city of Connersville, where, in 1817, he was married to Jane Sparks. In 1831 he removed with his wife and children to Rush county, Indiana, where he remained for two years. He then came to Brown township, Hancock county, in 1833. A few families had preceded him, but they were of small means and with limited or no education. He entered in all four hundred acres of land. No sooner had his two-story log house and big log barn been constructed, than he cut from his own forest poplar and walnut logs, and, with the help of his boys built the first school house in Brown township, in 1834. For seven years he

wielded the rod and taught "the rule of three" without receiving any compensation as a teacher. In this old log school house, which stood on the site of the present McCray cemetery, he educated his family. The school often numbered thirty children, some of whom came a distance of seven miles. Among those who came so far were Samuel Wales, father of John Wales, of Jackson township, Wintford Wales, and their sister, who married Nathan Overman. When the snows were too deep or the creeks too high they would remain with Mr. McCray until conditions improved. Sunday school and singing schools were conducted in this school house on Sundays and usually lasted from early morning until night. Logs split lengthwise were used for benches, and all available literature was pressed into use. Bibles, almanacs, readers and arithmetics served as textbooks, from which the fundamentals were taught.

Brown township also had its other log schools, all of which were replaced by frame houses about the time of the Civil War, or a little later. These, in turn, were followed by the brick houses that were constructed during the eighties and nineties. Originally there were nine single-room district school buildings. About 1874 a two-story brick school house was erected at Warrington with two rooms. This house was used until 1894, when it was torn down and a four-room brick house was constructed. At different times during the eighties, and probably earlier, high school classes were organized for the term. District No. 7, where Wilkinson now stands, also had a large enumeration, and in 1884 a brick school was erected there. A small recitation room about twenty feet square was carved out of one corner of the larger room so that two teachers were employed during the eighties. Later, another room was added and three teachers were employed until the four-room house was erected, in 1904. Old printed lists of teachers show that sometimes two teachers were employed, at other times one teacher for each of these schools.

Systematic high school work was begun at Warrington in 1894, the same year that the four-room brick building was constructed. W. B. Stookey was the first principal of the high school. Following are the teachers who have had charge of the school since that time: Walter Bridges, 1895; Walter T. Orr, 1897; A. H. Symons, 1899; Ord Kuhn, 1902; O. W. Jackson, 1903; D. W. Sanders, 1904; L. L. Lydy, 1905; Jesse D. Knight, 1907; Lawrence Bridges, 1908; Eva Hubbard, 1909; John T. Rash, 1911; Leland S. Hamilton, 1912, after holidays, and J. P. Amick, 1914.

The school at first followed the regular three-year course that was organized for the county. Its first class graduated in the spring of 1899 during the principalship of Walter T. Orr. After the towns of Shirley, Wilkinson

and Willow came into existence, and after the interurban line had been constructed through the southern part of the township, there was a feeling that the school should be located at Wilkinson, where it would be more accessible. From 1903-1907 it had a full attendance. But for several years prior to 1911 the attendance at Warrington did not exceed fifteen or eighteen students, those along the car line asking to be transferred to Kennard, in Henry county. In the fall of 1911 the question of the location of the high school became acute and it became necessary for the trustee to make a decision as to whether it should remain at Warrington or be moved to Wilkinson. It was finally moved to Wilkinson, with John T. Rash as principal. The school at once had a large incoming class. Each of the successive classes has been large, and in the winter of 1915-16 the school had an attendance of about seventy-five. It was certified by the state department in 1911-12. Two additional rooms were built in 1913, and the school received its first commission during the winter of 1913-14 under the principalship of J. P. Amick. A kitchen was fully equipped for domestic science work in the fall of 1914. Three teachers are now employed in the high school.

Shirley, although a town with a population of about one thousand and two hundred, has never appointed a school board to take charge of its schools. For several years during the growth of the town, rooms were rented here and there, and schools conducted in various places. A four-room building, however, was erected in 1900, which burned during the winter of 1907-08. In 1908 the present six-room building was constructed, during the trusteeship of John S. Mooney.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Brown township has a population of 3,028, as shown by the United States census report of 1910. In the spring of 1915, 630 children between the ages of six and twenty-one years were enumerated for school purposes. There were enrolled in the schools of the township in 1914-15, 594 pupils. Of these, 62 were in the high school and 532 in the elementary grades. The average daily attendance for the year 1914-15 in the high school was 53; in the elementary grades, 404. The total cost of maintaining the elementary schools during the year was \$9,209.76; the total cost of maintaining the high school during the year was \$3,058.24. The total amount paid teachers for the year was \$8,045. The estimated value of the school property as reported by the township trustee on August 1, 1915, was \$50,000. The total assessment of taxables in the township as reported by the assessor in 1914, was \$1,680,580. Ninety children were transported to school at a cost to the township of \$1,487.00.

TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES.

The following men have served as township trustee since the enactment of the law creating the office in 1859: William L. Garriott, 1859; Montgomery Marsh, 1861; B. F. Reeves, 1863; J. W. Trees, 1864; William Marsh, 1865; William L. Garriott, 1878; John B. Hays, 1882; John S. Orr, 1884; Benjamin F. Reeves, 1886-1888; J. C. Kennedy, 1890; P. K. May, 1894; Arthur B. Harlan, 1900; John S. Mooney, 1904; Ord Kuhn, 1908; and James C. Van Duyn, 1914.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The local courts have been presided over by the following men since the organization of the township: Barzilla Rozell, —; Seth Walker, 1836; Robert Eakin, 1840; Benjamin F. Reeves, 1870-74; H. B. Collins, 1876; Daniel Wilkinson, 1840; Robert Eakin, 1845, 1855; A. D. Childers, 1848, 1853, 1857; Neville Reeves, 1850, Benjamin McCarty, 1858, 1862, 1866; William L. Garriott, 1862; Benjamin F. Reeves, 1866, 1878; Alfred P. McKinsey, 1870; Joseph Garriott, 1880, 1884, 1890, 1906; William Collins, 1881; George Sowerwine, 1882-86; John S. Thomas, 1883-84; Henry Valentine, 1888; William R. Reeves, 1888-1900; John W. Smith, 1894-1911; Sylvester Hamilton, 1901; Joseph H. C. Denman, 1903; Omer C. Tucker, 1905; Jesse W. Smith, 1906; Alfred M. Mannings, 1910.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Brown township has furnished a number of the people's servants, among whom are Lysander Sparks and William I. Garriott, auditors; George W. Ham, treasurer; Taylor W. Thomas and William G. Caldwell, sheriffs; James K. King, county surveyor; Ephraim Marsh, clerk; Seth Walker, Daniel Wilkinson, Neville Reeves, John B. Hays, Moses Bates and James H. Busell, county commissioners; Benjamin F. Reeves, representative.

TAXPAYERS.

Following are also the names of the persons who paid taxes in amounts exceeding one hundred dollars in 1915: Thomas H. Armstrong, \$119.57; American Creosoting Company, \$230.60; William T. Bridges, \$115.30; William A. Barrett, \$141.61; John Brooks, \$155.90; Lorenzo D. Cook, \$221.07; Elmer Cook, \$125.76; William A. Collingwood, \$228.37; Meshack Collier, \$184.53; Robert J. Collins, \$265.52; E. J. Cranfill, \$115.30; Elizabeth Copeland, \$196.71; Lafayette Delph, \$185.04; William S. Eakin, \$233.25; William R. Gibbs, \$102.71; Thomas Albea, \$111.03; James H. Bus-

sell, \$109.21; William O. Bridges, \$140.99; Sarah E. Braddock, \$155.49; John F. Cook, \$295.97; Eli Cook, \$128.71; Matt F. Cook (heirs), \$123.63; Charles R. Collier, \$212.04; George W. Collins, \$253.14; William H. Chew, \$157.73; William H. Collier, \$130.74; Porter Copeland, \$124.44; Della Doolittle, \$103.53; Moses C. Fort (estate), \$255.89; Stephen J. Harlan, \$356.69; Stakely Hays (heirs), \$114.69; John D. Hedrick, \$223.10; John L. Hanna, \$142.82; Nancy A. Judge, \$140.48; George T. Johnson, \$121.60; James M. Keller, \$132.26; Ord W. Kuhn, \$125.16; John L. Kennedy, \$101.30; Frank M. Martindale, \$106.17; Henry Marsh, \$145.75; Jacob McDaniel, \$157.88; James B. McDaniel, \$150.42; James E. Nolan, \$115.91; Emiline I. Paxton, \$174.93; William R. Reeves, \$152.84; Eli A. Richart, \$226.55; J. B. and R. J. Simmons, \$369.06; Charles F. Smith, \$142.52; Juliette Thomas, \$163.82; Taylor B. Thomas, \$190.00; Charles Titus, \$149.92; Warren W. Van Duyn, \$106.98; Albert Walker, \$241.98; William Whetsel, \$149.40; Margaret Burris, \$173.05; Farmers National Bank, \$564.99; Jacob W. Price, \$174.93; Charles A. Frash, \$125.04; Guliford Kerr and wife, \$103.79; Kuntz Lumber Company, \$224.84; Mary E. Hays, \$166.26; William Hanna, \$109.01; David A. John, \$100.89; Charles E. Judge, \$220.37; John William Jackson, \$110.75; Florence A. Kerwood, \$250.30; Ira C. Kendall, \$137.43; Martha F. Martindale, \$356.07; Emma F. Marsh, \$109.01; John Masters, \$111.45; Jacob A. McDaniel, \$123.53; John F. McCray, \$137.94; James T. Overman, \$101.89; Joseph P. Reeves, \$134.18; John A. Reddick, \$133.57; Raleigh F. Rigney, \$180.47; Weston Summerville, \$221.89; John B. Simmons, Jr., \$291.27; Joseph E. Thomas, \$171.13; Elmer E. Trees, \$121.52; J. R. Titus and Sarah J. Titus, \$211.94; Joseph H. Walker, \$118.56; John Whisler, \$338.30; Harrison Cook, \$412.62; Elijah Martindale, \$305.53; George W. Sowerine, \$161.28; George W. Ham, \$235.08; Charles Martindale, trustee, \$225.77; Woodbury Glass Company, \$746.29.

CONCORD BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Concord Baptist church is located at the northwest corner of section 22, township 17, range 8. When the township was first organized and populated some of its most prominent settlers were believers of the Hardshell Baptist faith. These pioneers worshipped regularly at the home of Stephen Harlan, and in the log barn of Moses McCray, until the erection of the first log school house in 1834 (where the McCray cemetery now stands). This building was used for church purposes as well as for school.

On October 29, 1838, the Baptist brethren met at the home of Stephen Harlan and organized the Concord Baptist church, with the following char-

ter members: Stephen Harlan and Polly, his wife, Moses McCray and Jane, his wife, Hiram Harlan and wife, Morgan McQuery and wife, William Sparks, Jane Ross (Reeves), Jane Wilkinson, Chanty Wilson, Jacob Parkhurst. Morgan McQuery was chosen moderator and Jacob Parkhurst, clerk. They proceeded at once to erect a log church. The logs were donated by Stephen Harlan and Moses McCray, and the church was erected on a little knoll in the southwest corner of the present cemetery boundaries.

In 1855 the old log church was abandoned and a frame building, thirty-four by thirty-six feet, was erected, a little north and east of the old church site, and was dedicated in 1856 by Elder John Sparks, of Connersville.

The families of Cooks, Nolands, Abram Nibargers, Jacob B. Hamilton, Johnsons, Wrights, Isaac Hamilton, and many others had been added to the list of church members and the church flourished for twenty years thereafter. Jacob B. Hamilton, Cicero Wilkinson and William Wright were its first trustees, and John and William Sparks, of Connersville, were its first pastors. These brothers were also brothers of Polly Harlan and Jane McCray (charter members). They were highly educated Baptist ministers and possessed of much earthly goods. They were great powers in the upbuilding of this church, making the trip from their homes once or twice each month on horseback. Other ministers who labored for the church after its reorganization in 1855 were John F. Johnson, Daniel Cunningham, James F. Collier, Thomas Smith, Matthew Harlan, Samuel D. Harlan, Thomas S. Lyons, William Buckles and S. David Harlan. S. David Harlan was the last person ordained to preach in this church. This ordination occurred more than thirty years ago and was very beautiful and impressive. Very few of the pastors received pay for their services, and all but three were from Fayette and Rush counties. Nearly all of the early members of this church were originally members of the White Water association of Connersville, consequently this association often held its yearly meetings here.

Early in the seventies a Missionary Baptist church, known as the Collier church, was erected five miles north of Concord church and a great part of the Concord membership united with the Collier organization. The older members were passing to their reward and within the space of ten years or about 1885, the church membership dropped from one hundred and twenty-five to less than forty, since which time the membership has gradually decreased until there are but two surviving members, Lealden Johnson, of Shirley, and Mrs. Sarah Cook, of Wilkinson, one of the pioneer members, who is now in her eighty-fifth year.

The silent "city of the dead," which surrounds this old church, was laid

off in 1855 and many people who labored for the welfare of church and community in Brown township's early history slumber in its bosom. Caroline Mays, wife of John Mays, one of the very early pioneers, was the first person laid to rest in the original plot; the present boundaries have been extended to include the grave of a little child who froze to death on Sugar creek in 1832.

Some twenty years ago the church was remodeled by public subscription and has since been kept as a community building for any sort of public worship or endeavor. Though Baptist services are no longer held beneath its kindly shelter, its pioneer memories linger dear in the hearts of Brown township's people. The first trustees elected by the public to care for church and cemetery were Joseph McDaniel, William Chew, and Robert Collins, who served in this capacity for many years. The present trustees are Joseph McDaniel, Allen Nibarger and Guy McCollough.

ZION'S CHAPEL (METHODIST EPISCOPAL.)

A small band of Methodists held services in the vicinity of Nashville during the thirties. Among those who worshipped together were Mrs. Seth Walker, Maria Wilson, John Kennedy and wife, Elizabeth Walker, Samuel Griffith and wife, Sarah Newkirk, John Nibarger, Sarah Nibarger and Amanda Childers. These people worshipped at the residences of each other until 1839, when the men contributed of their time and built a church at Nashville.

Among those who donated labor and material were Dr. William Trees, Thomas W. Collins, David Noble, Samuel Griffith, John Kennedy and Seth Walker. They continued to worship at this church until 1856, when it became dilapidated. Services were then conducted in a school house until 1859.

For some time previous to this date another group of Methodists at Warrington had been worshipping at the house of Dr. William Trees. In 1859 these wings united and built a new church midway between Warrington and Nashville. This church, formerly called Clifton, was located at the southeast corner of section 8, township 17, range 8, where the congregation still worships. The union was effected during the pastorate of the Rev. Templeton. Among the charter members of the new congregation were also Samuel Griffith and wife, Mrs. Sarah Newkirk, Thomas Collins, Samuel Noland and wife, Lewis Stickler and wife, Jesse Collins and wife. The new church was used until July, 1881, when it burned. In 1882 a new frame house was erected. The church has a membership of about forty-five.

In the absence of records the following pastors are called to memory:

Revs. John Thomas, three years; Circle, Pierce, S. F. Harter, Pfeiffer, Wright, W. E. Loveless, Harvey, Hartman, Bright, Westhafer, Phillips, Parkenson, Crider, Oliver P. VanWie. The church at different times has been on the Cadiz, Shirley and Markleville charges. At present it constitutes a part of the Markleville charge.

A Sunday school has been maintained for a number of years, but no record has been kept from which an accurate history can be written. At present there is an average attendance of about thirty. Four classes are maintained and most of the adult church members are in attendance. Among those who have served as superintendents of the Sunday school are, William Bridges, Philip Van Duyn, Frank Bridges, William Whetzel, Grover Van Duyn, Ella Bridges, John Collier, Walter Adams and John Morris.

WARRINGTON.

Warrington is one of the old towns of the county, located on the Knightstown and Pendleton state road. The town was originally laid out by John Oldham, on October 6, 1834, the original plat consisting of forty-eight lots. A re-survey of this plat was made by Montgomery Marsh on February 1, 1865. The following additions have been made since that time:

Trees' Addition, platted on April 13, 1877, by William Trees; eight lots.

Lewis E. Trees' Addition, platted by Lewis E. Trees, September 29, 1892; twelve lots.

Margaret Trees' Addition, platted by Margaret trees, May 18, 1898; thirteen lots.

The first postoffice in the vicinity was kept by Samuel Blakely at his residence on the state road a distance northwest of Warrington. Later the office was moved to the town. Before the railroad was built through Wilkinson the mail was delivered by the Knightstown and Anderson stage, which made a trip over the road daily. Freight was brought from Knightstown and Anderson, principally from Knightstown. Since the construction of the railroad, mail is brought daily from Wilkinson.

Warrington is centrally located in Brown township. For many years there were no surrounding towns of any prominence and Warrington became the metropolis of that part of the country. Though the resident population of the town was small, its trading population twenty and twenty-five years ago extended in all directions for a distance of six or eight miles. It was one of those little country towns to which people came for miles to trade. Among the early business men were John Sparks, Robert Eakin, James K. King, J. R. Trees, Barzilla Rozell, Ferguson & Goble, Seward & McComas

and Montgomery Marsh. Tharpe & Brother engaged in the merchandise business there almost a half century ago. H. C. Garriott in 1874 opened a store that was conducted by himself and his son, William I. Garriott, for almost twenty-five years. The present merchants are James B. Clark and W. E. Albea. Charles W. Zedekar owns the blacksmith shop.

LODGES.

Very early in the history of Warrington, about 1856, a lodge of Masons was organized. Among the early members were James K. King, Lysander Sparks, James McCray, William G. Caldwell, Thomas Walker, Andrew Vandyke, James Daugherty, Ananias Conklin, W. P. White, Moses Cottrell, J. A. McDaniel, John Vandyke, William Marsh and F. L. Seward. In 1866 the lodge room burned and the charter was surrendered.

Warrington Lodge, No. 411, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was organized May 21, 1873, with the following charter members: William Trees, J. D. Newkirk, J. G. Trees, William Kenyon and Henry C. Garriott. The lodge grew to a membership of about forty during the early eighties and owned its own hall. With the growth of Wilkinson and Shirley, new lodges were organized. The Independent Order of Odd Fellows emblem may still be seen on the old hall at Warrington. The members of the Odd Fellows lodge consolidated with the Wilkinson lodge about ten years ago.

Friendship Lodge No. 138, Daughters of Rebekah, was organized at Warrington on December 16, 1874. Its charter members were Henry C. Garriott, Matilda Trees, William Kenyon, A. M. Smith, J. D. Newkirk, Dr. C. C. Loder, Jennie Loder, William H. Power, Sarah Newkirk, William Trees, John Miller and M. L. Miller.

Warrington Lodge No. 531, Free and Accepted Masons, was organized at Warrington May 22, 1877, with the following charter members: William G. Caldwell, Henry B. Wilson, William H. Hays, Robert Blakely, William Marsh, J. A. Hamilton, F. M. Graham, John Vandyke and A. C. Walton. It owned its own lodge room and had a membership of twenty-five or thirty during the eighties.

A Red Men's lodge was also organized a few years ago, but has since been moved to Wilkinson.

For several years no lodge meetings have been held at Warrington by any of the orders.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH, WARRINGTON.

The United Brethren class at Warrington was organized about 1859, and worshipped for ten or twelve years at Zion's chapel. In 1872 the congregation

erected a neat frame building at Warrington at a cost of two thousand and four hundred dollars. The money was raised by public donations. The church was built of native timber which was prepared by the Warrington Saw-mill Company, who donated the sawing. The owners of the saw-mill were Thomas Armstrong, John Tharpe, Littleton Davis and Frank Rock. The seats were of ash taken from the farm of Joseph Baer. They were sawed at the Warrington mill and then taken to Knightstown to be planed. The lot on which the church stands was purchased from John Trees at the cost of one hundred dollars. The contractor was James Pratt, of Charlottesville, Ind. The church was dedicated by Bishop Edwards in 1872. The first trustees were John Bridges, Thomas Armstrong and John Trees. Among the older members of the congregation were John and Elizabeth Trees, E. J. Kennedy and wife, Rebecca Armstrong, Elizabeth Holliday, Thomas and Mary Armstrong, John and Elizabeth Bridges, Ross and Sarah A. Gard, Joe Baer and wife, John and Emma Thorp, Maria Delph, Joel and Emily Cook, John and Rebecca Rigor, Lewis and Louisa Copeland, Mary Brown, Jerry Martin and wife.

Following were some of the pastors of the church: Revs. Halleck Floyd, William Gossett, Milo Bailey, W. C. Day, Phelix Denumbrum, D. E. Johnson, A. Myers, M. F. Dawson, John Seelig, William Griffin, Grover White and A. Edrington.

A Sunday school has been maintained in the church for a number of years. Following are a number of the persons who have served as superintendent of the school: J. T. Roberts, M. F. Dawson, A. C. Wilmore, Rebecca Armstrong, Elizabeth Bridges, Louisa Copeland, Littleton Davis, Martecia Carter, Minervia Armstrong, Clema Delph, Omer Tucker, and Earl Albea, the latter being superintendent at this time. The church belongs to the Liberal branch of the United Brethren organization.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH AT WARRINGTON.

In the old log school building which stood on the present site of the McCray cemetery, and through the efforts of John McCray and his wife, Mary Frances (Brown) McCray, a band of brothers and sisters met in the year 1855 and organized the first Christian church in Brown township. There were twelve charter members: John McCray and his wife, Moses McCray, Martha and Nancy McCray, Isaac and Catharine Smith, and their daughter, Mary, Kitty Ann and Nancy Garner, Mrs. Garner, their mother, and Mrs. Penina Slaughter. John McCray was chosen elder, Isaac Smith, deacon, and Mary Frances (Brown) McCray, clerk. This little band grew in grace and in the

nurture of the Lord and occasionally added another to its list of members. For more than twenty years they met in the log school house until it was no more, then at the residence of John McCray, or in the Warrington school house.

The ministers who preached for this pioneer band were Isaac Snodgrass, Isaac Lowe, Aaron Walker and David Franklin. Moses McCray, John McCray and Mary Frances (Brown) McCray were able exhorters. John McCray supported the early preachers when they were in his midst and gave liberally of his earthly store when they were ready to depart.

In the winter of 1876-77 a union meeting was held in the United Brethren church in Warrington. Elders Floyd, Day, Davenport, Gossett, Halstead, Gronendyke and Freeman expounded the United Brethren and Methodist faith, while Robert Edmundson, John McCray, and occasionally David Franklin, expostulated on the Bible according to the views of the Christian church. Each day and night for six weeks these men extended the invitation for followers of Christ to unite with the Christian church, and many people answered the call and were baptized by Robert Edmundson or others. This meeting had a broad and telling effect on the people of the community, and materially strengthened the membership of the little band of believers organized twenty years prior to this date. Out of this great religious effort grew the idea of erecting a Christian church. Accordingly, on March 2, 1877, John and Mary Frances (Brown) McCray, father and mother of the Christian church in Brown township, again called a meeting of the old organization and all the new members and organized the Warrington Christian church.

John McCray, whose death occurred on May 10, 1915, was the last of the twelve charter members that organized the church in 1855. His sister, Martha McCray McDaniel, preceded him in death a few weeks.

The charter members of the Warrington Christian church were: John McCray, Mary Frances (Brown) McCray, Martha (McCray) McDaniel, Nancy (McCray) Vandembark, Penia Slaughter, Kitty Ann (Garner) Sparks, Mary (Smith) Cory, Newton Martindale, Jane Martindale, Margaret Martindale, John White, Temperance White, John Vandyke, Elsie Stewart Vandyke, Alice Holliday, Alice Collins, Tabitha Johnson, Edith Johnson, Anderson Johnson, Absalom Coon, Mary Jane Coon, George Coon, James Gilmore, Mary Gilmore, Mary J. McCray (Reeves), Alice McCray (Hanna), E. C. Martindale, Sarah Jane Martindale, William R. Reeves, Cyrus N. Reeves, Sarah M. Reeves (Gibbs), Laura Reeves (Jones), Melvina Johnson, John Nelson, Emma Nelson (Marsh), Janie Nelson, Belle Nelson, Sophrona Tucker, Martha Welborn, Ella Welborn (Brandenburg), Adda Welborn

(Ritenour), Henry C. Garriott, Eliza A. Garriott, William H. Powers, Sarah M. Powers, Rachel Ross, Mary Jane Ross, Dr. C. C. Loder, Jennie Loder, Allen York and family, Jennie Sypole, Elsie Thomas, Calvin Thomas, Keziah Hayes (Hardy), Barbara Coon (Windsor), Alexander Eakin, Willie Smith, the only child member. John McCray and Newton Martindale were chosen elders, John Vandyke and C. C. Loder, deacons, and H. C. Garriott, clerk.

The erection of the building was immediately planned, and the little village of Warrington, old almost as the township, and already the seat of the United Brethren church, was soon to claim a frame structure thirty-six by fifty-four feet, with a seating capacity of four hundred and fifty, at a cost of one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars. The brotherhood responded willingly to the call for money. Six hundred dollars was paid by John McCray and wife. The house was dedicated to God on December 25, 1877. The pastors of the church were Wiley F. Ackman, 1877-78-79; David Franklin, 1880-81; Cornelius Quick, 1882; Newton Wilson, 1887-88; A. M. Weston, 1889; George Mayfield Shutts, 1890; Thomas Hall, 1891; E. Moore, 1892; Robert Howe, 1893-94; Esom Hammond, 1895-96; D. W. Campbell, 1897-98; George Wagoner, 1899; Thomas Mitchell Wiles, 1900; D. W. Campbell, 1901-02; T. H. Kuhn, 1903; Carl VanWinkle, 1904; Omer Hufford, 1905-06-07; no regular pastor, 1908; ——— Wallers, 1909; Frank Summer, 1910-11-12-13.

The following persons have served the church in the capacity of elders: John McCray, Newton Martindale, William R. Gibbs, Ord W. Kuhn, Riley Titus; deacons, John Vandyke, C. C. Loder, E. C. Martindale, Frank Martindale, J. P. Reeves, James Clark, Will Jackson, Albert Armstrong; trustees, John McCray, John White, E. C. Martindale, W. I. Garriott, James Clark. Clerks, Mary Frances McCray, H. C. Garriott, William R. Reeves and Ward Martindale.

On March 14, 1915, most of the active members of this church abandoned it, uniting with the church at Wilkinson, where a beautiful edifice had been erected two years previous to this date.

The few remaining members whose love for the church in which they first worshipped is great are hoping to be renewed in strength and number under the pastorate of Elder Omer Hufford.

PHYSICIANS.

Among the physicians who have been engaged in the practice at Warrington are William Trees, Logan Wallace, Aaron Gregg, William Reed, C. C. Loder, R. D. Hanna, Elbert Johnson and Charles Titus. The last was Dr. Titus, who removed to Wilkinson just a few years ago. At present Warrington is without a physician.

RACE COURSE.

About 1894-5 several men in the vicinity of Warrington associated themselves together for the purpose of building a race track and promoting races. The track was built southwest of the Knightstown and Pendleton road, and was located almost directly west of the town of Warrington. An amphitheater was constructed and for five or six years races were held at the track each summer. Large crowds were brought to Warrington and the business of the town was widely advertised. It was during the nineties, probably, that Warrington saw its palmy days. Among the men who were interested in the race track were Dr. R. D. Hanna, William A. Justice, William I. Garriott, Dr. Charles Titus, Porter Copeland, J. C. Masters, William Risk, James H. Bussell, Lewis Trees, and probably others.

NASHVILLE.

Nashville was originally laid out by John Kennedy and Daniel Blakeley on December 30, 1834. The original survey consisted of thirty-two lots. The town was located on the Knightstown and Pendleton state road where that road crosses Sugar creek. In its early history some business was done there. Stores and blacksmith shops have been maintained and among the early business men were Elijah Thornburgh, Allen White and others. William I. Davis was granted a license at the March term, in 1847, by the board of commissioners to keep a tavern at Nashville. But the stores disappeared years ago. The blacksmith shops survived them for a number of years, but at present only a few old houses are left and most of the lines between the original thirty-two lots have been obliterated.

MAPLE GROVE UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH, NASHVILLE.

The Maple Grove church was organized in August, 1891, with the following charter members: Charles Bray and wife, William Cass and wife, I. J. Kennedy and wife, John Bridge and wife, Mrs. George Powers, J. H. Kennedy and wife, George Whistler, Joseph Collingwood and wife, Ezra Collingwood and wife, Mrs. Lon Welborn, Mrs. Stephen Bales, Nancy Brooks, John Trees and wife, Herschel Hamilton and wife, and John Keller. It was at one time a part of the United Brethren church at Warrington. A question arose in the United Brethren church throughout Indiana and other states as to whether persons belonging to secret orders should be admitted as members. A division followed, of which one wing became known as the Liberals, the other as the Radicals; the Liberal wing of this particular congregation, favor-

ing the admission of such persons as members of the church, retained the use of the old church at Warrington for services. The Radical wing, which is represented by this church, held its meetings at the Christian church at Warrington, Breckenridge school house and at Zion's chapel.

In 1894 the congregation erected a neat frame church at Nashville. The house was built by I. J. Kennedy. The building committee was composed of Rev. John Breece, I. H. Kennedy, John Trees, Herschel Hamilton and Charles Bray. It was dedicated on June 17, 1894, the services being conducted by Rev. Halleck Floyd and Rev. John Breece. The church trustees at the time of the construction of the new building and for several years following were, Herschel Hamilton, John M. Trees and I. J. Kennedy. The church was blown down on June 25, 1902, but was rebuilt during the following summer by William H. Powers, contractor. The new church was dedicated by Rev. Thomas E. Kinnaman and Rev. John A. Rector. The average attendance at services for the past several years has been about forty-five. A Sunday school was organized in July, 1894, and has an average attendance of thirty-five. Five classes are organized and many of the adult members of the church are in attendance. Following are the persons who have acted as superintendents of the Sunday school: Will Cass, John Rozzell, Elmer Trees, Ed Jackson, Austin Smith, George Powers and Homer Collins.

The following are also the names of the pastors who have served the congregation since its organization: John Rector, 1891; John Reece, 1893-95; James Rector, 1895-98; A. J. Stanley, 1898-99, Robert Harlow, 1899-1900; Charles Rector, 1900-01; Thomas E. Kinnaman, 1901-03; Charles Bray, 1903-04; Abraham Rust, 1904-05; Everett Chalfant, 1905; James A. Rector, —; William Whetsel, —; Arlie Collins, 1909-10; Halleck Floyd, 1910-11; Abraham Rust, 1911-12; Charles Bray, 1912-13; Elias Levi, 1913-14; Lawrence Thornburg, 1914-15; James A. Rector, 1915-16.

WILLOW.

As early as 1854 Jonathan Smith, who owned the southeast quarter of section 35, township 16, range 7, in Green township, established a store and a postoffice along the north line of his farm a short distance west of the township line. The postoffice was named Willow Branch and was maintained by Mr. Smith for a number of years. In 1874 Austin B. Thomas engaged in the merchandise business on the site of the present town of Willow. The postoffice was moved to his store and he remained postmaster for a number of years. After the railroad had been constructed the town began to grow. Among the business men of the place have been Austin B. Thomas, A. W.

Hammer, W. H. Welborn, Patterson & Williams, merchants; Oren S. Record and Henry Johns, hardware and implement dealers; Henry Kenyon, J. N. Spegal, Fred Gates, Frank Snipe & Son, blacksmiths.

About twelve years ago Andrew J. and Thomas H. New built the elevator, which they sold to I. H. Kinder, and which is now operated by the Collingwood Brothers. About 1906 a tile factory was established just east of the town by Fred Wicker and Earle Frost. It is now operated by Herschell Hutchins.

The postoffice was first known as Willow Branch and the town was platted as Willow Branch by Austin B. Thomas on April 21, 1882, the original plat consisting of fifty-six lots. One addition of forty-eight lots was made to the town by Julia A. Thomas on October 13, 1886. During the nineties the name of the postoffice was changed to Willow.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH (WILLOW).

A United Brethren congregation at Willow was organized in 1889. During the summer of that year they purchased the Pleasant Hill Methodist Episcopal church building and moved it to Willow. In June, 1889, the building had been remodeled and the people began worshipping in it. Among the families who belonged to the church were the Collins, Bakers, Valentines, Mills, Fletchers and Humbles. The pastors serving the congregation were the Revs. Roberts, Hunt, Veal, Wyant, Rice, and Martin. No Sunday school was conducted. Services ceased to be held about 1895-96.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (WILLOW).

The early history of this church has been given as a part of the Pleasant Hill Methodist Episcopal church in Jackson township. The congregation worshipped in that house until in the spring of 1889. Among the families who were interested in the removal of the site to the town of Willow were the Hustons, Staleys, Forts, Thomases, Paxtons, Babcocks, Mouldens and Ryons. The lot for the church was donated by A. B. Thomas and wife. The building committee was composed of Lucian Thomas, Martin Thomas, John R. Thomas, Jr., Moses Fort and Jasper Moulden. The house was completed at a cost of two thousand and seven hundred dollars and was dedicated on February 10, 1889. At different times the church has belonged to the Charlottesville, Maxwell and Shirley circuits. Among the pastors who have served the congregation, and who are well remembered by the people, are the Revs. Slack, Bowers, Ruley, Pierce, Albertson, Loveless, Duryee and Anderson. The congregation at present has a membership of about seventy-five. The

average attendance at church services is from forty to fifty. Many of the adult members of the church are also in the Sunday school, which has an average attendance of about sixty-five. Among those who have taken an active interest in the Sunday school during the past years are Messrs. Thomas, Higgins, Paxton, Fort, Sherry and Collins. A Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has been organized in the church with twenty-seven members.

WILKINSON.

The original plat of Wilkinson was surveyed by Elnathan and Thomas B. Wilkinson on January 16, 1883, consisting of thirty-two lots. Since that time the following additions have been made thereto:

Vandenbark's Addition, platted by Benjamin H. Cook, William Kenyon, E. B. Byrket, J. H. Pennington, J. W. S. Graves, W. G. Bridges and P. K. May, July 20, 1893; forty lots.

South Addition, platted by Jonathan A. Ayers, trustee, November 19, 1900; thirty-two lots.

Vandenbark's Second Addition, platted by Moses W. Vandenbark in October, 1900; twenty-seven lots.

P. K. May's Addition, platted by P. K. May, April 8, 1901; sixteen lots.

Wilkinson has grown up since the construction of the railroad through that point. The discovery of gas gave the town quite a boom when several factories were located there, among them being two glass factories.

Wilkinson has two rural free delivery routes, established September 1, 1902, and May 1, 1903, respectively.

INCORPORATION AS A TOWN.

Wilkinson was not incorporated until 1914. On January 28 of that year a petition was filed with the county board of commissioners of Hancock county asking for the incorporation of Wilkinson as a town. This petition was signed by John W. Garriott, Walter S. Reeves, James F. Miller, J. L. Justice, John Yeider, Claude R. Woods, J. E. Price, W. H. Julian, Earl R. Gibbs, L. L. Cooper, J. P. Cooper, John C. Wood, Milton Collins, W. L. Collins, E. C. Martindale, George W. Sowerwine, W. S. Crum, William W. Gipe, David M. Moore, Albert Armstrong, R. H. Yelton, Joseph Smith, Clarence Jones, A. Paxton, D. M. Cooper, William M. Valentine, Ward Keller, Guy L. Reeves, L. L. Scudder, A. E. Nicely, Walter Apple, J. S. Smith, Clarence Walker, R. E. Chapman, J. T. Overman, V. T. Chapman, George W. Julian, Claud Davy, John Vanmeter, Wiley Tuterow, George E. Clouds, R. F. Gray, J. C. Cooper, A. L. Mogle, John A. Wiselhart, Evert Hawkins,

E. C. Wisehart, Charles Wisehart, Charles Walker, Emma L. Justice, Mary C. Scudder, Minnie Valentine and Della K. Gibbs.

The petition showed that the town contained three hundred and forty residents, of whom one hundred and two were qualified voters. The board of commissioners at their February meeting, 1914, set the 18th day of February, 1914, as the time for an election to determine whether the town should be incorporated. Ninety-one votes were cast, fifty-seven being in favor of the incorporation and thirty-four against it. Upon receiving the report of this election the board of commissioners on February 21, 1914, ordered the town incorporated under the name of Wilkinson. An election was immediately held at which the following men were elected as the town's first officers: John C. Garriott, clerk; Dr. Earl R. Gibbs, treasurer; K. C. Garriott, marshal; Dr. Julian, health officer; S. C. Staley, John Cooper and Matt F. Cook, trustees. S. C. Staley was the first president of the board of trustees.

STORM.

On May 12, 1886, Wilkinson was partially destroyed by a cyclone, in which Glenn Smith, little son of John Smith, also Samuel White, who resided just east of the town, were killed, and Mr. White's daughter was seriously injured. Wilkinson was also visited by the storm of June 25, 1902, in which one glass factory was blown down and several men seriously injured, two of them dying from the effects of their injuries.

FARMERS NATIONAL BANK OF WILKINSON.

The Farmers National Bank was organized at Wilkinson on November 21, 1908, with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars. Its first officers were S. C. Staley, president; George Sowerwine, vice-president; Jesse F. Evans, cashier. The present officers are George W. Sowerwine, president; J. B. Simmons, vice-president; S. C. Staley, cashier; Robert I. Marsh, attorney; S. C. Staley, George W. Sowerwine, John W. Wales, W. H. Simmons, J. B. Simmons, R. S. N. Oldham and J. F. Evans, directors. The bank's capital and surplus now amount to thirty-five thousand dollars.

Its stockholders are Lucy Manlove, Margaret Burris, Harrison K. Cook, Elmer Cook, Nancy V. Cook, Mary C. Cook, John F. Collins, D. M. Cooper, Jesse F. Evans, John W. S. Groves, Amos Hill, Lawrence Kennedy, W. R. Kennedy, Emma Kendall, Morning Star Lodge, Knights of Pythias; I. H. Meredith, Etta Maxwell, William Noland, R. S. N. Oldham, J. E. Noland, S. C. Staley, George W. Sowerwine, Mary Scudder, John D. Simmons, William H. Simmons, Susie Tulley and John W. Wales.

LODGES.

Morning Star Lodge No. 136, Knights of Pythias, was instituted at Wilkinson on February 16, 1886, with twenty charter members. The lodge held its meetings in several different rooms until 1892, when a hall known as "Public Hall" was purchased and occupied until 1914. At that time a trade was made with the Improved Order of Red Men. The lodge now owns its own building, composed of the lodge room and one business room. It also owns six shares of stock in the Farmers National Bank at Wilkinson. The estimated value of its property is five thousand dollars. Its membership at the close of 1915 was one hundred and sixty-two.

The Pythian Sisters at one time maintained a lodge, but they have surrendered their charter.

Evening Star Lodge No. 503, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was moved to Wilkinson from Maple Valley in 1886. It now has about seventy members.

Wilkinson also had several other lodges. The Good Templars instituted a lodge in 1886. The Daughters of Rebekah organized in February, 1896. The Red Men also maintain an organization.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first service of the Protestant Episcopal church in Brown township was held in Loudonback's hall, Wilkinson, on the evening of August 26, 1885, by the Rev. Willis D. Engle, of Indianapolis. Wilkinson then numbered about one hundred inhabitants and was without a house of worship, although the Friends had secured pledges toward a building, which was erected in the spring of 1887.

On September 15, 1885, the gift of a lot was secured upon condition that a church building be erected thereon within three years, T. B. and Nathan Wilkinson, of Knightstown, being the donors. In 1887 the work of church construction was begun. William H. Power was superintendent of the carpenter work and Hugh Carmichael of the stone work. The building material was furnished by S. P. Jennings, of New Castle.

Mr. Engle continued semi-monthly meetings from August, 1885, until September 23, 1887, when the corner stone for the church was laid with a beautiful ceremony, conducted by Rev. W. D. Engle and Bishop Knickerbacker, D. D., of Indianapolis.

On January 25, 1888, the building was dedicated in an impressive manner as St. Mary's church by Rev. Engle and a company of his brethren in the

faith from Newcastle and Indianapolis. For a number of years religious services were held regularly in this church, but having failed to secure one member who accepted the faith according to the Episcopal belief, the church was finally abandoned and later sold to the Christian church.

FRIENDS CHURCH.

The Friends church at Wilkinson was organized in 1885 under the Rev. William Watts, after revival meetings held by Revs. Seth Stafford and Clark Hosier. Following were the charter members: Lorenzo D. Cook, Elizabeth Cook, Lorenzo W. Forbes, Lydia Forbes, Cicero Hardin, wife and daughter, Hezekiah Wilkinson, wife and four children, Peter Hammer, wife and four children, Newton Hammer, Clayton Perkins and wife. Soon after the organization forty more members were added.

Among the pastors have been the Revs. Seth Stafford, Clark Hosier, Oliver Gotshell, Isaiah Jay, Alice Lawrence, Benjamin Hutchens, Sarah Healey and Oliver Beeson. For some time past the average attendance at church services has been about fifty.

A Sunday school was organized in 1886. At present four classes are maintained with an average attendance of about fifty. Adult members of the church attend Sunday school. Among the Sunday school superintendents have been Lorenzo Forbes, Ren Julian, Reuben Overman and Allton Dotson.

The church is a frame building with a seating capacity of about two hundred and fifty. It was dedicated in 1886 by William Watts. The men serving on the building committee were Lorenzo Forbes, Asa James and Lorenzo D. Cook.

Weekly prayer services have been held ever since the organization of the church. The congregation has one of the best records in the county in giving pastors and Christian workers to the religious cause. It now has sixty-five members.

CHURCH OF CHRIST.

The Church of Christ, at Wilkinson, was temporarily organized on January 1, 1889. On that date a number of the members who had been worshipping at the Christian church at Warrington, met at the town hall, at Wilkinson, for the purpose of organizing another congregation because of the inconvenience of attending church at Warrington. On March 11, 1889, the church was permanently organized under the direction of Elder Charles Blackman, who served as pastor for the ensuing year. The charter members were John W. White, Leannah F. White, Henry C. Garriott, Eliza A. Gar-

riott, A. P. Combs, Rachel Combs, Eunice E. Woolen, Eliza Boyer, John Mingle, Sarah Mingle, Clayton Perkins, Sarah Perkins, George W. Coon, Eliza Coon, George W. Keck, John L. Carpenter, Nannie Carpenter, Ira C. Kendall, Emma F. Kendall, W. H. Power, Sarah M. Power, Ollie Lindsey, Alice McNatt, John W. Smith, A. L. Mogle, Jane Mogle, A. J. Reeves, William Keck, Charlotte Keck, A. F. Coon, Mark Coon, Catherine Coon, Sarah Coon, Benjamin H. Cook, John A. Wisehart, Myrtle Combs Wisehart, Jane Brewer, Charles Combs, Clara Brown, Laura E. Copper, William A. Woolen, Viola Ham, Frank E. Garriott, Allen Garriott, Frances McCray, Josie Garfield, Samuel L. Deck, George W. Sowerwine, C. F. Brower, Elsie Armstrong, Jesse Orr, Zora E. Ham, Alva Coon, Henry Gipe and Ann Gipe.

During the first year of the organization meetings were held in the Episcopal church at Wilkinson. The congregation, however, was constructing a new church and on December 29, 1889, Elder Thomas H. Kuhn, by a masterful sermon, secured the necessary pledges for the payment of the entire church debt and the new church was dedicated to the service of God. Mark A. Collins was the first pastor and began his labors on the following Sunday morning. The arrangement of this house was not entirely satisfactory, and after a period of ten years it was abandoned by the congregation and sold. Services were again held for a time at the Episcopal church, which had also been abandoned by its promoters. This house was then bought by the congregation and kept as a place of worship until it became dilapidated. The congregation then planned a new church. B. F. Hufford served as architect and builder and a beautiful and commodious house was erected. This church was dedicated on March 2, 1913, through the efforts of J. V. Coombs and the regular pastor, C. E. Schultz. The first Sunday school was organized on January 1, 1889, with B. H. Cook as superintendent. On March 11, 1889, when the church had been permanently organized, the Sunday school was re-organized and George W. Sowerwine elected superintendent, who served in this official capacity for five years.

About 1894 the church became disorganized; preaching services were held only occasionally for four or five years, and for several years no Sunday school was conducted. In 1900 the school was again re-organized. Guy Reeves was chosen superintendent, who at the end of one year was succeeded by George W. Sowerwine, who has now acted as superintendent for fifteen years or more. During the twenty-five years of the life of the Sunday school it has grown from an average attendance of probably forty to an average attendance of perhaps eighty. Many of the adult members of the church are also members of the Sunday school.

The first officers of the church were Elders H. C. Garriott and John W. White; deacons, A. P. Combs and Ira C. Kendall; clerk, George W. Sowerwine; treasurer, Benjamin F. Cook. The church at present has a membership of one hundred and sixty-five. The following men have served the church as pastors: Charles Blackman, 1889-90; Mark A. Collins, 1890-91; Aaron Walker, 1891; A. W. Jackman, September, 1891-94; David Gary (occasionally), 1894-98; A. J. Cheesman, 1890-1900; R. L. Handy, 1900-02; Carl Vanwinkle, 1902-09; Omer Hufford and B. F. Daily, occasionally, 1909-1912; C. E. Shultz, 1912-14; J. P. Myers, 1914-15; Frank Summer, 1915-16.

WILKINSON METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Methodist Episcopal church in Wilkinson was organized in 1891, under the pastorate of Rev. Perry E. Powell. It was organized with eight charter members, some of whom were Mr. and Mrs. Emslie Julian, Mary Johnson and Mr. and Mrs. Creteress. The people of this church worshipped with the Friends in their church until 1912. It was during the pastorate of Rev. Oliver VanWie that his people saw a new vision and got an idea of doing things on a larger scale. Under the able and worthy leadership of this pastor the people got together and decided that if they were to take care of their people as they should that they must have a church. In 1911 they began to build the Methodist Episcopal church, and on April 14, 1912, it was dedicated by Rev. W. D. Parr. The church cost about six thousand dollars. It is a beautiful church and well fitted to house the congregation for some time to come. The present membership is seventy-eight.

There is a break in the pastors from 1893-95. Perry E. Powell, 1891-93; S. F. Harter, 1895-96; F. W. Sandifur, April, 1896, to November, 1896; L. P. Pfiefer, November, 1896-98; E. E. Wright, 1898-1900; M. M. Reynolds, 1900-1902; B. F. Hornaday, 1902-03; F. B. Westhafer, 1903-05; G. Hartman Bright, 1905-06; W. F. Loveless, 1906-08; John Phillips, 1908-11; Oliver VanWie, 1911-13; C. W. Anderson, 1913-16.

The Methodist Sunday school as a distinct organization from the Friends commenced in the spring of 1912, with A. C. Faurot as superintendent and he has continued in this capacity ever since. The average attendance is seventy-eight. There are seven classes. The adult members of the church generally attend the Sunday school.

M'CRAY CEMETERY.

The McCray cemetery is located on the east side of the old state road, a short distance northwest of Wilkinson. Soon after Moses McCray settled in Brown township, in 1833, a beautiful girl who resided with her parents

several miles to the northward ran away from her father's home in company with her sister, to keep a tryst with a young man whom she was to marry. The evening set for the elopement was bitter cold, and the snow was deep and falling fast. The girl, faithful to her promise, reached the spot where the McCray cemetery is now located, where she was supposed to meet her lover. He believed the weather to be too severe for the girl to venture out and failed to meet her. She and her sister crawled into a hollow log to await his coming, but morning dawned upon the frozen corpse of the bride-to-be. The sister lived long enough to tell the tale to Moses McCray, whose house was only a few rods distant, and who found their frozen bodies. Mr. McCray laid the body to rest on the spot where she died. He carefully protected her grave, and the following year built a school house nearby. In 1837 his own daughter, Sara, died and he buried her near the grave of the faithful girl lover. He then laid off, fenced and cleared the ground, and gave to the public the cemetery which bears his name, and where his own body rests. For thirty years he was trustee of the cemetery. He was succeeded by his son, John McCray, who gave the trusteeship to Robert Slaughter about fifteen years ago. Mr. Slaughter has been an efficient trustee, and with the help of the interested public has converted this pioneer cemetery into a beautiful burial spot.

BUSY HOUSEWIVES' CLUB.

The Busy Housewives' Club was organized at the home of Mrs. J. F. Smith on February 4, 1915. It was organized by the ladies of Wilkinson for the purpose of promoting interest in needlecraft and for social development. The club meets in the homes of the members on every second Thursday afternoon. The club is not identified or federated with any other clubs of the county.

SUNSHINE CLUB.

The Sunshine Club of Wilkinson was organized in August, 1914, and has sixteen members. It is not a member of either the county or state federation, but is conducted on the same plan with officers and executive committee. A well-arranged program is prepared, consisting of miscellaneous topics, such as domestic science, current events, Indiana history, Bible lessons, music, and care and education of children. The club meets on the third Thursday of each month, devoting the entire afternoon to the program aside from the time required to partake of the tempting refreshments the hospitable hostess has prepared. The club colors are pink and white. All the members are true bearers of their motto, "Scatter Sunshine."

THE WILKINSON BAND.

The Wilkinson Band was organized by Aubrey M. Thomas on June 7, 1915. It meets for practice at the town of Wilkinson and is composed of the following members: William White, Herman Cook, Elmer Hasler, Ward Julian, Ward Blakely, Arthur Harlan, Earl Johns and Lawrence Kennedy, clarinets; Glen Johns, Roy Hassler, Ray Owens, Forest Yetter, Mattie Cook, Ferris Woods, Chester Kimmerly, cornets; Russel Yetter, Barren Cooper, Elmer Blake, Lawrence Johns and Fay Masters, altos; Russel Orr, Robert Blakely, tenors; Hoyt Blakely, Melborne Allee, Willie Judkins, Bertie Kuhn, slide trombones; R. D. Masters and Joe Bird, baritones; Virgil Whetsell and Clarence Walker, tubas; Harvey Williams, bass drum; Charlie Kimmerly and Glen Woods, snare drums.

The band has not yet purchased uniforms, but is getting well started and is preparing to play through the coming campaign. Mr. Thomas, the director, has had a long experience with bands and is an accomplished cornetist. For the past year or two he has also directed an orchestra that has played for several of the commencements in the county.

SHIRLEY.

The probability of a town became evident when the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan railway, now a branch of the Big Four, was constructed across the east end of Brown township, in 1890. The original survey of the town was made by John W. White and Sylvester Hamilton, in October, 1890, and consisted of twenty-three lots in Hancock county and a number in Henry county. Since that time the following additions have been made:

John W. White's First Addition, platted by John W. White, May 14, 1894; forty-four lots.

Trustee's Addition, platted by George W. Sowerwine, trustee, May 21, 1896; seven hundred and ninety-eight lots.

Kuntz & Higi's Addition, platted by Shirley Lumber Company and Charles P. Kuntz, November 4, 1899; seven lots.

Only two buildings were erected in 1890, the residence of John Larimore and a blacksmith shop. C. L. Storer built a saw-mill, which was destroyed later by fire. In 1891 B. F. Taylor erected another residence and a business room, which he used for a grocery. The postoffice was also located in this building and Taylor became the first postmaster. In 1892 Joseph Steffey built a residence and John W. White erected a stone building on the corner of

Main and Center streets. Among the very early comers were George F. Fouty, druggist, and J. W. Kitterman, dry goods and groceries.

The county line road, running north and south between Hancock and Henry counties, became Main street. It was still a dirt road and soon became impassable, dangerous even for travel on horseback. About 1892 a movement began for an improvement of this street by graveling it. The work was accomplished under the law providing for improvement of highways by levying assessments on adjoining properties. A few more houses were erected before 1895, but the town was virtually at a standstill until that time. In that year the C. P. Kuntz Lumber Company was organized and began doing a large business. It burned in 1900. Beginning with 1895 and following, a number of lots were sold and about thirty buildings were constructed. Among them were the residences of A. C. Van Duyn, now an attorney of Greenfield; Frank E. Garriott, later deputy county auditor of Hancock county; A. S. Houck, Dr. Ralph Wilson, E. W. Varner, L. L. Camplin, W. L. Byrket and Shaw Brothers. Among the business men who had established themselves by this time were George F. Fouty and Frank E. Garriott, general merchants; A. S. Houck, druggist; H. S. Wales, hardware; John Lisher, meat market; Shaw Brothers, livery stable; Joseph Steffey, blacksmith, and George Craig, barber. A local newspaper was also established, known as the *Shirley Enterprise*, which was published for two or three years. In the meantime the streets had been graded and street lamps had been placed at the principal street corners.

INCORPORATION AS A TOWN.

On October 11, 1898, a petition was presented to the board of commissioners of Hancock county, asking that the town be incorporated under the name of Shirley. This petition was signed by S. S. Houck, A. Sherry, E. M. Johnson, William A. Johnson, Samuel Smith, James Allison, A. C. VanDuyn, Allen Robinson, E. M. Warrick, Samuel Price, J. E. Larimore, Joseph Robinson, F. E. Mauck, William Croank, G. C. Shaw, Frank Gebhart, John F. Warrick, Benjamin L. Byrkett, James Robinson, C. F. Wilkinson, Ike Larimore, Thomas Crouch, J. L. Shumaker, C. A. Franklin, W. O. Newton, F. E. Shaw, Charles E. Snider, Charles F. Metsch, Dan Ulner, Clinton Ridgeway, W. G. Burns, B. F. Taylor and W. T. Baker.

The board of commissioners ordered an election held on October 22, 1898, to give the qualified voters an opportunity of determining whether the town should be incorporated. Twenty-seven votes were cast in favor of incorporating, thirteen against it. A report of the election was made and the

board of commissioners on December 13, 1898, ordered the town incorporated under the name of Shirley. At the first election for town officers held May 1, 1899, the following men were elected: B. L. Byrkett, clerk; Henry S. Wales, treasurer; Isaac Cronk, marshal; Milton D. Masters, Joseph Steffey and Sylvester Hamilton, trustees.

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT.

In 1899 B. F. Martindale purchased from Robert Martindale all his holdings in Shirley. He then invited Messrs. Shell, Miller and Litzenberger to establish a glass factory in the town. They agreed on condition of receiving as a bonus a plat of ground, a gas well, and one thousand dollars in cash. These conditions were met and a bottle factory was put into operation according to contract. It was at first difficult to get dwellings and sufficient business rooms. Later in the fall of that year he also erected the bank building and donated about one-half of the first year's rent as an inducement to have a bank locate in the town. M. E. Woods accepted his offer and established the Bank of Shirley, which stands on the Henry county side of the street. In 1900 the Banner glass factory was organized, with D. Gabrielle, president; Louis Waterloo, secretary, and John Lafever, treasurer. To secure this factory Mr. Martindale again guaranteed a bonus of one thousand dollars in cash and a gas well. Three hundred and fifty dollars of the cash bonus was subscribed by citizens of Shirley. This factory gave Shirley an increase of about five hundred people. In 1901 W. H. Wood laid out Woodlawn Addition, consisting of one hundred lots on the Henry county side of Main street. He brought the Baker Brothers window glass factory to the town, with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars. The Hoseck Chimney House, operated by seven Hoseck brothers, came in 1901. The Shirley Radiator and Foundry Company was also established, which gave employment to about one hundred and fifty men and added greatly to the population of Shirley. In 1902-03 the population of the town was estimated at from fifteen hundred to seventeen hundred.

In 1902 cement sidewalks were made on Main street and a drainage system was installed. Shirley has two rural free delivery routes, one established August 1, 1902, the other a year or two later.

LIGHT AND WATER.

The principal streets in Shirley were lighted with gas for a number of years. In 1913 the electric lights were installed. Ten years or more ago the town installed a gravity water system at a cost of fourteen thousand one hundred and fifty dollars. The tank has a capacity of thirty-eight thousand

gallons, and has an elevation of one hundred and five feet above street level. For protection against fire the town also has a truck and hose. Before the installation of the present plant the town used a chemical engine as a protection against fires.

LODGES.

Several lodges have been organized at Shirley. A Masonic lodge has its hall on the Henry county side of the town. An Odd Fellows lodge also met at Shirley for several years, but has now been moved to Kennard, in Henry county. The Red Men have an organization, but the early records have been lost and it seems to be impossible to obtain an accurate history of the order. Maple Leaf Lodge No. 651, Daughters of Rebekah, was instituted in 1903. Among its first officers were Nellie Hodgins, noble grand; Florence Lavalley, vice grand; Grace Wink, secretary; Gertrude Sedam, recording secretary; and Minnie Doyle, treasurer. Shirley Camp No. 6358, Modern Woodmen of America, was instituted July 13, 1901, with seventeen charter members. It now has a membership of forty-two.

SHIRLEY FRIENDS CHURCH.

The Friends church at Shirley was organized in 1892 with twenty-nine charter members. The church has had a steady growth and at present has a membership of one hundred and ten. The average attendance at services is probably fifty. A Sunday school is conducted in connection with the church. Seven classes are maintained and many of the adult members of the church are in attendance at Sunday school. The congregation now worships in a neat frame house.

SHIRLEY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Methodist Episcopal church in Shirley was organized in the spring of 1896 during the pastorate of Rev. S. F. Harter. He was preaching at Wilkinson at that time, and through the efforts of Mrs. Rose Franklin and Mrs. Mattie Steffey he was induced to come over to Shirley and preach for them. He preached that fall and winter in the school house, and in the spring of 1896 he organized the church with twenty-eight members. The church was dedicated in the spring of 1897, under the pastorate of the Rev. L. P. Pfiefer. The names of some of the charter members are, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Franklin, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Taylor, Mrs. Harriett Kuhn, Mattie Steffey, Mrs. Gertrude Byrket, and Mr. and Mrs. Benton Jackson. The present membership is fifty-eight.

Following are some of the pastors of the church: S. F. Harter, 1895-96; F. W. Sandifur, 1896; L. P. Pfiefer, 1896-98; E. E. Wright, 1898-1900; M.

M. Reynolds, 1900-1901; B. F. Hornaday, 1902-03; E. B. Westhafer, 1903-05; G. Hartman Bright, 1905-06; W. E. Loveless, 1906-08; John Phillips, 1908-11; Oliver VanWie, 1911-13; C. W. Anderson, 1913-16.

A Sunday school was organized, probably about the time the church was established. At present the average attendance is one hundred and seventeen. There are eight classes. The majority of the adult church members attend Sunday school. The superintendents for the past three years have been P. K. Sharky, Sylvester Hamilton and Edwin Kirkpatrick.

The parsonage was built in 1903, during Rev. B. F. Hornaday's pastorate, and completed under F. B. Westhafer. It is a seven-room house, situated on the Henry county side of Shirley.

MOTHER OF GOD ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Previous to the organization of the Mother of God Roman Catholic church at Shirley, the members at Shirley and vicinity had to drive to Knightstown, a distance of eight miles, to attend services. It was in the early fall of 1902 that the Rev. Father Killian, an assistant at St. John's church, Indianapolis, came to Shirley to see what could be done toward organizing a congregation and building a church.

On Sunday afternoon, in the directors' room of the Shirley Bank, he met by appointment the following members: John Reddington, Martin Kuntz, C. P. Kuntz, Stephen Higi, T. J. Demund, Anthony Kuntz, Mr. Mundren and H. Reddington. At this meeting they discussed plans of building and location of the church and before they adjourned had pledged three thousand dollars to build the church.

From this time Father Killian made from two to three visits a month to Shirley and held services first at the residence of William H. Kuntz, and later, after the congregation increased, at the school building, until the church was built. On October 2, 1903, the church was dedicated by the Rt. Rev. D. O'Donahue, then auxiliary bishop of the diocese of Indianapolis. At this time there was a membership of one hundred and thirty and services were held on the first and third Sundays of the month, with a full attendance. Four or five years later many of the families moved away and services were held only on the first Sunday of the month. Finally services were discontinued for several months. Father Killian then notified the members that he would come and hold services on Monday after the third Sunday of each month. The attendance is now very small and will not average more than six adult members at the services.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

A congregation of the Disciples of Christ at Shirley was organized in 1900 in the Methodist church by the Rev. T. H. Kuhn. The charter members were B. F. Martindale and wife, Mrs. B. O. Hufford, John W. White, Alonzo Cross, Belle Cross, H. S. Wales and wife, F. E. Garriott and wife, Mrs. Ella Varner and Mrs. Belle Lisher. At present the church has a membership of sixty.

Among the pastors who have served the congregation are Carl Vankwinkle, one year; Rev. Gard, one year; E. B. Scoffield, one year; Rev. Dailey, one year; Omer Hufford, four years; Rev. Payne, one year; Rev. Addison, one year; Rev. Wolff, one year; Omer Hufford, one year; T. H. Kuhn, one year; B. M. Blount, six months.

A Sunday school was organized and now maintains six classes, with an average attendance of about ninety. The superintendents of the Sunday school have been, Odom Durham, one year; George Reeves, three years; B. O. Hufford, ten years; H. S. Wales, one year, and Mrs. C. R. Rynearson, one year.

The congregation owns a frame church building, thirty-six feet by seventy feet in size. The building committee which had its construction in charge was composed of John White, H. S. Wales, F. E. Garriott, Alonzo Cross and H. C. Reynolds. B. O. Hufford was the superintendent of construction of the building. It was dedicated by the Rev. Harkins.

PENTECOSTAL MISSION CHURCH (SHIRLEY).

The Pentecostal Mission church and rescue home, as it is now called, was dedicated October 18, 1908, by Rev. J. W. Brown, of Wabash, Ind. William G. Moon, of Fairmount, Ind., was pastor and Ella Baldwin, matron of the home. The mission and rescue work was begun at Shirley by Ella Baldwin in 1902, in her own home and in the old library hall, later at the large mission near the depot. Services were held Tuesdays at 7:30 p. m. and Sundays at 2:30 and 7:00 p. m.

THE ALPHA CLUB.

The Alpha Club was organized in January, 1913, with eight charter members. Its purpose was social and civic improvement. The first officers elected were Mrs. W. W. Cooper, president, and Mrs. L. E. Moore, secretary and treasurer. The club has now grown to eighteen members. It promoted a "clean-up" day during the summer of 1914, at which the appearance of vacant lots was improved and receptacles were placed on Main street for waste paper. During the summer of 1915 a children's public play-ground was arranged and equipped by the ladies.

CHAPTER XVI.

BUCK CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Buck Creek township was originally organized at the May term of the board of county commissioners, 1831. It was made to include the entire western portion of the county north of what is now Sugar Creek township. In May, 1836, it was reduced in size to its present dimensions. At the May term of the board of commissioners, 1838, Jones township was organized, which included a strip two miles wide off of the south end of what is now Buck Creek township, and a similar strip off of the north end of Sugar Creek township. On March 11, 1853, the board of commissioners gave all of the townships their present boundary lines and since that time Buck Creek has been six miles square. It occupies the west central part of the county. Twelve square miles, or a strip two miles wide off of the west side of the civil township, is in congressional township 16 north, range 5 east. The remaining portion of the township, consisting of twenty-four square miles, is located in congressional township 16 north, range 6 east. Its surface is very level. There are a few hills along Sugar creek, which passes through its extreme southeast corner, but the remaining part of the township is flat.

The question of drainage was one of the largest problems that confronted the early people of this township. The surface being low and level, and there being no large streams across the township, the question of outlets for drainage became serious. There were smaller streams, such as Buck creek and Indian creek, but they, too, had very little fall and the water in them was sluggish. The largest work of drainage in Buck Creek township, as well as in the county, was the dredging of Buck creek about twenty-five years ago. This stream comes down from Vernon township and crosses the central portion of Buck Creek township, leaving the latter at its southwest corner. During the latter sixties an attempt was made to improve the drainage of the creek by cutting it deeper with a spade. Another effort was made, probably ten years later, but both were unsuccessful. In 1885, William Caldwell, of Vernon township, filed his petition asking that Buck creek be made deeper and wider. Franklin Steele and John C. Eastes, with about thirty others, thereupon brought an action to enjoin the petitioners and contractors from constructing the work as petitioned and as had been ordered by the court. They contended that the creek could not be sufficiently deepened and widened without dredging it. After the matter had been in the court for about four years, and

after it had been taken to the higher courts of the state, Edwin P. Thayer, Jr., of Greenfield, who had the contract for the work as originally ordered, proposed to dredge the creek for the assessments that had been made. This was satisfactory to all parties concerned and the work was finished in 1889-90. After the filing of the injunction suit above mentioned, William Caldwell withdrew as a petitioner and Thomas Hanna championed the cause that had been begun by Mr. Caldwell.

Other large works of drainage have been accomplished, so that now Buck Creek township is one of the most fertile townships in the county.

LAND ENTRIES.

The first land entry was made in the township by George Worthington, who entered the southeast quarter of section 34, township 16, range 6, on January 18, 1822. This land lies in the extreme southeast corner of the township immediately north of the town of Philadelphia. Among others who entered land in the township and whose names are still familiar among the family names of the county are: Barzillia G. Jay, William Philpott, Callimore Plummer, Warner N. Copeland, William Wright, James Parker, James H. Wright, Isaiah Smith, Edward Haines, John Eastes, Jonathan Dunbar, Samuel Steele, Thomas Steele, James Wilson, Moses Dunn, John Jessup, Landon Eastes, Thomas Kennedy, John Parker, Owen Griffith, John Dance, Morris Pierson, Isaac Willett, Edward Thomas, William B. Plummer, George Leonard, James Dunn, Ebenezer Smith, Henry Beechman, William A. Dunn, David W. Snider, Hervey Bates, Hervey Smith, James Cotton, Robert Hanna, Hans Steele, William Alexander, William Mints, Thomas Smith, John Wallace, Shadrach H. Arnett, George W. Willett, Nicholas Hittle, Hiram Crump, Jacob Jones, Ephraim Thomas, George Plummer, John Collins, Joseph Wright, William Collins, William Snyder, Archibald Smith, William Harvey, Arthur Carr, Samuel Shirley, Samuel Dunn, Philip A. Mints, James P. Eastes, Thomas Alexander, William Arnett, Powell M. Scott, Joseph Parker, Adam P. Byers, Washington Scott, Michael Bash, Mahala Eastes, Ovid Pierson.

MILLS, FACTORIES, SHOPS, ETC.

The streams of Buck Creek township, as stated above, were too small to furnish adequate water power. For this reason very few mills were established except steam-power mills. A water-power grist- and hominy-mill, however, was established on Buck creek on the northeast quarter of section 19, township 17, range 6, by Wesley Eastes, in 1854. The water power was found insufficient and the mill was operated but a short time. Other industries of the earlier days were:

A blacksmith shop, established during the forties, and probably earlier, by Ebenezer Scotten, on the east line of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 21, township 16, range 6, and operated for a number of years. A blacksmith and wagon shop, conducted for a number of years, beginning in the early forties, by John and Robert Wallace, along the north line of the east half of the northwest quarter of section 20, township 16, range 6. A saw- and grist-mill, erected about 1860 on the southeast quarter of section 17, township 16, range 6, by one Corbin. This mill was bought later by McClain & Buroaker. A saw-mill, established about 1863 by one Whitlock, and operated for three or four years in the vicinity of Mt. Comfort. A saw-mill; established by Maulden & Hopkins about 1874, on the northeast corner of section 19, township 16, range 6. A tile factory, established by Ebenezer Steele along the middle of the south line of section 8, township 16, range 6. A saw-mill, established by Ebenezer Steele about 1882, at the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 18, township 16, range 6. A saw-mill, erected by Adam F. Wilson, in the latter seventies, in section 10, township 16, range 6, near the present west line of Mohawk. A grain elevator, erected by William H. Dunn at Mt. Comfort, about 1890, and later owned by his son, George Dunn. A grain elevator, erected by Barnard & Newman and now owned by Thomas H. New and the Grist heirs. A tile yard, established on the west side of the road at Mt. Comfort in 1884, by Fred Wicker, and operated until 1891.

SOCIAL SPIRIT IN THE TOWNSHIP.

From its earliest history there has been a good social spirit among the people of Buck Creek township. This spirit has expressed itself in picnics and other social gatherings at which the citizens of the township have come together. Probably the earliest record of a "grand picnic" in the county is one that tells the story of such a gathering held near Mt. Comfort in 1845. The picnic was held at the north end of the west half of the northeast quarter of section 19, township 16, range 6, or just northwest of the present residence of John C. Eastes. The story of this picnic as it comes down to us from the pen of Dr. J. W. Hervey is full of interest:

"A meeting was called at an old log school house that stood on the banks of Buck creek, in Buck Creek township. The call brought together nearly all the people within five miles around. The idea of having a Fourth of July celebration touched their hearts. Many of the old men who took part in the late Indian war were then alive and the recollection of the struggles of

our fathers for independence was fresher then by a half century than now [July 5, 1894]. There was but one opinion on the occasion, and that was that the Fourth should be celebrated in the best way we could do it. We had nothing that modern usage now demands to make the occasion interesting. No flags, no drums, no band of music. Committees were appointed to see what could be done and nothing else was talked about at the homes, in the woods, or at public gatherings. When the time came for the committees to report, the arrangements had been made. Old Mother Eastes had some fine linen sheets, which she had woven years ago, and which had never been used. She had bleached them white as snow. She said there was no use fretting about a flag—to take one of her new sheets, or as many as were needed. Some other lady had red and blue flannel and some of the gentlemen agreed to see that the flag, with its proud eagle, its stars and stripes, should be put together and fastened upon a flag staff.

“A few friends in Indianapolis were so much interested in our effort that they furnished us with fife, drum, an old French horn, clarinet, and perhaps other instruments. My brother, Worthington B. Hervey, was to read the Declaration of Independence and I was promoted to the high station of being the ‘orator of the day.’ A grand barbecue was agreed to and Captain Hodges, John Collier, A. J. Sims, Landon Eastes and James Dunn were to get it up. A pit was dug in the ground, three or four feet deep. Into this was thrown wood, which was done the day before it was needed. When the wood was burned into coals the pit was hot and fit for use. I do not remember the number of oxen, calves, sheep and swine that were cooked, but there was enough for all and to spare.

“The people came from every section; every village and every town within reach was represented. Greenfield sent a large delegation, but I do not remember all of the names. Colonel Tague, General Milroy, John Foster, Joe Chapman, Andrew Hart, John Templin and John Hager. I do not remember whether D. S. Gooding was there or not, or how many I have not named. Reverend Robinson, an old-time Kentucky Methodist minister, was chaplain. I heard many say at the time and since that they never enjoyed a Fourth of July celebration as they did that one. There was never a more peaceable and well behaved crowd than that was. I have the manuscript of the oration yet. It is a curiosity, the way I estimate it. The spread eagle predominates. It was made to soar onward and upward till all the world was borne to liberty. I would attempt a short description of that wonderful document, but my fancy has grown too tame for such flights as would be required to catch a glimpse of the altitude of that egregious fantasy.

"Many amusing incidents occurred. The most remarkable of them was the run-away of an ox team. Two families had spliced to provide a way of conveying their enormous crop of youngsters to see the Fourth of July. Neither of them had a wagon. One had a horse and the other had a sled and a yoke of oxen. This was the outfit in which the adventure was made. The little ones and their mothers were piled in it. The men walked and drove the oxen. They went along very well until they came to Buck creek bridge, which was a long and shaky structure of poles, rails, slabs and plank. When they had reached the middle of the bridge several young bloods with their girls came up behind the oxen. They had never seen anything like such a turnout before, and they determined that they never would again. They made a lunge and into the swampy stream they plunged. The sled turned over and spilt the youngsters and their mothers into the mud. The children screamed and their mothers cried 'murder.' The men bounded into the mud, which was almost waist deep, and went to fishing out their respective families. The young riders hastened on to the grounds with the news that a whole family was killed or wounded and to send the doctor post haste. I was furnished a fast horse and in a few minutes was before a scene that would make one laugh irresistibly: Five little fellows, as muddy as mud could make them from top to bottom (their eyes and mouths were all that the mud did not hide), were sitting in a row on the bridge. The two mothers were scraping themselves with splinters to get their faces and hands relieved; the two men were in the mud, and as muddy as they could get, fishing out the unreclaimed children. They got washed off, or partly off, in time to pay their compliments to the barbeque. I have seen many strange groups of human beings, but I never saw any equal that one. Some of these children grew up to fill responsible places in society.

"When I looked upon the display yesterday the contrast between the celebrations brought my mind to the wonderful changes that half a century has wrought in politics, in morals, in religion, in trade, and in customs and usages, as well as in conditions that result from progress, wealth and refinement.

"The old flag made from Mother Eastes' linen sheet expressed as much as the silk flags they floated from so many homes in this city yesterday."

The incident of the ox team referred to in Doctor Hervey's statement occurred just east of where the present high school stands. The Buck creek bottom from the west grade of the creek to the southeast corner of section 18 was very low, and soggy and marshy. A corduroy road had been built across part of the bottom and a trestle bridge spanned the rest of it.

On Saturday, August 10, 1861, another great citizens' meeting was held just across the road from and a little west of the place of the former picnic. It was probably held in a grove at the south end of the east half of the southwest quarter of section 18, township 16, range 6, and was denominated a "grand union picnic and basket dinner." An immense crowd gathered and speeches were made by Reuben A. Riley, David S. Gooding and Dr. J. W. Hervey. The ladies of the township served a dinner "in quantity and quality to satisfy the most fastidious taste." A general program was given. The singing of Mrs. Dr. Collins, of Cumberland, was considered a musical treat, especially her rendition of "Dixie."

On July 4, 1876, another great celebration was held in which the people of the township participated, at the grove of James Collins, at the north end of the southeast quarter of section 14, township 16, range 5. Dinner was again served to all present by the ladies of the township. A general program followed. Henry Wright read the Declaration of Independence, and James L. Mason, Charles G. Offutt and William Fries made addresses.

SCHOOLS.

Buck Creek township, like the other townships of the county, began her educational work in log school houses. The first house in district No. 1 was erected at the northeast corner of section 9, township 16, range 6; the house in district No. 4, at the northeast corner of section 14, township 16, range 5; the house in district No. 5, where the present township high school stands, just west of Buck creek in the southeast quarter of section 18, township 16, range 6. It stood about eighteen rods west of the present high school building and was a room about fourteen feet by twenty feet. It had a door, and to admit light one log was taken out on the north side and an eight by ten inch glass put in. For a writing desk, a wide poplar slab was hewed down to the thickness of about three inches, with the top planed smooth; this slab or writing desk was placed under the window by boring two one-inch holes in the log and inserting pins long enough to support it. The seats were made from linn logs about eight inches in diameter, split, each log making two seats about ten feet long. Holes were bored in the round side and wooden pins inserted for legs to raise the seat to the proper height. The first log school house in district No. 6 was located on the south side of the southeast quarter of section 15, township 16, range 6; the first house in district No. 7, at the southwest quarter of section 28, township 16, range 6; the first house in district No. 9, on the Hamilton Welling farm, on the south side of the northeast quarter of section 29, township 16, range 6.

The first frame house in the township was built in 1860, during the trusteeship of Ephraim Thomas. It stood just west of Buck creek along the south side of the southeast quarter of section 18, township 16, range 6. The first brick school house in the township was erected in district No. 6 at the southeast corner of section 15, township 16, range 6, during the trusteeship of John C. Eastes.

The original frame school house erected in 1860 in district No. 5 stood until 1893-4, when it burned, and was replaced by a one-story two-room school house, constructed by Thomas Moxley and Clint Parker during the trusteeship of Andrew Fink. This house also burned during the winter of 1898-9. This was just at the time when the townships of the county were establishing high schools, and such a high school was wanted in Buck Creek township. A number of people felt that the proposed high school building should be located near the town of Mt. Comfort and for this purpose a petition was presented by a number of citizens asking that the location of the house be changed to a point about fifteen rods east of the southwest corner of section 18, township 16, range 6. The petition was signed by S. S. Eastes and thirty-seven others. A strong opposition developed to the removal of the house. A hearing was held by County Superintendent Lee O. Harris, at the small court room at Greenfield, in which the petitioners and those opposed to the removal of the house were ably represented by their attorneys. As a result of the hearing, the county superintendent refused to grant the order for the removal of the house, and the first four-room township high school was erected at the point above described, immediately west of Buck creek. It was constructed in the summer of 1899, during the trusteeship of John W. Griffith and was dedicated on October 28 of that year. There were present on the occasion of the dedication of the house, State Superintendent D. M. Geeting, W. B. Flick, ex-county superintendent of Marion county, and Capt. Lee O. Harris, superintendent of Hancock county, all of whom made addresses.

High school work was begun in 1899 in this building. Following are the names of the teachers who have served as principal of the school: L. M. Luce, 1899; William R. Neff, 1901; J. Q. McGrail, 1902; Harvey Griffey, 1906; Arnold V. Daub, 1909; Eva Hubbard, 1911; C. A. Stevens, 1912; Carey E. Munsey, 1914.

During the winter of 1912-13 questions were raised by some of the patrons in relation to the sanitary condition of the house, and on January 15, 1913, the following petition was drawn, asking the state board of health to make a sanitary inspection:

"Post Office, Mt. Comfort, Jan. 15, 1913.

"To the Indiana State Board of Health:

"Gentlemen:

"We, the undersigned, respectfully petition your honorable board to make sanitary inspection of the school house at Mt. Comfort, known as District No. 5, Township of Buck Creek, County of Hancock, and take such action as seems proper and right.

"Name of trustee, Clarence E. Luse.

"Frank C. Eastes, Mt. Comfort, Farmer.

"Ollie O. Smith, Mt. Comfort, General Merchandise.

"W. T. Dillman, Mt. Comfort, General Merchandise.

"J. A. Dillman, Mt. Comfort, Mail Carrier.

"Manford Jay, Mt. Comfort, Farmer.

"George Jay, Mt. Comfort, Janitor above school.

"E. B. Harvey, Mt. Comfort, Farmer and Thresherman.

"Ed. Hart, Mt. Comfort, Farmer.

"H. S. Roudebush, Mt. Comfort, Farmer.

"W. E. Snider, Mt. Comfort, Day Laborer.

"P. A. Dunham, Mt. Comfort, Farmer.

"W. E. Whitaker, Mt. Comfort, General Merchandise.

"John Morrison, Mt. Comfort, Day Laborer.

"Frank Wood, Mt. Comfort, Blacksmith.

"J. W. Eakin, Mt. Comfort, Farmer.

"J. W. Stoner, Mt. Comfort, Day Laborer.

"James F. Evans, Mt. Comfort, Farmer.

"Emmett Rasener, Mt. Comfort, Farmer.

"William G. McCheney, Mt. Comfort, Doctor of Medicine.

"Robert C. Wilson, Mt. Comfort, Day Laborer.

"John Goodpasture, Mt. Comfort, Farmer.

"George O. Dunn, Mt. Comfort, Grain Dealer.

"S. S. Eastes, Mt. Comfort, Farmer.

"John Collins, Mt. Comfort, Farmer.

"Simon Grist, Mt. Comfort, Farmer.

"Franklin Steele, Mt. Comfort, Farmer.

"Edward Eastes, Mt. Comfort, Farmer.

"J. C. Evans (by permission), Mt. Comfort, Retired Farmer.

"C. K. Emory, Mt. Comfort, Doctor of Medicine."

When it became noised about that such a petition was being circulated a sentiment developed in opposition thereto. The matter became quiet, and it

was generally supposed in the township that it had been dropped. The petition had been filed with the state board, however, and during the winter of 1913-14, after an inspection had been made, the house was promptly condemned.

This action of the state board made it necessary either to repair the old house or to erect a new one. The township trustee, Clarence Luse, with his advisory board, employed an architect to examine the old building to give an estimate of the cost of repairing it to make it conform to the requirements of the "Sanitary School House Law" enacted in 1913. Such an estimate was furnished, and, in the opinion of the trustee and his advisory board, it was thought unwise to expend the sum of money necessary to make such repairs as would be required by the above act. It was then decided to construct a new house and the question that had been raised in 1899, with reference to the proper location of the township high school, again came up. A petition was presented to the county superintendent asking for an order to change the location of the school house in district No. 5 to a point about fifty rods east of the southwest corner of section 18, township 16, range 6. The time set for hearing the petition was fixed at 10 o'clock A. M., March 25, 1914. The petitioners were again represented by counsel, as were also those opposed to the proposed removal. By way of a counter petition and remonstrance, a second petition, signed by two hundred seventy-three taxpayers, the greater part of them being residents of Buck Creek township, was filed, asking that the present site of the school be retained for the building in the future. When the original petitioners learned of the circulation of the counter petition or remonstrance, they at once started a third petition on which the signatures of one hundred fourteen taxpayers of Buck Creek township were secured. This petition was filed in support of the original petition asking that the location of said house be changed as prayed in said original petition. Several names appeared upon more than one of the petitions filed. At the hearing, evidence was adduced for the purpose of showing the necessity of changing the site of the school house as prayed. Other evidence was adduced for the purpose of showing both the sanitary features and the unsanitary features connected with the present site, as well as those connected with the new or proposed site. The evidence, in the main, presented no difficulty except in so far as it related to the drainage and physical features of both sites. Objections were made because of the proximity of the house to Buck creek. Evidence was conflicting as to whether the water of the creek backed into the basement of the school. There was no conflict, however, in the evidence that water was frequently found in the basement. Objections were also made to the proposed site be-

cause of the flatness of the country and the inability to get sufficient fall for proper drainage. Those favoring the removal of the site requested the county superintendent to have a sanitary inspection made of the site of the old building, while those opposed to the removal of the school asked that the state board be requested to inspect the proposed site with its problem of drainage, etc.

The county superintendent complied with both requests and asked the state board of health to make an inspection of both sides. This was done and the board made a finding "that the present school site must be considered unsanitary in the broad sense of the term as applied to the character and location of school sites in relation to the comfort and welfare of school pupils." The county superintendent thereupon made a finding in favor of the petitioners and ordered the township trustee to proceed to change the site of the school house in district No. 5 as prayed.

The new site was purchased by the township trustee and steps were taken for the erection of the new school house. An architect was employed, plans and specifications were prepared for the construction of the school building. Steps were also taken to sell the bonds of the school township. The plans and specifications for the house included not only sufficient school room, but also made provision for the construction of an auditorium, with stage, inclined floors, galleries, etc., in connection with the school. The cost of the building when completed was estimated at about forty thousand dollars. A number of the citizens and taxpayers of the township felt that this expenditure was exorbitant and unreasonable, and an action was brought by John Buchfink, Clarence L. Black and George W. Parker, to enjoin the trustee from selling the bonds and the contractor from completing his work. The theory of the injunction suit was that the petition asking for the change of the location of this school house should have been signed by a majority of all of the parents, guardians, heads of families, etc., in the township who had children entitled to high school privileges, instead of being signed by only a majority of the patrons of school district No. 5. The case was venued to Shelby county, where Judge Blair held in favor of the township trustee and refused to enjoin the sale of bonds, etc., as prayed. The case was then appealed to the higher courts, where it is now pending, the point at issue being the sufficiency of the petition addressed to the county superintendent to give him jurisdiction to act in the matter. In the meantime a permit has been obtained from the state board of health to use the old building pending the decision of the case in the appellate court.

In April, 1916, the appellate court of Indiana affirmed the decision of the lower court, holding that all steps taken in the removal of the school house had been legal.

Among the very early teachers in the township should be mentioned Nancy Crump, George W. Stillwell, Mahala Roney, Elisha Millard, Perry Thomas, John B. Herod, Henry R. Clayton, John Caylor, James McCain, Samuel Waters, John Collins and William F. Collins. The later teachers of the township will be found in the general list of the teachers in the chapter on education.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The population of Buck Creek township, as shown by the census of 1910, is 1,272. In the spring of 1915, 342 children between the ages of six and twenty-one years were enumerated in the township, and 193 children were enrolled in the schools during the school year of 1914-15. Of these, twenty-nine were in the high school and 164 in the elementary grades. The average daily attendance for the year was 145 in the elementary schools, and twenty-two in the high school. The total cost of maintaining the elementary schools during the year was \$4,180.30; the cost of maintaining the high school was \$1,891.40. The total amount paid teachers for the year was \$4,834.50. The estimated value of the school property of the township as reported by the township trustee on August 1, 1915, was \$17,000. The total assessment of taxables as reported by the assessor in 1914 was \$1,629,120. Twenty-nine children were transported to school at a cost to the township of \$525.50.

TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES.

The following men have served the township in the capacity of township trustee since the enactment of the law creating the office, in 1859: Ephraim Thomas, 1859; William L. Harvey, 1863; Henry R. Clayton, 1865; J. W. Shelby, 1867; O. O. Harvey, 1869; William M. Wright, 1876; John C. Eastes, 1880-82; Aquilla Grist, 1884-86; Andrew Fink, 1888-90; John W. Griffith, 1894; Ulysses G. Wilson, 1900; John F. Wallace, 1904; John F. Shelby, 1908; Clarence Luse, 1913; John F. Wallace, 1914; William Humfleet, 1914.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The local courts of the township have been presided over by the following men: Morgan Brinegar, 1831; Owen Jarrett, —; Wyatt Denny, —; Esquire Peas, —; William Arnett, 1841; Barzilla G. Jay, 1841; William Arnett, 1845; John H. Murphy, 1848; John Eastes, 1849; Mordecai Millard, 1852; R. A. Dunn, 1853; J. W. Shelby, 1856; Joseph Wright, 1856; T. J. Hanna, 1860; W. C. Wray, 1864; Joseph Wright, 1860; Allen Scotten, 1864; Joseph Wright, 1865, 1869, 1873; James McKean, 1867; George W. Parker, 1872, 1876; Edward Rose, 1878; William McConnell, 1880; Elmer E. Stoner,

1883; James Hoss, 1884; Andrew M. Harvey, 1886; Moses Bates, 1886; F. M. Sanford, 1888; John R. Williams, 1890; James E. Collins, 1890, 1894; Clint Parker, 1900; William C. Whitaker, 1906, 1910, 1914.

OLDER FAMILIES AND TAXPAYERS.

Among the older families in the township are the Arnetts, Collins, Crumps, Dunns, Duncans, Eastes, Finks, Griffiths, Grists, Harveys, Hannas, Jays, Herrs, Parkers, Shelys, Steeles, Stoners, Smiths, Sanfords, Sniders, Scottons, Thomases, Wallaces and Wrights. Following are the property owners who have paid taxes in sums exceeding one hundred dollars in 1915: William H. Arnett, \$322.20; Lucinda Arnett, \$378.07; Franklin A. Barnard, \$115.86; Clarence L. Black, \$117.72; John Buchfink, \$191.16; James Byers, \$100.68; William Bade, \$116.06; Ida S. Barrett, \$170.56; Charles H. C. Cook, \$122.72; Isaac W. Cahill, \$288.05; Sarah C. Cinders, \$131.24; Wade Caldwell, \$127.50; Henry H. Deerburgh, \$644.92; Silas S. Eastes, \$189.90; John C. Eastes, \$490.66; Edward Eastes, \$181.80; C. K. and O. E. Ewing, \$288.92; James M. Evans, \$138.12; Hester M. Emery, \$196.98; Daniel Fisher, \$177.64; Walter Fink, \$138.32; Charles Fink, \$120.02; Owen Griffith, \$212.78; John W. Griffith, \$121.68; Robert Hurley, \$187.17; George Huntington, \$136.03; Frederick Heller, \$139.37; Lewis A. Hawkins, \$102.54; William Harting, \$126.68; William Hartman, \$126.04; Jesse P. Keller, \$100.46; Henry H. Koch, \$132.92; Anton and Christina King, \$128.96; Frank L. Littleton, \$347.72; W. S. and T. H. Mints, \$313.66; John P. Murphy, \$118.14; Montgomery Marsh (heirs), \$189.08; Conrad Merlau, \$198.84; Hohawk Bank, \$172.01; Minnie Grist Morris, \$252.10; Enoch W. McCord, \$172.55; Isaac McCord, \$109.61; Conrad Ostermeier, \$168.06; James F. McCord, \$113.98; William F. Offenbacker, \$145.40; Charles Ostermeier, \$496.49; George W. Parker, \$410.18; C. W. Parker and wife, \$276.01; Isabelle Roney, \$168.28; Edward S. Parker, \$109.62; Benjamin A. and Isabelle Roney, \$110.66; Franklin Steele, \$3,558.54; Nelson M. Stoner, \$126.25; Hans Steele (heirs), \$123.55; Augustus E. Smith, \$244.62; Charles H. Stoner, \$309.26; John F. Shelby, \$243.16; Augustus E. Smith, \$244.62; Charles Swartz, \$109.40; Olive K. Smith, \$213.14; William S. Spell, \$122.72; Jane Snyder, \$181.79; John E. Sellers, \$121.48; Francis M. Sanford, \$707.18; Isom S. Wright, \$438.88; Ira W. Silvey, \$104.84; Samuel E. Wallace, \$119.41; Thomas Tuttle, \$109.61; William E. Whitaker, \$181.38; John F. Wallace, \$187; John Williams, \$125.64; Phoebe E. Whitaker, \$115.44; Francis O. Welling, \$100.04; Ulysses G. Wilson, \$241.08; Worth E. Woodward, \$184.30.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Buck Creek township has furnished a number of men who have served as county officers. Among them are, Barzilla G. Jay and Henry Wright, auditors; Mordecai Miller and Joshua W. Shelby, sheriffs; John Collins, Ephraim Thomas, George W. Parker, Aquilla Grist and William T. Spell, county commissioners; Samuel R. Waters, county surveyor, and George W. Parker, county assessor.

PHYSICIANS.

The township has not had many resident physicians.

Among those who did reside there during its early history were John H. Sanders, Lyman Carpenter and J. W. Hervey. Physicians from Greenfield, Cumberland, Oaklondon, McCordsville and Fortville have always shared the practice in this territory.

HIGHWAYS, RAILROADS AND INTERURBANS.

Because of the low, flat surface of Buck Creek township and the absence of gravel, the public highways were not generally improved until a few years ago. With the passage of the Three-mile Road law, road construction began and during 1908-09 the township expended sixty-six thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars for this purpose. Many miles of improved free gravel and macadamized roads were constructed and more would have been constructed likely had not the indebtedness reached the legal limit. Within the last few months additional petitions have been filed for further road improvement.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITS.

The products of the fertile soil of Buck Creek township have attracted attention wherever they have been exhibited. Foremost among those who have been making agricultural displays are the Sanfords. Francis M. Sanford was a stockholder in the Hancock County Agricultural Association, and exhibited farm products at the county fair at Greenfield for a number of years. About thirty years ago he made his first exhibit at the state fair, and during the past twenty-five years has exhibited there annually. His son, Lumis, assisted him for a number of years and for the past eight years Lumis Sanford and Ernest, the son of Isaac Sanford, have exhibited their products together.

The exhibits of the Sanfords have consisted of corn, grain in the straw, grasses of all kinds, seeds of all kinds, tobacco. Single entries and displays of everything included in agriculture hall have been made. Premiums

awarded them have amounted to as much as four hundred dollars, and the premiums have netted Mr. Sanford about two hundred dollars annually for the past twenty years. When he first began exhibiting a one-horse buggy carried the entire exhibit. During the past several years it has required two wagons with large beds to convey the products to the fair.

Exhibits are also generally made by these people at the local "corn shows," etc., and the announcements in the newspapers indicate that many of the highest awards are given to the products of Buck Creek township.

. MOHAWK.

The original plat of Mohawk was made on January 25, 1883, by Catherine Wilson and Adam F. Wilson. It was located along the east line of the southeast quarter of section 10, township 16, range 6, and consisted of twelve lots. Since that time two additions have been made. The first was made by William New on March 21, 1887, consisting of nine lots and located just across the road east from the original plat. The next addition was made by Margaret New, on October 1, 1895. It consists of fifteen lots and adjoins William New's addition. The latter two additions are located in Center township, McConnell street being the section line and also the township line dividing Center and Buck Creek townships. A postoffice has always been maintained at Mohawk. No rural routes have been established.

Quite a number of men have been engaged in business at this point. Among them have been Joseph Hanna, Adam Wilson and Wilford Dobbins, grocers and hardware dealers; James and William Albea, Arthur Kingery and J. O. Dunn, grocers. Martin Breece, A. W. Steele, O. C. Steele, Charles Barnard, Henry Fuller, William Eakins, L. A. Cox and A. M. Maroska have all been engaged in the grocery and drug business at different times. Soon after the railroad was constructed McConnell & Wilson erected an elevator which burned. Later, Newman & Barnard constructed the elevator which is now owned by Thomas H. New and the Grist heirs under the name of the Mohawk Elevator Company. A heading factory was also established for a time by Hill Brothers. This was followed by a saw-mill operated by one Small. Later, Oliver A. Newman took charge of the mill, which is now operated under the name of the Mohawk Lumber Company. George Kerr, Bert Doughty, William Bell, Frank Wood and John McCarty have conducted blacksmith shops, while the health of the people has been cared for by Drs. True, Nicholson and O. A. Collins, the latter being located in the town now. U. G. Wilson and Sam Roney have been known as the horse-men of the locality for a number of years.

MOHAWK BANK.

The Mohawk Bank, a private institution, was organized, September 1, 1913, with a capital of twelve thousand dollars, and received its certificate from the auditor of state, December 19, 1913. The bank was promoted and organized by Cecil V. Brooks, the present cashier. He was later assisted by M. S. Wright, James V. Herr, James H. Leary, O. A. Newman and Wilford Dobbins. The first board of directors was composed of Robert L. Mason, M. S. Wright, James V. Herr, F. M. Sanford, Wilford Dobbins, James H. Leary and Cecil V. Brooks. The present officers are Wilford Dobbins, president; M. S. Wright, vice-president, and Cecil V. Brooks, cashier. The bank has had a steady growth since the date of its opening and is patronized by a number of farmers in that part of the county.

Lenape Tribe No. 224, Improved Order of Red Men, at Mohawk, was organized on May 9, 1896, with the following charter members: Washington Steele, George M. Rumler, Albert O. Steele, Samuel Keeley, William H. Albea, Benjamin H. Murphy, Samuel Steele, Adam Deshong, Stephen Bolander, Isaac L. Cox, T. H. Jackson, James W. Eakes, George McCreery, Samuel J. Scott, Robert H. Murphy, John P. Murphy, A. B. C. Doughty and John Price. It now has seventy-nine members and owns its own hall. In memoriam: A. O. Steele, Stephen Bolander, Washington S. Steele, Madison Campbell, John P. Murphy.

MT. COMFORT.

A postoffice known as Mt. Comfort has been maintained in Buck Creek township since some time in the forties. Robert Wallace and his brother, John, operated a blacksmith and wagon shop during the early forties along the north line of the east half of the northwest quarter of section 20, township 16, range 6, on the land now owned by Edward Keller. At this shop the first postoffice was maintained known as Mt. Comfort. Mail was delivered by a star carrier who went over the Allisonville state road. Robert Wallace was the first postmaster. The postoffice was maintained at this shop until about 1853, when it was moved to the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 19, township 16, range 6, to a store owned by Robert Church. In 1860 John Eastes built a store on the same corner and took the postoffice. Among the early postmasters were James W. Harvey, Robert Church, William J. Woods, John C. Eastes and D. G. Hanna. The store was maintained at this corner until about 1882, when, on the completion of the railroad, the present town of Mt. Comfort was platted. The original plat was made on October 25, 1885, by Silas S. Eastes, and consists of ten lots. No additions have been made thereto.

Among the business men who have been located at the present town of Mt. Comfort were Thomas Dillman, Ollie Smith, Albert Pogue, Isom Wright, William Whitaker, Martin Bringham, George Dunn, the latter three being the present merchants. John Wright is the present owner of a hardware store. John A. Eastes, Frank Woods, Oliver Harvey and William Bell have conducted blacksmith shops at the town. During the early nineties a grain elevator was constructed by William H. Dunn, which is still in operation.

A postoffice is still maintained at Mt. Comfort, with one rural free delivery route, established July 1, 1903. James F. Dillman is the carrier.

PLEASANT GROVE METHODIST CHURCH.

The Pleasant Grove Methodist Episcopal church was organized in 1872 with the following charter members: Samuel S. Smith and wife, Jackson Apple and wife, William Horton and wife, William Vest, D. D. Boyd and wife.

A frame church was erected by the congregation in 1874, at the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of section 6, township 16, range 6. It was dedicated in the same year by Rev. Robison. Among the ministers who served the congregation were Samuel Lamb, ——— Freeman, John Cain, R. H. Smith, R. B. Powell, T. J. Elkin and G. N. Philip.

The church was attached to the Fortville circuit until 1875, when it was attached to the McCordsville circuit. Services were conducted until in the latter nineties.

MACEDONIA UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

The Macedonia United Brethren church was organized about 1860. The congregation at first worshipped in the old log school house that stood along the south line of the west half of the southeast quarter of section 15, township 16, range 6. After a few years the school house was purchased by the congregation and moved to the south side of the road, where it was used for worship until during the latter seventies.

A number of the members who lived in the vicinity south of the church organized another class, which worshipped at the school house known as No. 7, located at the southwest corner of section 27, township 16, range 6, until 1882. Among the early members of the church up to that time were John Parker and wife, Isaac Wilson, Thomas Price, James Wilson and wife, William Wilson, Lewis Barnard and wife, James Wallace and wife and Cynthia Barnard. The class was originally organized by the Rev. Thomas Evans.

In May, 1882, the quarterly conference of the Warrington circuit elected John Parker, Calvin F. Crump, George W. Parker, John H. Apple and Wills

Parker, trustees of the United Brethren church in Buck Creek township, Hancock county, and issued to them a certificate of their election as such trustees. On May 25, 1882, the board of trustees met at school house No. 7, above referred to, and an organization of the board was effected. The trustees determined to build a new house and for that purpose procured a warranty deed from John H. and Agnes Apple for one-half acre of land, located forty rods east of the northwest corner of section 27, township 16, range 6. Steps were at once taken to collect funds from the members of the church and from the citizens of the neighborhood for the purpose of erecting the new house. A frame church was erected during the summer of 1882 and dedicated on December 3 of that year. Bishop E. B. Gephart, of Iowa, preached the dedicatory sermon. At this service sufficient funds were raised to discharge all indebtedness, and the new church was then and there named

OTTERBEIN UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

About 1910 the trustees began to consider the advisability of repairing the frame church or of building a new edifice. Nothing was done during that year, but in 1911 the matter was considered further and it was decided to rebuild the church. The following trustees were elected at that time: F. M. Sanford, John F. Shelby, John W. Griffith and Edward Parker. The latter refused to serve and Leonard Land was elected to fill the vacancy. Funds were raised, but no work was done on the church until in the summer of 1912. The building was not entirely completed until in the spring of 1913. It was dedicated on Sunday, June 8, of that year, by Bishop Matthews, of Chicago. J. T. Roberts, presiding elder, and Rev. H. W. Robbins, pastor of the church, were present, and took part in the dedicatory services. It is a beautiful brick building. The congregation now has a membership of one hundred and fifty.

A Sunday school has been conducted ever since it was organized as Macedonia chapel. For the past several years it has had an average attendance of probably forty. A Ladies' Aid Society and a Young People's Society are active as auxiliaries of the church.

AMITY UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

The Amity United Brethren church stands at the southwest corner of section 25, township 16, range 5, on a plot of ground donated to the church by John A. J. Collins. The present house, a neat frame building, was erected in 1901, and dedicated in September of that year by the Rev. C. A. Love. The older members of this congregation at one time worshipped at the old

Hopewell church, which stood at the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 25, township 16, range 5. When this building became dilapidated the people decided to erect a new church called Amity, at the cross-roads above described, which is just two miles south of Mt. Comfort.

There is no record of the charter members of the church. At present it has a membership of seventy. The Rev. C. A. Love was the pastor of the old Hopewell church and was the minister who first planned the building of Amity, which congregation he served for one year. Other ministers have been Reverends Linsville, one year; S. R. Irvin, one year; Charles Broughman, one year; Oscar F. Lydy, four years; H. L. Robbins, four years; F. F. Bray, two years, and Charles Small, the present pastor. The average attendance at church services for the past several years has been about sixty; the attendants at Sunday school generally remain for preaching services.

The Sunday school was organized when the new church was built. It has always been well attended and during 1915 its enrollment reached nearly one hundred. The average attendance is from fifty to sixty. Five classes are maintained. The Christian Endeavor Society was organized in 1901 by Mrs. C. A. Love, and has rendered efficient services to the church since that time. The society is now composed of thirty-six active members.

Following are the families who worship at the church: Mr. and Mrs. Anton Ploenge, Otis Snider and family, Willard and Hettie Snider, Charles Willman and family, Mrs. Martha Cly and family, F. O. Welling and family, Wade Cauldwell and family, Will Dance and family, John A. J. Collins and family, Fred Heller and family, Will Bade and family, Bert Cly and family, Charles Ostermeyer and family, Frank Schieldmeier and family, William Bolen and family, Lewis Hawkins and wife, Henry Hawkins and family, Mr. and Mrs. Pearl Bell, Lewis Sanford and family, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Andis, Conrad Ostermeyer and wife, Guy Scotten and family, Mrs. Charles Wright and family, Mrs. Maggie Johnston, and Mr. and Mrs. Carl Shelby.

MT. COMFORT METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This congregation was originally organized about 1836 and was composed of the following members: Hiram Crump and wife, Obadiah Eastes and wife, Hamilton Welling and wife, Thomas Craig and wife, John Cochanchour and wife, Miles Burris and wife, A. Cooper and wife, and Jeremiah Beach and wife. For several years they worshipped at the residences of Obadiah Eastes, Daniel Skinner and Thomas Craig. In 1840 they built a little log church, which was named

SYCAMORE CHAPEL.

This house stood at the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 25, township 16, range 5. It was used as a house of worship until 1863, when it burned. Among the ministers who preached at the private residences and at Sycamore chapel were the Reverends Edwards, Landy Havens, George Havens, J. B. Birt, Millender and Morrow. After the burning of the log church the congregation worshipped at different places until 1870, when a new frame church was erected on the site of the former one and was named the

HOPEWELL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

It was erected at a cost of about one thousand dollars. The building committee was composed of Hamilton Welling, John Dance and Thomas Craig. This house was used until 1888 when the congregation erected a new house at Mt. Comfort, which has since been known as the Mt. Comfort Methodist Episcopal church. The building committee was composed of Hamilton Welling, William W. Eastes and James E. Collins. One acre of ground was donated by S. S. Eastes for a church site, and the new building was erected at a cost of about one thousand five hundred dollars by James Murphy. The purpose of moving the church to Mt. Comfort was to get a more favorable location. The building was completed and dedicated in November, 1888, by the Rev. C. U. Wade. Among the members who came from the Hopewell church to the new church at Mt. Comfort were Hamilton Welling, John Dance, wife and daughter, Carrie; James E. Collins and wife, William W. Eastes and wife, and Albert Vestal and wife. The church at present has a membership of seventy-two.

A Sunday school was organized on January 1, 1889. It now has nine classes, with an average attendance of about sixty-five. Many of the adult members of the church may be found in attendance at Sunday school. The following persons have served as superintendents of the school at various times: J. W. Stoner, David Girt, E. N. Stoner, C. P. Blue, W. E. Scotten and E. G. Castetter. Among the pastors who have served the congregation at Mt. Comfort are the following: A. E. Sarah, 1888; G. W. Green, 1889; F. A. Fish, 1892; J. H. Slack, 1895; T. H. C. Beal, 1896; W. G. Bogue, 1897; J. O. Campbell, 1898; E. Dixon, 1901; G. Martin, 1905; H. Webster, 1906; P. J. Albright, 1909; J. Wingate, 1910; E. J. Wickersham, 1911; G. Goering, 1913, and A. J. Duryee, 1915.

UNION CHAPEL UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH (MOHAWK).

The Union chapel stood about fifty rods west of the northeast corner of section 9, township 16, range 6. The congregation was originally organized in 1856 and conducted services in the private residence of the members until 1858. In January of that year Washington McConnell, Thomas Preble and Jackson Price were appointed trustees by the quarterly conference to construct the church. Daniel Stoner was presiding elder at the time and Thomas Evans, pastor. The circuit was known as Pleasant View circuit and belonged to the White Water conference. The new house was built on ground donated by John Underwood and the first services were held on Christmas eve, 1858. Following are the elders who presided over the circuit during its early history: A. King, A. Hanway, William Nichols, W. Wit, D. O. Ferrell, Milton Wright, D. Stoner, A. E. Evans, John Vardeman, Halleck Floyd, W. C. Day, M. Cabrich, Thomas Evans, J. Myers, R. B. Beatty, Lewis Crawford, J. Pruner, Alexander Carrol, C. Smith, P. S. Cook, A. E. Evans, Simon D. Irvin, A. B. Dary, Henry K. Muth, William Hall, Monroe Groendike, T. H. Halstead, J. M. Ware and A. Davis. Among the early ministers were William Gossett, Irvin Cox, A. C. Rice, I. Tharpe and Henry Huffman. For many years the church was attached to the Warrington circuit.

A second church was built in 1883 on the original site. In November, 1896, during the pastorate of William Demunbrun, the church was moved to Mohawk, where it now stands, on the Center township side of the line. During the pastorate of O. F. Lydy, in 1902, the church was remodeled. The families who have been closely connected with the church since its removal to Mohawk are those of A. V. Rumler, Harvey True, J. P. Murphy, J. F. Reynolds, James Jarrett, John Price, Ransom Denny, George Herr, Bert Cohee, Arthur Doughty and Oliver Wilson. Among the ladies whose husbands have not been connected with the church are Martha Murphy, Eunice Barnard, Mary Greenwell, Flora Reeves, Rose M. Bills, Myrtle Herr, Ida Williams, Florence Leatherman and Eva Dobbins. Among the later pastors have been O. F. Lydy, who served for five years, and J. H. Wyant, who has served for four years.

A Sunday school is conducted, of which Oliver Wilson has been superintendent for the past eight years. The membership of the church is small at present. The congregation belongs to the Liberal branch of the United Brethren church.

MOHAWK RADICAL UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

The United Brethren church on the Buck Creek township side of Mohawk was organized by James Rector in the spring of 1894. The present house was erected during the summer of 1896 and was dedicated on August 9 of that year by A. C. McNew, J. S. Reece being the pastor in charge. The first trustees were William McConnell, William Wilson, Andrew Fuller, James Murphy and Isaac Lane. These men also acted as the building committee. Among the families worshipping here were those of Isaac Lane, William Wilson, O. M. Wilson, Samuel Scott, Mariah Hawkins, David Deshong, Marion Wilson, William McConnell, Dr. True, Riley Breece, T. B. Leary, James Deshong, Amos Deshong, Lydia Newman and Hattie Kingen. Among the ministers who have served for more than one year are Bishop Halleck Floyd, Abraham Rust, J. S. Reece, Robert Harlow and Charles Bray.

A Sunday school was organized in 1896 and has had an average attendance of about forty.

CHAPTER XVII.

CENTER TOWNSHIP.

Center township was first organized at the May term of the board of county commissioners in 1831. It then included a narrow strip of territory two miles north and south by seven miles east and west and was described as follows: Commencing one mile south of the township line dividing 15 and 16 at the line dividing sections 2 and 3; thence north to the said township line; thence east one mile; thence north one mile; thence two miles west of the range line dividing 6 and 7; thence south two miles; thence east to the place of beginning.

At the January term, 1836, its boundary lines were changed as follows: Commencing at the northwest corner of section 35, township 16 north, range 6 east; thence east seven miles to the northeast corner of section 35; thence south three miles to the southwest corner of section 11, township 15 north, range 7 east; thence west seven miles to the southwest corner of section 11; thence north to the place of beginning.

Other changes have been made. For a number of years the greater part of what is now the north end of the township was included in the townships of Union and Harrison. Since 1853 the township has had its present boundaries.

Its surface is level, except along Sugar creek and Brandywine creek, where it is rolling. Its natural drainage is towards the south and consists of the two streams above mentioned. Sugar creek flows in a southerly direction across the northwest corner of the township, while Brandywine enters at its northeast corner and flows in a southerly direction through its eastern part. Several large open drains have been constructed leading from different parts of the township to these creeks. With the exception of a portion of the bottom lands of Brandywine creek the township is well drained and under cultivation. A large portion of the Brandywine bottom is still marshy and is incapable of being drained until the bed of Brandywine has been lowered by dredging. If this creek can be successfully dredged, as was Buck creek a quarter of a century ago, then there are still hundreds of acres of the garden land of the township to be reclaimed for cultivation.

The first settlers reached the southeastern part of the township within a year or so after Blue River township was settled, or about 1819 or 1820.

The first land entry was made on September 12, 1821. On that date Platt Montgomery entered the east half of the southeast quarter of section 9 township 15, range 7. The entry book in the county recorder's office contains a number of names among those who entered land in Center township that are still familiar in the county. Among them are Harry Pierson, Leonard W. Bartlett, Isaac Willett, Amos Wright, William Pierson, Thomas Wright, Henry M. Wright, John L. Smith, Ephraim Wright, Morris Pierson, John Foster, George Smith, Sidney Smith, George Anderson, John Wingfield, James B. Stephen, George Tague, Robert M. Swope, James B. Reynolds, William Alexander, Levi Leary, Elijah Leary, Jephtha Meek, Milton A. Craft, Barnabas Gray, Samuel Hamilton, William Sebastian, Lewis Sebastian, Joseph T. Wallace, Elijah Lineback, John Myers, George Leonard, Samuel Martin, John C. Wilson, David Kauble, Eder Chittenden, William Hamilton, Owen Jarrett, Logan Alford, Andrew P. Jackson, William C. Ross, John Carr, George Kingery, Andrew Jarrett, James Reeves, Thomas Alexander, Richard Willett, James Gillespie, Pine Rigdon, James Barnett, James Barrett, George D. Wiggins, David S. Gooding, John Brees, Thomas Willett, John Robins, Donovan Groves, Moses Dunn, George Reeves, Ovid Pierson, Charles Willett, Hiram Rockfellow, John Hunt, David Brees, Hezekiah Hunt, James Rigdon, Cornwell Meek, Nathan Crawford, Almond Moore, Alexander Geary, Constant B. Jones, John H. Martin, Thomas J. Leary, William Wilson, James Pherson, Stephen Wallace, Christopher Johnson, John Johnson, Robert Wood, Abraham Rhue, Jesse Bridges, Thomas Baldwin, Davis Riley, James Carr, Harmon Warrum, Eli Reeves, William Curry, John Bussell, James Curry, William Justice, Micajah Martin, Isaiah Curry, William Simmons, John Porter, Benjamin E. Pilkenton, Young Y. Brizendine, Samuel Alley, Adam Swope, Elihu Morris, Washington Magruder, Moses Braddock, William Martin, John Simmons, William Martindale, Lucius Brown, James Brooks, Basil Meek, Josiah Sutton, Adam Hawk, Brooks Brizendine, William Winn, Thomas Carr, James Hinchman, William Kingen, Levi Johnson, Rebecca Snodgrass, Joseph Bridges, Isaac Martindale, Jacob Tague, John Davis, Abner Bell and Samuel Martin.

MILLS AND FACTORIES.

Among the mills in Center township that were well known in its early history were those of William Pierson, William Curry and Isaac Willett. William Pierson's grist-mill was built about 1825 and was located on Sugar creek, in the east half of the northeast quarter of section 14, township 16, range 6. The grist-mill of William Curry was built in 1835 and was located

on Brandywine creek, about the middle of the north half of section 10, township 16, range 7. Isaac Willett's grist-mill was built in 1838 and was located on Sugar creek, probably on the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 26, township 16, range 6. These mills were all run by water power.

Several saw-mills have been constructed in different parts of the township; the greater number, however, were located in Greenfield and will be considered in the local history of Greenfield. Among the later mills and factories that were established outside of Greenfield are the following: A saw-mill erected by George Newhall about three miles east of Greenfield on the north side of the railroad. It stood at the southeast corner of section 35, township 16, range 7, just below the present location of Trees's shop. At that time the railroad had a switch there and also stopped certain accommodation trains for passengers. The mill burned after a few years, but was rebuilt and operated until about 1875. A saw-mill, constructed by Curtis & Brother, in 1869, located along the east side of the east half of the southeast quarter of section 35, township 16, range 7, at the point where the road turns to the northwest. In 1872 this mill was moved to a point on the west side of the Greenfield and Pendleton pike, three and one-half miles north of Greenfield. It was operated there until sometime during the latter eighties. A saw-mill was constructed by Thomas Little during the latter seventies on the northwest corner of the east half of the northeast quarter of section 23, township 16, range 6. It was removed about 1880. A saw-mill was moved from Gem, in 1902, to the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 4, township 16, range 7, by James F. Webb, where it was operated by Mr. Webb for several years.

A saw-mill was established at Maxwell by Richard Hagan & Curtis, and later owned by W. S. Gant, Coffin & Company, F. J. Wickers and Fremont Gant. The boiler in this mill exploded on the afternoon of September 15, 1902, instantly killing Thomas Sitton and William Bailey, and severely injuring Walter Cooper, Roy Sitton and Fremont Gant. The force of the explosion was terrific and produced a shock that was felt for miles around the mill. The mill at first stood north of town, but was later moved west of town and north of the tracks, where the explosion occurred.

A tile factory was established at Maxwell by Keller & Evans in 1885. It was bought by Fred Wicker in 1891 and operated until the fall of 1914.

United Chain Works, established at Maxwell in 1902, through S. R. Wells and operated until about 1911.

A grain elevator was erected at Maxwell in 1897 by Thomas H. and

Andrew J. New. It burned a year later and was rebuilt. It was then blown down in the storm of 1902, and rebuilt again. It was later owned by New & Brandenburg, and is owned at present by Brandenburg & Carlton.

SCHOOLS.

The first school houses in Center township were probably located within the present site of the city of Greenfield and are discussed in connection with the local history of Greenfield.

The Independence school house has the honor of having been the meeting place for the organization of the first county teachers' association, on February 16, 1860. The proceedings of that day, with the first constitution adopted by the teachers of the county, are fully set out in the chapter on education. In a notice that appeared in the local papers at that time the school is named "Forest Academy." No one in the neighborhood seems to remember the location of such a school, hence the inference may be drawn, that for the purpose of making it attractive to the teachers of the county, the local teachers gave it the euphonious name, "Forest Academy."

Sixteen single-room district schools were maintained for many years prior to 1883. In that year a two-room building was constructed at Maxwell by Robert D. Cooper. Those two rooms now form the middle portion of the building at Maxwell. Trueblood & Popink erected it for two thousand seven hundred and forty dollars and it was dedicated with elaborate ceremonies on November 24, 1883. The house was filled with people and speeches were made by the trustee, R. D. Cooper; William Fries, G. W. Love, N. H. Curtis, George W. Duncan, Dr. Hervey, James Reynolds and Alpheus Reynolds. Two additions have been made since the first two rooms were constructed, so that it now has six rooms.

On May 17, 1884, the first township commencement was held at Maxwell. The pupils gave a program and the Greenfield city band furnished the music.

The two-room school house at Mohawk was constructed in 1886 by John L. Fry, trustee of Center township, and Aquilla Grist, trustee of Buck Creek township. The building was located on the Center township side of the road, but was to be a joint building. It was used jointly for several years, since which time it has been maintained by Center township alone, the trustee of Buck Creek township paying transfer fees for pupils attending from that township.

The Maxwell school house was condemned by the state board of health in the spring of 1914. Trustee Abram Frost at once took steps for the con-

struction of a new house. Plans and specifications were prepared and the contract for the new building let. When the township trustee offered the bonds for sale an injunction suit was instituted by a number of taxpayers to prevent their sale. The suit made it impossible to sell the bonds since no one cared to accept them as long as their legality was in question. The injunction suit was determined in favor of the township in the circuit court. The contractor then brought an action for mandamus to compel the trustee to offer the bonds for sale. The mandate was granted, but an appeal was taken from the decision of the lower court, which is now pending in the higher court. In the meantime purchasers refuse to accept the bonds because their legality is still questioned.

During the summer of 1914 the contractor built the walls as high as the second floor, and also laid the joists for the first two floors. Being unable to proceed because of the lack of funds, the building has stood in its unfinished condition since late in the fall of 1914.

A high school was organized at Maxwell in the fall of 1898 with fifteen students. Under the act of 1907, although non-commissioned, it became a certified high school with a four-years course. Following are the principals who have had charge of it since its organization: William M. Coffield, 1898-99; John Q. McGrail, 1899-1902; Miss Leo Chambers, 1902-04; Miss Kate Griffin, 1904-5; Miss Mary Paxton, 1905-6; John Q. McGrail, 1906-9; John T. Rash, 1909-10; John T. Sullivan, 1910-11; W. E. Bussell, 1911-13; William Lemmon, 1913-14; A. M. Brown, 1914.

TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES.

Since the enactment of the township trustee law, in 1859, the following men have filled the trustee's office in Center township: John Foster, 1859; John H. White, 1861; William Frost, 1862; Robert Barr, 1863; J. W. Walker, 1864; William F. Pratt, 1868; S. T. Dickerson, 1870; James McClarnon, 1874; William Potts, 1878; Robert D. Cooper, 1880-82; Columbus N. Jackson, 1884; John L. Fry, 1886-88; William H. Thompson, 1890; John K. Henby, 1894; Eli Hagans, 1900; William Elsbury, 1904; Abram Frost, 1908; Rufus Temple, 1914.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The population of Center township, including the city of Greenfield, is 6,400, as shown by the census of 1910. The township had an enumeration of 435 pupils, not including Greenfield, in the spring of 1915. Of these, 355 were enrolled in the schools; 258 were in the grades and 24 in the high school.

The total amount paid the teachers in the elementary grades during the year 1914-15 was \$5,382. The total cost of maintaining the grade schools was \$9,023.54. It cost the township \$2,396 to maintain its high school. The estimated value of its school property is \$17,100, as reported by the township trustee on August 1, 1915. The total assessment of taxables as reported by the assessor in 1914 was \$2,337,520.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

For many years Harrison township included a large portion of what is now the northern part of Center township. During the existence of this township its local courts were presided over by the following men: Isaiah Curry, 1831; William Matindale, 1831; John Martin, 1835; William Martindale, 1835; John Martin, 1840; J. D. Conway, 1843; John Martin, 1845; J. D. Conway, 1848; John Martin, 1850; W. C. Walker, 1850; E. B. Chittenden, 1851.

From 1838 to 1853 a part of what is now Center township was included in Union township. The local courts of Union township were presided over by James Reeves, 1840; David W. O'Delt, 1841; William B. Martin, 1845; Levi Leary, 1846, 1851; E. N. Wright, 1850; R. N. Dun, 1853.

As may be seen by referring to the chapter on county government, the boundary lines of Center township were changed a number of times. The township has been of all sizes, from a narrow strip two miles north and south and seven miles east and west to its present dimensions. Its local courts through all of these variations have been presided over by the following men: Joseph Chapman, —; W. O. Neff, 1831; Jonathan Dunbar, 1834; George Tague, 1834; William Justice, 1836; W. A. Franklin, 1841; William Sebastian, 1842; William Cushman, 1842; Harry Pierson, 1846; Thomas H. Fry, 1847; C. Y. Atkison, 1848; Erastus Church, 1848; John Rardin, 1848; Joseph Anderson, 1849; Jonathan Tague, 1850; Leonard Hines, 1850; Joseph Matthews, 1851; James B. Rawlins, 1854; John Rardin, 1854-58; William Foster, 1860; W. P. Cragan, 1860; George Barnett, 1862-1870; John Rardin, 1862-66; Isaac Mullen, 1870-74; W. C. Walker, 1870-74; John W. Walker, 1874-78; James H. Thompson, 1878; George Barnett, 1874-1880-84-88-92; James W. Wilson, 1880; Reuben A. Riley, 1883; William Anderson, 1884; William Roberts, 1886; Richard Hagans, 1888; Enos Gery, 1888-92; Vard Finnell, 1892; Newton R. Spencer, 1894; Ambrose J. Heron, 1894-1900; William H. Alger, 1894; Foster S. Franklin, 1896; Lewis Cooper, 1898; Vinton A. Smith, 1897-1906; James W. Barrett, 1901; Washington O. Slifer, 1902; Elijah B. Grose, 1906; Henry Snow, 1906; Daniel

C. Gimason, 1906-10-14; Joseph Garrett, 1910; Pympton R. Reed, 1914; Jesse M. Reedy, 1914; John F. Eagan, 1915.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Center township, including the city of Greenfield, has furnished a great many of the men who have been charged with the responsibility of administering the affairs of the county. Lewis Tyner, who was the first clerk of the circuit court, and who for several years also performed the duties of the county auditor and county recorder in connection with the clerk's office, was a resident of Greenfield. Among other names that are prominent in the very early history of the township are those of John Foster, the first sheriff, also the first trustee of Center township and the first representative from Hancock county in the state Legislature: John Templin, who is prominent as an early merchant and who was also the first auditor of Hancock county; Meridith Gosney, whose name is prominent as county surveyor and school commissioner. The following list will give a good idea of the officers who have been selected from Center township, including Greenfield:

Representatives.—John Foster, Joseph Chapman, David S. Gooding, George Y. Atkison, Morgan Chandler, William H. H. Rock, Leonard Bardwell, Joseph Mathers, John Alley, Charles G. Offutt, John H. White, Harry G. Strickland, Thomas D. Walpole, Reuben A. Riley, George Tague, A. C. Handy, Montgomery Marsh, Robert F. Reeves.

Senators.—Thomas D. Walpole, William R. Hough, David S. Gooding, Morgan Chandler, James L. Mason.

County Commissioners.—Benjamin Spillman, Abram Rhue, Hiram Tyner, M. L. Paullus, George W. Gordon, Isaac Willett, William Curry, Jacob Slifer, George Crider, Horace Wickard, Nathaniel Henry, Jacob Tague, John Hinchman, William Marsh.

County Surveyors.—Jared Chapman, W. S. Fries, G. C. Winslow, Meredith Gosney, Frank Lewark, Morris Pierson, James A. Cleary.

Clerks of the Circuit Court.—Lewis Tyner, William Sebastian, John T. Sebastian, Charles Downing, Moses Wood, Joseph Chapman, James Rutherford, Morgan Chandler, R. A. Black, Horace E. Wilson, John Hager, George Y. Atkison, Henry A. Swope, William A. Service. All of the clerks of the circuit court, except Marsh, Sample, Hall and William A. Wood, have been elected from Center township.

Auditors.—John Templin, A. C. Handy, William I. Garriott, Lysander Sparks, James L. Mitchell, Harvey Rhue, Jonathan Tague, Lawrence Wood.

Treasurers.—Nathan Crawford, John Foster, James A. Flipppo, Morris Pierson, Nelson Bradley, Allen Cooper, Andrew T. Hart, Isaiah Curry.

Sheriffs.—John Foster, Jonathan Dunbar, Morgan Chandler, Lewis N. Larrabee, Samuel C. Duncan, John Osborn, William H. Pauley, John Carlton, Basil Meek, William H. Curry, Noah Spegal, Jesse Cox.

Recorders.—Joshua Meek, William West, Nathaniel H. Roberts, James Thomas, John Milroy, William Mitchell, John W. Ryon, Raleigh Sitton, Lemuel Gooding, Levi Leary, Henry Snow, William R. White.

County Assessors.—John H. Reeves, Eli A. Parish.

Following are the property owners who paid taxes in sums exceeding one hundred dollars in 1915: George Allen, \$104.45; Joseph L. Alford, \$162.18; Mary C. Ashcraft, \$248.07; Sophia Boots, \$267.26; Franklin Boots, \$334.15; Walter K. Boyd, \$239.14; Freeman Braddock and children, \$173.61; Charles Burton, \$134.69; William A. Barnard, \$100.17; Samuel S. Boots, \$538.39; Margaret J. Brohard, \$587.93; Mary E. Boyd, \$208.89; Isom J. Baity, \$128.57; Malinda B. Biddle, \$103.23; William M. Brizendine, \$145.65; Charlotte Coffield, \$247.45; John W. Caraway, \$132.81; Jacob Catt (estate), \$425.95; James Carlton, \$187.81; Elmer E. Clark, \$247.25; Marshall T. Duncan, \$307.02; James M. Deer, \$254.59; William Elsbury, \$100.98; Luther Frost, \$227.71; Leander Fuller, \$212.16; Isaac A. Goble and wife, \$118.53; Edward E. and Florence Gant, \$102.81; John S. Henry, \$170.98; Nathan Hunt, \$266.22; Elijah A. Henby, \$256.02; Willard Hutchinson, \$260.47; Madison Hinchman, \$114.45; Charles M. Hill, \$160.95; Charles M. Hill, Administrator, \$104.45; Thomas B. Leary, \$200.99; Eli Lilly & Co., \$677.28; Joshua Moore, \$220.93; Edward Martin, \$109.35; Emma Hall Morris, \$480.93; John McBee, \$102.21; Edwin L. McIntire, \$132.44; Marshall V. Pratt, \$186.05; John T. Parish, \$160.95; Joshua J. Pratt, \$171.57; George W. Reeves heirs, \$105.47; Nancy E. Reedy, \$128.72; John A. Rhue, \$117.57; Benjamin F. Shelby, \$115.26; Mary J. Sipe heirs, \$163.20; Thomas Seaman, \$112.05; John S. Thomas, \$146.07; Charles S. Townsend, \$133.87; Manford L. Wright, \$202.37; Eliza M. Wilson, \$220.72; Lewis J. Weber, \$126.89; David L. Wickard, \$166.67; James F. Webb, \$154.71; Samuel A. Wray, \$357.61; Frederick J. Wickers, \$263.97; Mary A. Williams, \$110.37; William E. Crossley, \$105.31; James M. Duncan, \$214.61; William C. Dudding, \$180.95; Rosanna C. Elsbury, \$297.03; Sarah M. Frost, \$254.79; John S. Gibbs, \$100.77; Greenfield Fruit Jar and Bottle Company, \$776.43; Thomas Holland (estate), \$252.75; Joseph M. Henry, \$194.20; Martha Howard (estate), \$225.81; Richard Hagan,

\$205.63; Floyd Hutchinson, \$283.35; Maggie L. Halsall, \$317.63; James V. Herr, \$202.98; William L. Harn, \$109.55; Vernia I. Kerr and Roscoe M. Moore, \$132.81; Frank Larrabee and wife, \$102.00; J. K. P. Martindale, \$234.39; Caleb W. Moncrief, \$213.18; Eliza J. McClarnon, \$134.03; Charles W. McKinzie, \$157.13; Pearl Jacobs McDonald, \$100.98; Henry W. Pope, \$115.67; George W. Potts, \$109.95; Emery F. Pratt, \$125.11; Thomas Roberts, \$1,141.00; William H. Reese, \$152.19; John M. Smith, \$675.30; William R. Shipley, \$134.44; Julian Strahl, \$144.49; Justice W. Sharick, \$116.07; William F. Thomas, \$277.26; Oscar L. Wright, \$174.63; Isaac M. Willett, \$144.37; James E. Wilson, \$117.91; John C. Weber, \$309.67; Horace F. Wickard, \$136.68; L. P. and L. A. Wiggins, \$121.17; Riley H. White, \$117.55; Porter Wiggins, \$107.91; Clarence and Estella Walker, \$131.23; Sarah M. Zell, \$130.97.

MOHAWK.

The town of Mohawk lies partly in Center and partly in Buck Creek township. Its history has been given under Buck Creek township.

MAXWELL.

The original survey of the town of Maxwell was made on August 20, 1881, when nineteen lots were laid out by Massa Apple. It was first known as "Junction," but as soon as a few houses were built the town was named Maxwell, in honor of a man connected with the construction of the railroad. The following additions have been made to the town:

Apple's Addition, platted September 7, 1881, by John J. Apple, and contains nine lots.

Holland's First Addition, platted August 10, 1882, by Thomas J. Holland, and contains eight lots.

Holland's Second Addition, platted October 21, 1882, by Thomas J. Holland, and contains nine lots.

Reynold's Addition, platted October 28, 1882, by James H. Reynolds, and contains fourteen lots.

Holland's Third Addition, platted April 30, 1889, by Thomas J. Holland, and contains six lots.

Holland's Fourth Addition, platted March 31, 1892, by Thomas J. Holland, and contains two lots.

Holland's Fifth Addition, platted May 3, 1902, by Thomas J. Holland, and contains twenty-five lots.

Maxwell has never been incorporated as a town. Its mills and factories have been discussed above.

A Knights of Pythias lodge was organized on June 28, 1884, with eighteen charter members. On account of its proximity to Greenfield it was difficult for the lodge to keep up its membership. People preferred to come to Greenfield and, after struggling along for several years it gave up its charter.

Among the grocers, merchants, etc., who have been located at Maxwell are C. F. W. Brandt, "Millus" Jackson, J. M. Jacobs, E. L. Cooper, J. F. Gant and Burt Burk, the latter three being engaged in business now. Phemister & Carlton had a drug store for a time, and Chamberlain a restaurant. Frank Weber also operated a blacksmith shop for a number of years. The present blacksmiths are Guy Dobbins, Robert Bussell and Charles Chambers. Jacob Sutton is the tonsorial artist of the town.

PROGRESSIVE READING CLUB.

The Progressive Reading Club was organized during the last week of February, 1916, at the home of Mrs. E. L. Cooper, by the ladies of Maxwell and vicinity. The purpose of the club is indicated by the caption. The officers elected for the first year were: Mrs. Martin Welsh, president; Mrs. Eakin, vice-president; Mrs. Ernest Hiday, secretary, and Mrs. Jennie McCarty, treasurer.

BERLIN.

This proposed town was surveyed and laid out by William Curry during the thirties, on the east bluffs of Brandywine, from a quarter to a half mile south of the north line of section 10, township 16, range 7. It adjoined the site of a grist-mill which he was operating at the time. The town was like many others that were laid out on paper in new country and never actually came into existence.

BINWOOD.

For many years a postoffice was maintained at Leamon's Corner, in Jackson township. In 1881 this postoffice was removed, and about the same time George Tague, who lived along the west line of the southwest quarter of section 14, township 16, range 7, had a postoffice installed in a little grocery that he was conducting. This postoffice was known as Binwood. Mail was distributed from it until in the latter eighties.

INDEPENDENCE CORNET BAND.

About 1894 or 1895 eight or ten boys in the vicinity of the Independence school organized a band. It played for several years, when the organization was dropped. About 1902 the Independence cornet band was organized under the leadership of Albert Frost. It consisted of the following members: Albert Frost, Rufus Temple, Eugene Short, Vernice Fuller, Ira Fuller, Frank Jones, Charles Shipley, Earle Frost, Raymond Wilson, Ralph Fisk, Joe Bundy, Frank Martindale, Bert Orr, Charles Sipe, Edward Sipe, Von Glascock, Sam Boyd and Earl Martin. The organization was maintained for two or three years, the boys playing through the campaign of 1904. A band room was erected at the northeast corner of section 21, township 16, range 7. After the campaign, however, a number of the boys moved away and the others ceased playing.

MAXWELL CORNET BAND.

A band was organized at Maxwell about 1903, which, with a changing membership, played for six or seven years. The band was at first under the leadership of Lewis Thieman, later under the leadership of Lewis Monroe, and finally under Ed. Duckett. Among the boys who played in the band for a series of years were the following: Charley Shipley, Earl Martin, Earle Frost, Bob Dorman, Fred Gant, Harry Chambers, Tracy Clark, Bynum Jackson, Ed. Duckett, Ben Bachlett, Lewis Thieman, leader; John Burke, Lewis Monroe, Charles Stanton and Earl Duckett.

PAN HANDLE NURSERY.

The Pan Handle Nursery was established in 1874, by J. K. Henby, who at first supplied only the local retail trade. The business has grown until it now has a wholesale output that goes into almost every state in the Union. The nursery produces fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, vines, roses, evergreens, forest tree seedlings, etc., etc. J. K. Henby retired several years ago, and since that time the business has been conducted by E. A. Henby, under the name of J. K. Henby & Son.

BIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES—ELY LILLY & COMPANY.

The Lilly biological plant is located one mile west of Greenfield on the National road on a farm of about one hundred and sixty acres. The entire plant is devoted to the production of antitoxins, vaccines, serums and similar preparations employed by physicians in the treatment of diseases, particularly infectious and contagious diseases.

The laboratories and stables form a very attractive group of snow-white, red-roofed buildings of mission architecture, modified. And seen from the railway train or the National highway, these buildings, situated in the midst of a beautiful park, make a sight particularly pleasing to the eye. The frontage of the buildings is about four hundred and fifty feet. Everything is of the most substantial construction and the plant is practically fire-proof. Construction of this plant was begun in 1913, but it was not until the fall and winter of 1914-15 that biological products were placed on the market.

At the present time between thirty and forty horses are employed in the production of antitoxins, serums, etc.; a few sheep are also used in the production of serum. Of smaller animals, such as rabbits, guinea pigs, etc., there are many hundreds.

Those who have had opportunity to see the best laboratories of this kind in both America and Europe have pronounced the Lilly plant the finest in existence. It embodies the latest ideas in laboratory construction, and no expense has been spared to provide the best facilities for this class of work.

In addition to the main laboratory there are shops for repair work, a spacious residence for the superintendent and quarters for some of the employees.

In addition to work on biological products, the farm provides facilities for experimental work upon medicinal plants. A large greenhouse is occupied in experimental work and in the propagation of belladonna and henbane and many other medicinal plants indigenous to the Old World. In the spring of 1915 forty-five thousand seedlings were planted on a ten-acre plot and a very fine crop of belladonna, both leaves and roots, was harvested in the following fall. This was the first time belladonna had been cultivated successfully in the United States on a large commercial scale, the previous source of this drug being Austria-Hungary and Germany. In time it is contemplated to cultivate many more medicinal plants, especially those that have heretofore been supplied from foreign sources.

MODERN PRISCILLA CLUB.

The Modern Priscilla Club, a sewing and fancy work club, was organized on August 15, 1912. Following are its members: Mesdames Roy Pauley, Price Scott, Frank Sipe, Elmer Richey and J. C. Thomas, and the Misses Luna Elsbury, Ester Newhouse, Marie Newhouse, May McIntire, Rose Kauble, Vera Burton, Beatrice and Garnetta Montrose, Mary Finney and Gladys Hamilton. The membership of this club is composed of ladies from Center, Blue River and Brandywine townships. The club meets once each month.

It united with the Organized Federation of Country Clubs in the spring of 1915.

COUNTRY CULTURE CLUB.

The Country Culture Club was organized in Center township, northeast of Greenfield, on June 6, 1906. It remained in existence for a year or two and pursued literary studies. Among the members were Mrs. Mattie Sisson, Cora Orr, Ada O. Frost, Ethel Martindale, Dora Pratt, Myrtle Frost, Mesdames Freeman Smith, Horace Binford, and the Misses Ethel Harlan, Maggie Martin and Bess Bidgood.

CURRY'S CHAPEL (METHODIST EPISCOPAL).

Curry's chapel is located at the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 15, township 16, range 7. The church was organized in 1840. The leading members at that time were: James H. Curry, Morgan Curry, Austin Curry, Willson Curry, Madison Curry, William Martindale, James Parks, J. M. Curry, Moses Vangilder and Jacob Tague. At first they had no place in which to hold meetings except in their cabins, but shortly after organizing, James Parks, one of the charter members, built a two-story hewed-log house, and fitted the upstairs to make it suitable for holding meetings. This house stood a short distance southwest of the present church and was used until 1842. In that year the congregation built a hewed-log church, which was called Curry's chapel because so many of the Currys belonged to it. The house was built on land donated by James Parks and William Bridges. It was used as a place of worship for twenty-five years, or until 1867, when it was torn down and a frame church was erected on the same site. The members at this time were William Taylor, William Brooks, I. A. Curry, William Bridges, Thomas West, Thomas B. Miller, William Winn, the Martindales, Tagues, Stuarts and Martins. This church was dedicated by James McMullin and was used as a place of worship for thirty-three years, or until the year 1900, when it was torn down and the present brick church was erected at a cost of about four thousand five hundred dollars. The board of trustees at that time was composed of Richard Frost, Carson Alexander, Edward Martin, Robert Briles and J. K. P. Martindale. These men also composed the building committee. The church was dedicated by Rev. Lamport. It has now been seventy-four years since this society was organized, and it is said that there never has been a year in all this time that the church has not had a regular pastor. It now has a membership of about one hundred and twenty. The average attendance at services for the past several years has been about seventy-five.

A Sunday school was organized at the time of the organization of the church. Some of the members did not believe in Sunday schools, but Harvey Curry organized a class that met under a large oak tree during the first summer. Later, of course, it became an auxiliary of the church and has steadily kept pace with the parent institution. It now has six classes, with an average attendance of about fifty. Among its superintendents have been, Harvey Curry, William Bridges, Capt. I. A. Curry, William Taylor, C. T. Fowler, Joseph Fisk, Cora Fisk, Rosa Taylor, James Bussell, Albert Frost, C. Bert Orr and C. F. Brooks.

The various circuits to which the church has belonged have owned three parsonages, one at Eden and one at Maxwell.

Two auxiliary societies have been organized, one, a Ladies' Aid Society, organized about 1900; the other, the Willing Workers, organized about 1907. The latter organization is still active and has a membership of about twenty-five.

CEDAR GROVE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

The Cedar Grove Methodist Protestant church stood on the west line of the east half of the northeast quarter of section 26, township 16, range 6, at the present elbow made by the road, about thirty rods north of the south line of said east half. It was one of the very early churches of the township. The people of the community, including the Shelbys, Pyles, Robbins and others, at first worshipped at the White school house that stood on the spot above described, or very near there. A church was built by the congregation about 1868 or '69. Services ceased to be conducted in the latter seventies or early eighties.

SUGAR CREEK METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Among the charter members of this congregation were James Gant, Jeremiah Gant, John Alexander, Hiram Hunt, Robert Wilson and Thomas Smith. They likely had held services for some time previously, but in 1839 they bought one acre of ground from Richard Hutson for twenty-five dollars, on which to build a church. This was located on the east bluffs of Sugar creek, near the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 23, township 16, range 6. The church was about thirty by thirty-eight feet and was furnished with slab seats. The class was organized and held meetings in this building in 1840. Their first pastor was a man named Richmond, from Pendleton, Ind. Among the very early ministers were John Burt, George Havens, John Millender and G. W. Bowers.

The first board of trustees was composed of Robert Smith, John Alexander and Hiram Hunt. Services with preaching were held every four weeks at 10:30 A. M. In 1849 Eli Rammel was pastor of the charge. The church then had a membership of probably twenty. A great revival was held in the church in 1849, at which eighty or more were converted and joined church. Preaching services were then held every four weeks at 3:00 o'clock P. M.

Sunday school was held every Sunday morning at 9:00 A. M., with an attendance of about fifty. Class meetings were held at 10:00 A. M. James Gant was class leader and Sunday school superintendent for a number of years about this time.

The membership of the church was divided, some living on the west side of Sugar creek, the others on the east side of the creek. Those on the west side withdrew about 1850 and attended church in a school house on the west side of the creek. During the Civil War the membership dwindled down to a very few. A number of the members at that time also joined the Cedar Grove church.

In 1871 the members of the congregation took a subscription for the construction of a new church house. Money was subscribed, and in the fall of 1872 the contract for the new church house was let to John S. Orr for one thousand and fifty dollars. The church was dedicated on August 3, 1873. About 1874 it was made a part of the Philadelphia circuit and has had the same pastors that are given under the Philadelphia charge. The congregation has its regular services with its Sunday school meeting every Sunday.

MT. CARMEL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Mt. Carmel Methodist Episcopal church was organized about 1838 in a log school house where the present house now stands, on the east bluff of Sugar creek, in the northeast quarter of section 1, township 16, range 6. Among its charter members were Owen Jarrett, Andrew Jarrett, William Jones and wife, John Alley, Martha Swope, Riley Taylor, John Lewis and wife, Samuel Henry and wife and Martha Chapman. The Rev. Eli Rammel, who conducted such a successful revival at the Sugar Creek Methodist Episcopal church in 1849, conducted a similar revival in this church, at which over one hundred persons were added to the membership of the church.

In 1853 it erected a new frame church, at a cost of eight hundred dollars. Services were held until about the beginning of the present century.

MT. GILEAD BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Mt. Gilead Baptist church was organized on August 19, 1827, at the home of Samuel Jackson, with the Baptist ministers and other members of

the faith from Blue River township and from the Bethel church present. The congregation was first known as Brandywine church and retained that name until about the middle of August, 1838, when the members changed the name to Mt. Gilead. Among the charter members were Samuel Jackson and wife, Benjamin Spillman and wife, and James Reeves and wife.

Services were held in the church until about 1909-10. The church building is still standing and is located on the west side of the angling road in the southwest corner of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 13, township 16, range 6.

BETHEL CHRISTIAN UNION CHURCH.

This congregation was probably organized through the efforts of Rev. Abbott, from Indianapolis, about the time of the Civil War, or a little later. A neat frame church was built at the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of section 27, township 16, range 7. It took its name from the Bethel school house which then stood about thirty rods north of the church. No records of the church have been found, but among the families who worshipped there, whether they were members or not, were William Fries and family, A. C. Handy and family, James P. Galbreath and family, J. Foster and family, Jason Myers and family, ——— Johnson and family. A. C. Handy preached many sermons in this church and James P. Galbreath was a very active member. The families became scattered and services were discontinued during the latter seventies or early eighties.

MAXWELL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Maxwell Methodist Episcopal church was organized at Maxwell and the church was built in 1886. The charter members were Zacister Dorman, Minerva Dorman, Ivan Curtis, Martha Curtis, Martha Howard, Thomas Holland, Azberine Holland, John T. Henry, Louisa J. Henry, Frank Boots, Mrs. Boots and Lucretia Welch. Its present membership numbers fifty-five.

Following are a few of the pastors who have served the congregation: Hosie Woolpert, William Peck, D. H. Guild, ——— Rhinehart, J. L. Ramsey, A. A. Pittinger and S. F. Harter.

A Sunday school was organized soon after the erection of the church in 1886. Its superintendents have been James A. Reynolds, Thomas Holland, Joseph Dorman, Henry Shepler, Mrs. Alice Hutton, Philip Schenk and E. H. Tresner. The average attendance of the Sunday school is about sixty. Six classes are organized, representing the primary, intermediate and adult departments.

The Maxwell circuit owns a parsonage, located at the south end of Max-

well. It was purchased by Rev. A. J. Rhodes, who was then the pastor in charge. The church has a flourishing Epworth League, which was organized by the present pastor, A. J. Duryee, in 1913, with forty charter members. W. A. Kimball was the first president of the league. At present it has a membership of one hundred and sixteen. S. B. Lininger is now president.

The present board of trustees consists of John T. Henry, S. B. Lininger, E. H. Trusner and J. F. Gant. The board of stewards is composed of S. B. Lininger and wife, Ed Prather and wife and Mrs. Ethel Robinson.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH.

The first persons to embrace the faith of the Seventh-Day Adventists in the vicinity of Maxwell were George W. Hopkins, Henrietta Hopkins, his wife, and Leonard V. Hopkins, in the winter of 1884. During the summer of 1888 Elders William Covert and F. M. Roberts pitched a tent at Maxwell and conducted meetings, which resulted in the erection of the church at Maxwell. A congregation of about thirty members was organized, including the families of George W. Hopkins, A. E. Hopkins, Leonard V. Hopkins, Nathan Hunt, A. C. Alford, Charles Anderson, A. J. Johnson, C. C. Slater, John J. Hopkins and Frank M. Archer. On the night of August 18, 1890, the church burned, but a new house was built in the same fall. Services were then held for a period of ten or twelve years, after which many members having moved away, the church building was sold to the Friends congregation. The Friends bought the house in 1902 and kept it until 1913, when it was bought by Leonard V. Hopkins, who now holds it for the Seventh-Day Adventist church.

In February, 1915, the congregation was reorganized and now consists of twenty-one members, including the families of Nathan Hunt, Irvin Hunt, Raymond Potts, Roy White, Elizabeth Anderson, Mrs. A. E. Hopkins, Lloyd Dickerson, Abe Cottrell, Jesse Wilson and L. V. Hopkins.

A school with ten pupils is also conducted in connection with the church by Miss Irene Presnall, of Indianapolis, for the purpose of giving the children instruction in religious matters.

MAXWELL FRIENDS CHURCH.

The Maxwell Friends church was organized December 19, 1888, with the following charter members: Daniel Apple, Elizabeth J. Apple, Susan H. Barnard, Hiram Chapple, Franklin Boots, John Crossly, Isaiah Chappel, Henry W. Chadric, Zachary Dorman, Marion Forgey, Susan Forgey, John

S. McCune, Elizabeth McCune, John T. Harlan, Adaline Harlan, Joseph Gray, Mary Gray, James M. Walker, Effie Walker, James A. Jacobs, Amanda A. Jacobs, Thomas H. Shepherd, Martha S. Shepherd, William West and Samuel Wiggins. The first trustees of the church were Franklin Boots, Marion Forgey and Joshua J. Pratt.

Not long after organizing, their first church was erected on the north side of the railroad. This building was destroyed by the storm on June 25, 1902. The congregation then bought the Seventh-Day Adventist church in the fall of 1902. Services were held for some time in this church, after which the membership was transferred to the Friends church at Greenfield on September 24, 1904. In 1913 the Friends sold the church building to Leonard V. Hopkins, who now holds it for the use of the Seventh-Day Adventist congregation.

CHAPTER XVIII.

CITY OF GREENFIELD.

The growth, development and expansion of the city are indicated in a way by the additions that have been made since the town was first laid out.

The original plat was surveyed on April 12, 1844, by Morris Pierson, county surveyor; Joshua Meek and Thomas Vanvern, chain carriers, and Benjamin Franklin, axeman.

First South Addition, laid out May 3, 1839, by Edward K. Hart.

Pierson's Addition, laid out April 14, 1853, by Morris Pierson; contains sixty lots.

Pierson's Second Addition, laid out February 27, 1854, by Morris Pierson; contains twenty-three in-lots and four out-lots.

Meek & Hart's Addition, laid out July 23, 1853, by Cornwell Meek and Andrew T. Hart; contains fifty-one in-lots and twelve out-lots.

Western Addition, laid out July 25, 1856, by James R. Bracken; twelve out-lots.

Junction Railroad Addition, laid out July 28, 1854, by the Junction Railroad Company, fifteen lots.

Fletcher & McCarty's Addition, laid out by Margaret McCarty, Henry Day, Margaret C. McCarty, Frances J. McCarty, Nicholas McCarty and Calvin Fletcher, on September 14, 1860; eighteen lots.

Bradley's Addition, laid out September 23, 1867, by Nelson Bradley, Lysander Sparks and A. T. Hart; forty-five lots.

Elders' Addition, laid out April 18, 1870, by Benjamin Elder; eighty-two lots.

Snow's Addition, laid out August 19, 1870, by Anna M. Snow; fifteen lots.

Elder's First Addition, laid out March 27, 1871, by Benjamin Elder.

Wood, Pratt and Baldwin's Addition, laid out by William S. Wood, William F. Pratt and Joseph Baldwin; sixty-three lots. As soon as this addition had been surveyed and platted the owners sold the lots at public auction. The Greenfield band was employed for the day and a large number of people moved back and forth over the addition as the lots were sold.

Burdett's First Addition, laid out July 28, 1871, by William C. Burdett; forty-seven lots; also seven and one-half acres for the residence of William C. Burdett. After this addition had been surveyed and platted, Mr. Burdett

offered the lots for sale at public auction, and employed the Greenfield band for the day. At each of these sales by Wood, Pratt & Baldwin, and Burdett, one lot was given free, as previously announced to purchasers.

Wood, Pratt and Baldwin's Addition of Out-lots, laid out by William S. Wood, William F. Pratt and Joseph Baldwin; seven out-lots. The owners again adopted the plan of selling lots of this addition at public auction. The Greenfield band was again upon the scene, and a large number of people were in attendance.

Teal's Addition, laid out October 17, 1871, by William A. Teal; twenty-four lots.

Wood, Pratt and Baldwin's Second Addition, laid out October 26, 1872, by William S. Wood, William F. Pratt and Joseph Baldwin; seventy-eight lots and two out-lots.

Wood, Pratt and Baldwin's Second Addition of out-lots, laid out October 26, 1872, by William S. Wood, William F. Pratt and Joseph Baldwin; four out-lots.

Hinchman's First Addition, laid out April 9, 1873, by John Hinchman; five lots.

Hinchman's Second Addition, laid out June 2, 1873, by John Hinchman; ten lots.

Stuart's First Addition, laid out July 3, 1873, by Ithamer W. Stuart; twenty-eight lots.

O'Donnell's Addition, laid out May 28, 1874, by Patrick O'Donnell and James O'Donnell.

Wood's Addition, laid out by William Spencer Wood on May 8, 1875; thirty-seven lots.

Burdett's Second Addition, laid out October 10, 1877, by William C. Burdett; twenty-three lots.

Bradley's Addition, laid out June 14, 1880, by order of court in matter of petition of J. Ward Walker, administrator, with will annexed, of estate of Frederick Hammel, deceased. By sub-division, block 5 was sub-divided into twelve lots.

Portion of Noblesville road, Noble street, vacated August 7, 1884. Petition of William W. Webb et al.

Walker's Addition, laid out in April, 1889, by J. Ward Walker and Sarah Walker; forty-eight lots.

Board of Trade Addition, laid out July 18, 1889, by Richard A. Black, president, and Edwin P. Thayer, secretary; seven lots.

Chandler's Addition, laid out August 17, 1889, by Henry L. Smith, trus-

tee for John Landers, W. G. Wasson, E. C. Eagan and W. C. Whitehead; four hundred and forty lots.

Exchange Addition, laid out January 31, 1890, by the Greenfield Real Estate Exchange, by S. S. Boots, president, and V. L. Early, secretary; one hundred and seventy-five lots.

Boyd's Highland Home Addition, laid out February 5, 1890, by Philander H. Boyd; thirty-two lots.

Pierson's Third Addition, laid out January 31, 1890, by Lucena S. Pierson; fifty lots.

Hazelwood Addition, laid out May 1, 1890, by Mary E. Swope; sixteen lots.

Hill Grove Addition, laid out May 5, 1890, by Nelson Bradley; five out-lots.

Thayer's Park Front Addition, laid out September 8, 1890, by Levi C. Thayer; seventy-four lots.

William New's Addition, laid out December 30, 1890, by William New; five lots.

Brandywine Addition, laid out February 3, 1891, by Hollis B. Thayer; twelve lots.

Edward W. Felt's Addition, a sub-division of out-lot No. 2 in Wood, Pratt and Baldwin's second addition. Laid out May 19, 1891, by Edward W. Felt; thirteen lots.

William P. Wilson's Addition, laid out June 3, 1891, by William P. Wilson; twenty-eight lots.

Arthur P. Williams' Addition, laid out June 20, 1891, by Arthur P. Williams; twenty-two lots.

Rebecca J. Enright's Addition, laid out May 11, 1892, by Rebecca J. Enright; six lots.

David S. Gooding's Sub-division of out-lots 3 and 4 in Pierson's second addition; laid out January 5, 1893, by David S. Gooding; twelve lots.

C. M. Kirkpatrick's Addition, laid out January 5, 1893, by C. M. Kirkpatrick and S. J. Kirkpatrick; nine in-lots and one out-lot.

Dunn, Et Al, Addition, laid out December 30, 1893, by James H. Witty, Nathan H. Carrithers, Francis M. Dunn; twelve lots.

Corrected Plat of C. M. Kirkpatrick's Addition, made April 16, 1894; seventeen lots.

F. G. Banker's Addition, laid out July 31, 1894, by F. G. Banker and Laura M. Banker; twelve lots.

John G. Carriger's First Addition, laid out April 10, 1895, by J. G. Carriger and Sarah T. Garriger; nineteen lots.

Mason's Addition, laid out April 23, 1896, by Robert L. Mason; six lots.

Banker's Second Addition, laid out June 2, 1896, by Francis G. Banker; eight lots.

McCully's Sub-division of O'Donnell's Addition and Reserve, laid out July 1, 1896, by Jane McCully.

Wilson's Addition, laid out January 19, 1897, by George S. Wilson and others; thirty-nine lots.

Kinsley's Addition, laid out November 30, 1896, by Nannie Kinsley and Marcus M. Kinsley; nine lots.

Arthur P. Williams' Addition, laid out May 15, 1901, by Arthur P. Williams; twenty-two lots.

Bentley & Crider's Addition, sub-division of out-lot No. 1 in Wood, Pratt and Baldwin's second addition. Laid out by D. H. Bentley, Rose E. Bentley, M. S. Crider and Esta Crider; seven lots and one out-lot.

Beecher's Addition, laid out June 18, 1902, by Fred Beecher; six lots.

Eagan's Addition, laid out April 22, 1903, by John F. Eagan; nine lots.

Randall Place. First Section, laid out by George T. Randall and Eliza Randall; sixty lots.

Rose Hill Addition, laid out June 3, 1903, by William R. White; fifteen lots.

Randall Place, Second Section, laid out December 13, 1905, by George T. Randall.

Snow's Sub-division of a part of lot A in Pierson's Third Addition, laid out March 9, 1908, by Henry Snow; nine lots.

Banks' Sub-division of Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 37, in Wood's Addition, laid out October 4, 1913, by Rosalind Corcoran, et al.

COUNTY SEAT.

Greenfield was selected as the county seat of Hancock county by a legislative committee composed of Levi Jessup, of Hendricks county; James Smock, of Johnson county; Richard Blacklidge, of Rush county; John Anderson, of Henry county, and Thomas Martin, of Marion county. Their report, making this selection, was filed with the board of county commissioners on April 11, 1828. On the same day the board also ordered that "the seat of justice of Hancock county shall be known and designated by the name and title of Greenfield."

The original site of the town included sixty acres and was donated to the

county by Cornwall Meek, Benjamin Spillman and John Wingfield, as an inducement to the legislative committee to select this site for the county seat. The ground so donated was at once surveyed, and Jared Chapman was appointed county agent to sell the lots and account for the moneys received therefor, as provided by law. As soon as the plat of the town had been made, the lots, of course, were put on the market by the county agent. The first purchaser was John Anderson, to whom a deed was executed on June 4, 1828. Other lots were sold to other people, but they were probably not taken as rapidly as might have been expected. In consequence thereof a sale of the lots was ordered to be made at public auction on August 12, 1828. They were not all sold, however, for some time afterward.

GREENFIELD AS A VILLAGE.

A few buildings were at once constructed. Among the first residents were Cornwall Meek, Jeremiah Meek, Morris Pierson, Lewis Tyner and Dr. Lot Edwards. All of these names, with others, appear prominent in the first records of the county commissioners of Hancock county. A log jail was also built somewhere on the east side of the public square in 1828. In 1829 the county erected a two-story log court house, which stood on the west side of State street just south of the Gooding hotel. Between the jail and the court house was a big pond in which travelers washed their horses and which in wet weather was deep enough to swim horses. It covered the northern and western parts of the public square and extended to within a few paces of the Gooding House. It left only space enough adjoining the Gooding corner for a road, so that all travel went around that way. When the National road was opened this pond was drained and filled.

These first public buildings, as well as all of the first residences, were log houses built in the most primitive fashion. In 1830 the first frame dwelling house was built by Benjamin Spillman, one of the donors of the site. A two-story frame house was also constructed by James Hamilton a year or two later, on the north side of Main street just west of where Mount street is now located. In 1832 the north half of the Gooding hotel was completed by Joseph Chapman. In 1831 the board of county commissioners let the contract for the first brick court house upon the public square. It was not completed until near the close of 1833. In 1835 the board let the contract to Cornwall Meek for the construction of a brick jail on the south side of the public square.

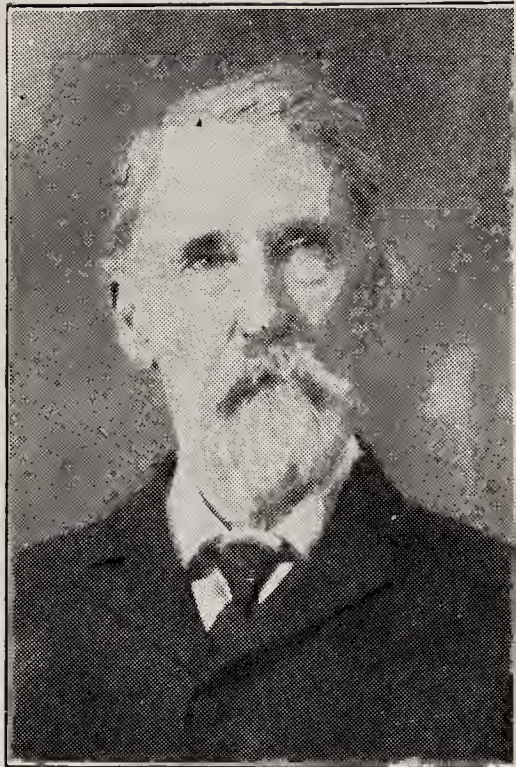
During the thirties a brick yard was established north of the little town by Joshua Meek. This brick yard stood northwest of the present corner of

State and Fifth streets, on the hill above the residence of Dr. Justice. For a number of years Joshua Meek made all the brick used in the buildings at Greenfield. This included the first brick jail, the first brick court house, the early brick dwellings, and probably the county seminary. He was also a mason and did brick construction work. It was under him that many of the early masons at Greenfield learned their trade.

The following interesting description of the little town appeared in the *Indiana Gazetteer*, published in 1833: "Greenfield is surrounded by a body of rich, fertile land and is in a very prosperous and flourishing state of improvement. Its present population is about 200 persons. It contains two mercantile stores, two taverns, one lawyer, one physician, and craftsmen of many trades. The town is supplied with water by a very notable spring within its limits and has the advantage of mills at convenient distances on the streams which pass through the county."

A reference to the licensed groceries in the early history of the county will indicate the first merchants and grocers of the town.

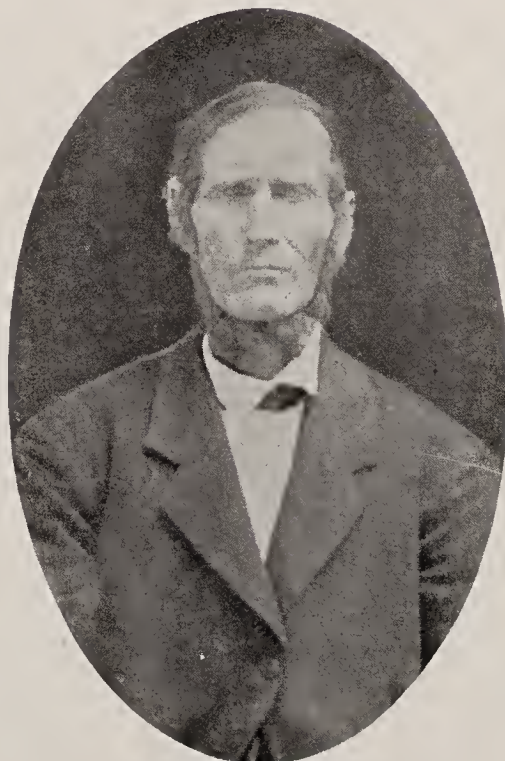
The spring mentioned above has been located by several of the older people. John Fielding Meek was born just a mile or two east of Greenfield a little more than ninety-two years ago, and lived in Greenfield and vicinity until about 1855. He directed his son to say, in reply to an inquiry concerning the location of the spring: "Father says there was a spring northeast of his father's house (which stood about where the jail now stands, east of the public square), across the National road about one hundred feet and down a little slope. About one hundred feet east and probably two hundred feet north of their old house there was a hollow sycamore log that was used to wall up the spring. Father said he fell into the spring when he was about six years old. My mother remembers it also. Father said it must have been drained out by improving the country. " Mrs. Permelia Thayer also has a clear recollection of the spring and locates it just east of the Christian church. It was in the hollow along the branch now known as the Pott's ditch. In the early history of Greenfield this hollow added a picturesque feature to the town. It followed the course of the ditch from the northwest, crossed North State street near the end of Walnut street, then extended in a southeasterly direction. The National road was graded across it, and the branch itself was spanned by a stone arch, described later. It was a favorite playground for the children of the town. The filling of this hollow from East North street to the National road was viewed with a sense of disappointment by many of the older citizens whose memories clustered about it. Upon learning



JARED C. MEEK,
First White Child Born in Greenfield



JOHN FIELDING MEEK,
One of Hancock's Earliest Pioneers



JOSHUA MEEK,
First County Recorder

of the proposed improvement, one of the Crawfords is said to have remarked that he never cared to visit Greenfield again.

Oscar F. Meek, a son of Joshua Meek, who was born at Greenfield in 1829, used to say that he remembered well when his mother and other women of the town, in the early thirties, took their kettles to the branch where there was an abundance of water and there did the family washing. Mrs. Thayer also remembers similar scenes.

In the *Greenfield Reveille*, in April, 1845, is found the first complete business directory of the town. This was seventeen years after the organization of the county: Merchants, A. T. Hart & Company, J. Templin & Company, A. G. Selman. Attorneys, R. A. Riley, T. D. Walpole, D. S. Gooding, J. H. Williams, D. M. C. Lane. Physicians, N. P. Howard, B. F. Duncan, R. E. Barnett, S. Alters, A. G. Selman, J. Wilkinson, Tanner & Currier, Nathan Crawford. Carpenters, J. D. Furgason, E. Ballinger. Hatter, A. M. Pattison. Machinist, T. W. Sargent. Wagon-maker, H. McClenen. Cabinet-maker, P. H. Foy. Boot and shoe maker, Ezekiel Mills. Blacksmiths, J. Anderson and J. Sharp, Wilson Sears. Tailors, Kieffer & Meek, S. Stone, A. Martindale. Taverns, Mrs. Gooding's hall, William Sebastian's hotel.

In September, 1848, another complete business directory appeared in the *Greenfield Spectator*, which shows several changes and also some additions that had been made to the town: Merchants, John Templin & Company, A. T. Hart, C. Meek, George Tague. Drug stores, Harry Pierson. Grocery stores, George Wetherald, William Franklin. Saddlers, Joseph R. Nixon, A. Randle. Hatter, William R. West. Cabinet-makers, Phineas H. Foy, P. Guymon. Blacksmiths, George Plummer, Joseph R. Tharpe, John Lindsey. National Hotel, by Mrs. M. Gooding. Temperance Hotel, by Samuel Longnaker. Lawyers, Thomas D. Walpole, James Rutherford, David S. Gooding, Reuben A. Riley. Physicians, Drs. Duncan & Barnett, Edwards & Howard, M. C. Falconbury. Tailors, E. E. Skinner & Brother, F. Kieffer.

The *Indiana Gazetteer*, published in 1850, reported Greenfield as a town with sixty dwellings and a population of three hundred; that it included good residences of both frame and brick buildings. It was in this year that Greenfield was incorporated as a town.

The first road running east and west through Greenfield was the old Centerville state road, which came into town from the east a short distance south of the National road, and probably about where South State street is now located. About 1834-35 the National road was opened, but was unimproved except that bridges and culverts had been built and that the road had been graded. In 1852 it was planked and in 1853 the Indiana Central rail-

way was completed. Prior to the completion of the railroad the mail was brought probably two or three times per week from each direction by the Dayton and Indianapolis Express. Joseph Chapman and William Sebastian were among the very early postmasters, but their duties in caring for the mail were not very arduous. It is said that Chapman frequently carried the mail under his hat and delivered it to people as he met them.

The principal streets in the town were Main street and North street. North street was commonly known as the "back street." Prior to the construction of the plank road all the streets were "dirt" streets, without gravel or other material to furnish a substantial roadbed.

GREENFIELD AN INCORPORATED TOWN.

The town of Greenfield was incorporated in 1850. The first meeting of the town council was held on April 15 of that year. There were present, William R. West, mayor; James Rutherford, recorder; A. K. Branham, treasurer, and Councilmen Templin, Hart, Pattison and Barnett. William Sebastian had been elected as a councilman but refused to qualify, and Cornwell Meek was appointed to fill the vacancy. Nathan Crawford, the first marshal-elect, also refused to qualify, and N. P. Howard was appointed in his place.

The second regular meeting of the council was held on May 2, 1850, at which Cornwell Meek and N. P. Howard filed their bonds, which were approved. At this meeting the common council also adopted its first ordinance. The necessity for the first few sections of the ordinance were probably occasioned by the exigencies of the times. Following are the sections:

"Section 1. Be it ordained by the common council of Greenfield that any person who shall unlawfully, in a rude, insolent and angry manner, touch, strike, beat or wound another, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars.

"Section 2. If two or more persons fight by an agreement, each shall forfeit and pay the sum of three dollars.

"Section 3. If any person or persons shall be found quarreling, making a great noise, or in any wise disturbing the peace of the citizens of said town, or any citizen therein, such person or persons shall each forfeit and pay the sum of one dollar."

The council met again on the evening of May 3, 1850. On motion the sidewalks of Main street were declared to be ten feet in width. The following ordinance was also adopted: "Any person who shall lead, ride or drive

a horse or other animal, or a two or four-wheeled wagon or carriage, on or over any completed sidewalk on Main street in said town, or on or over any unfinished sidewalk while the work is in progress, shall forfeit and pay one dollar for every such offense."

On May 2, 1851, the foregoing section was amended so as to include all sidewalks in the town of Greenfield and "that all sidewalks be limited to the width of eight feet, sidewalks of Main street excepted."

On January 5, 1854, the common council passed another interesting ordinance "to prevent the lighting or burning mischievously of any shavings, wood or other rubbish, or shooting fire-crackers or sky-rockets, by any boy or children under the age of twenty-one years, except the parent or guardian be present with him or them at the commencement and during the whole time of said burning or shooting in any streets or in-lots in the town of Greenfield." The record, by the way, fails to show that the above ordinance has ever been repealed.

At a special meeting of the council on May 8, 1854, an ordinance was adopted for grading and graveling the sidewalks, and it was ordered that on or before the first day of November, 1854, "the owners of property on the several streets hereinafter named be required to grade and gravel or pave the sidewalks in front of their several pieces of property according to the specifications herein directed: The walks on both sides of Main street, commencing at the Noblesville road on the west and continuing east to East street, and from thence on the north side of said Main street to the west end of the tanyard, to be graded as directed by Nathan Crawford, councilman, ten feet in width and six feet of the middle of said grade covered with gravel six inches deep in the center and rounded to the edges, and from the west end of said tanyard eight feet grade and four feet gravel to William Sebastian's east end. State street, or Main cross street, from the north line of William Sears' lot to the Indiana Central railroad, on both sides, and from thence to the south line of the house now occupied by David D. Dobbins on the west side. Mechanic street from Main street to the railroad on both sides; West or Seminary street from North street to the railroad on both sides; South street from Mechanic street to East street on the south side, and North street from the Noblesville road to State street on the north side, be graded as directed by Nathan Crawford, eight feet wide and four feet in the middle of said grade covered with gravel six inches deep in the centers and rounded to the edges. Be it further ordered, that all walks that are not, in the opinion of the council, in a state of progress by the first of October next, to warrant the belief of their completion by the time specified, the work on the

same will be done by the council, and property held liable for the amount so expended and such damages as may have been sustained by such neglect."

The above was the first ordinance passed for a general improvement of the sidewalks of the town. The ordinance, it will be observed, included practically all the streets of the town.

At a special meeting on August 12, 1854, the following interesting dog ordinance was adopted: "Be it enacted that from and after this date, the 12th of August, 1854, that any dog or dogs found running at large within the corporate limits of the town of Greenfield be declared a nuisance, being considered dangerous to the safety of the citizens, and that the marshal be and is hereby empowered and directed to shoot or otherwise kill any such dog or dogs, and further that said marshal have power to deputize any citizen or citizens of said town of Greenfield to assist him in carrying out the spirit of this ordinance."

Under an act approved June 11, 1858, the council of the corporation of the town of Greenfield met about January 1, 1859 (record fails to give exact date), and reorganized in conformity with the provisions of the above act. There were present, C. H. Burt, trustee first ward; Jonathan Tague, trustee second ward; J. H. Carr, trustee third ward; W. R. West, trustee fourth ward; Matthew McKinnie, trustee fifth ward. Matthew McKinnie was elected president of the board and H. J. Williams was appointed clerk pro tem.

The new council readopted the greater number of old town ordinances, several of which have been set out above. Other ordinances were of course adopted from time to time. On April 1, 1864, Freeman Crawford and Presley Guymon were appointed chimney and flue inspectors for the town of Greenfield, and were clothed with full power to consider any chimney or flue within the limits of the town that they found imperfect or unsafe.

An ordinance that created more excitement probably than any other, was the famous hog ordinance, adopted on April 9, 1866. This ordinance was adopted to restrain hogs of the age of two months and upwards from running at large within the corporate limits of the town, unless such hog or hogs should "be by ring or rings in or through the nose, or by some other means effectually prevented from rooting." The ordinance provided that all hogs running at large should be taken up by the marshal and confined in a pen, the owner to pay a forfeiture of one dollar to the corporation for every hog so taken up, etc.

Hogs and cattle were running at large in the town and country, and this ordinance at once aroused bitter opposition. On December 19, 1867, the mat-



OLD RILEY HOME, GREENFIELD



OLD WALPOLE HOME, GREENFIELD

ter was discussed in the *Hancock Democrat*, from which the following is taken: "Several of the porkers were arrested and placed in the stray pen, from whence a majority were redeemed by their unfortunate owners; but three were sold at auction by the marshal to pay the expenses. Relief was sought from the trustees but they repealed the old ordinance and passed a new one preventing hogs from running at large at all. There was no consolation in this sort of action and a petition was resorted to, setting forth the advantages of hogs running at large by those favoring this idea. The petition, we understand, is signed by about 160 voters and householders and asks the repeal of the present ordinance and the readoption and enforcement of the old one."

The petition mentioned above seems to have been ineffective, and the marshal was kept busy, much to the annoyance of the owners of the hogs. The matter was generally discussed in the newspapers, and the following is taken from the issue of January 23, 1868: "The marshal is enforcing the hog ordinance and has his pen about full. Among the lot are quite a number belonging to country gentlemen, one or two of them residing nearly two miles from town. Are they violators of the ordinance, and should they be mulcted the same as the town gentleman, who is presumed to know the law on the subject? Will some of the strenuous advocates of this ordinance answer the question? How long will it take to lose the respect and trade of our country neighbors if they are thus fleeced of their hard earned money when they have the right to let their hogs run at large and have no intention of being in contempt of the town ordinance? A hog will follow a corn wagon and pick up shattered grains and is thus tolled into town."

From all that appears in the newspapers of that day it seems that the hog ordinance was enforced, and gradually the hogs disappeared from the streets of Greenfield.

Several ordinances were passed in 1867 to grade and gravel streets and sidewalks, especially State street and Main street.

At the close of the Civil War Greenfield was still a town. A number of buildings, however, had been constructed that are still well remembered. On the northeast corner of State and Main streets stood a two-story hotel, known as the Dunbar corner. A part of this building now stands on the west side of South State street just north of the railroad, and is owned by John F. Eagan; the remaining portion of the building now stands on the northwest corner of Grant and Spring streets. Just east of the Dunbar corner stood a one-story frame building which contained J. B. Chappiu's marble works and June Hunt's oyster bay. Next stood a little one-story dwelling, the home of Hum-

phrey Offutt, where the Thayer block now stands. These buildings stood just across the street north of the public square. On the northeast corner of East and Main streets stood the Nathan Crawford home. From this point there was a rather sharp declivity on both sides of the street to the branch. On the north side of the street was a tanyard, extending to the branch.

At this point the roadway had been graded, possibly sixteen or eighteen feet higher than the sidewalks. The branch, which is now known as the Pott's ditch, was spanned by one of the substantial stone arches that were put in when the National road was constructed. At the east side of the branch a hill arose; at the top of this hill, on the north side of the road, was the residence of Charles Burk. The brick residence just east of the branch now stands on about the same spot. There was then a vacant space to a point now midway between Spring and Swope streets, where stood the residences of A. T. Hart and A. K. Branham, both of which had been built on the back part of lots on an elevation, the front of the lots being too low for building purposes. These properties were located on either side of the street about where the M. C. Quigley and Gordon residences now stand.

The next property was the William Sebastian home; it stood on a high hill just west of Swope street. To reach it from Main street one had to climb some forty or fifty steps made of hewed logs, the steps reaching from one end of the property to the other. The vacant ground between the Burk and Branham properties described above was used for stage coaches and early settlers going West. It was one of the well known stopping points between Indianapolis and Columbus, Ohio. This vacant space was located about where the Carey Walton property now stands.

Just east of what is now Swope street stood the Morris Lineback property. This was the last house within the corporate limits. The next house on the north side of the National road was just east of Brandywine creek, which was then spanned by a covered bridge. The house stood about a quarter of a mile north of the bridge and was the home of Irvin Hunt, the first colored man in Greenfield. At this house was located one of the best springs known in the community for a number of years. Just a little east of Brandywine creek, on the north side of the National road, was the home of Gen. John T. Milroy who then had one of the showy residences between Columbus and Indianapolis.

Coming into town from the east the first house on the south side of the road was the McGann residence, which was known for many years as "the haunted house," and was made famous by Riley. Next was the residence of John T. Sebastian, which stood just across the street from the home of Will-

iam Sebastian above described. The ground on which it stood, however, was much lower than the William Sebastian home. A couple of small houses then stood on the south side of the street about half way between Spring and Swope. The next was the large two-story frame building occupied by Dr. Jacob Hall and Capt. R. A. Riley; it stood on the southeast corner of East and Main streets. On the southeast corner of this lot was an old barn. It was perhaps here that Riley was first inspired to go on the stage. It was in this barn that he and his boyhood friends gave circus performances. It is said that there was always something doing when Riley announced his date for a circus. He was ably assisted by George A. Carr, later mayor of Greenfield; "Eck" Skinner, Will Hammel, Will Salla, Jesse Millikin, and others.

Going south on State street after leaving the Gooding corner was the Lloyd Offutt property north of the railroad and immediately south of the William Mitchell Printing Company. South of the railroad stood the old Methodist Episcopal church; below the church was the property of Sarilla Destribue, and still below that, the Crucey property. Coming north on the east side of South State street the first property was the Samuel Heavenridge home, just north of what is now Cemetery street. Then come the properties of William Mitchell, John T. Barrett and S. A. Wray, the latter being just across the street from the Mitchell printing plant, where Dr. Wilson now resides.

There were very few residences on North State street. On the west side of the street, near the present east entrance of the Masonic Temple, was a foot bridge leading to the south line of what is now the blacksmith shop of Morford & Son. This bridge was over marshy ground and spanned a branch that crossed the street, passing along what is now known as the Rottman building. Next was the Henry Newby property. The street was then vacant as far as Walnut street.

The McGruder property stood on the southwest corner of what is now Walnut and State streets. Next was the home of Thomas Snow, which stood a short distance north of what is Walnut street and was reached by board walks built high off the ground. Returning south on the east side of the street stood, first, the Rardin property, of some eight or nine rooms, which faced State street; the wood house stood between the street and the front of the house. It stood about halfway between North street and the branch. Humphrey Offutt had another property on what is now the southeast corner of State and North streets; between this and Main street Thomas Osborn owned a stable, which stood about where the Rottman building now stands.

On the north side of Main street, just west of Pennsylvania, stood the

Patterson hat-makers' building. Next in order were the Dr. Howard residence, the Lot Edwards property, the Riley property, the one-story cottage of Thomas Carr, where Lee C. Thayer now lives; the home of William Lindsey, made famous by Riley; the one-story home of John W. Ryon; Cartwright's wagon works and James Mahan's home. On the south side of West Main street, at the west, stood the Ferd Keefer property, where James Rader Boyd now has a handsome residence. To the east stood the little residence of Rev. Monfort. Next the half frame house on the southeast corner of what is now Main and Mechanic streets, where Dr. Bruner has his office. To the east of the Monfort residence stood the L. W. Gooding property, the Gwynn property and the James Carr property.

It is interesting to observe that in those early days, when timber was yet abundant, that the town marshal found it necessary to give the following notice by publication and posting:

“NOTICE.

“Notice is hereby given to all persons obstructing the streets or alleys within the corporation of the town of Greenfield, Hancock county, Indiana, with wood, saw-logs, lumber, or other material, that such obstruction must be removed within ten days from the date hereof, or the guilty parties will be duly prosecuted.

“December 14, 1865.

HENRY NEWBY, Marshal.”

The following is also a directory of the principal business men at Greenfield during the latter sixties and about 1870, as shown by the advertising columns of the local papers: Dr. Lot Edwards, druggist; J. B. Chappius, marble works; Frank H. Weaver, jeweler; G. W. Dailey, “Star” photographer; James L. Dennis, auctioneer; Freeman H. Crawford, druggist; Walker & Edwards, dry goods; Branham & Barnett, stoves and tinware; W. C. Burdett, dry goods; P. Guymon, livery; James Mahan, harness-maker; Frank Hafner, boot and shoe-maker; A. E. Teal, watch-maker; W. F. Pratt, dry goods; N. R. Smith, dry goods; Banks & Wilson, agricultural implements; E. W. Patton, dry goods; Bradley & Boots, groceries; J. B. Hinchman, furniture; W. S. Wood, implements; L. D. Roark, dentist; Williams & Vansickle, carriage manufacturers; Chapman & Barnett, stoves and tinware; Hart & Thayer, groceries; A. T. Hart & Company, general store; Barnett & Kane, general store; Morris Pierson & Company, woolen mills; S. S. Chandler, proprietor of Guymon House; James M. Morgan, harness-maker.

GREENFIELD A CITY.

The town was incorporated as a city in 1876. The vote on the city charter was taken on May 8 of that year. The result of the election showed that 342 votes had been cast; of these, 270 were cast in favor of adopting the city charter, and 72 votes were cast against it.

The first meeting of the city council was held on June 2, 1876. There were present, Thomas H. Branham, mayor; Alonzo Ford, clerk; James A. Flippo, treasurer; and John L. Fry, Samuel W. Barnett, Frank Rosenberger, George H. Alford, W. G. Smith and Frank E. Glidden, councilmen.

Following is a list of the mayors, clerks and treasurers who have served Greenfield since its incorporation as a city:

Mayors—Thomas H. Branham, 1876-81; William J. Sparks, 1881-85; Ambrose J. Herron, 1885-94; George W. Duncan, 1894-98; John F. Eagan, 1898-1902; George A. Carr, 1902-06; John B. Hinchman, 1906-10; Ora Myers, 1910-14; Jonathan Q. Johnson, 1914.

City Clerk—Alonzo Ford, 1876-77; James W. Wilson, 1877-79; William J. Sparks, 1879-81; Eugene C. Boyden, 1881-83; Hamlin L. Strickland, 1883-85; Jonathan Q. Johnson, 1885-92; Harry G. Strickland, 1892-94; William R. McKown, 1894-98; John G. Mannon, 1898-99; William R. McKown, 1899-1902; Robert E. Martin, 1902-04; Oscar O. Bever, 1904.

City Treasurer—James A. Flippo, 1876-94; William G. Smith, 1894-98; Isaiah A. Curry, 1898-1902; Cassius M. Curry, 1902-06; David Walsh, 1906-10; David H. Ellis, 1910.

With the incorporation of the town of Greenfield as a city began a general system of improvements, which has made the city what it is today. In that year more general street improvements began. Pennsylvania street was the first to be improved and for many years it remained one of the best streets in the city. It was built by the late John R. Johnson. Brick sidewalks were constructed and later a composition was used in the construction of several sidewalks. During the last quarter of a century practically all of the sidewalks in the city have been constructed of cement, there being now but few pieces of brick sidewalk left.

BRICK STREETS.

The first streets were paved with brick in 1897. The following statement will show the dates at which these streets were paved: Howard alley, 1897, by H. B. Thayer; Whiskey alley, 1897, by W. S. Fries; Main street, from Pennsylvania street to Pott's ditch; also South State street, South East

street and South street, 1898, by C. M. Kirkpatrick; Depot street, 1899, by C. M. Kirkpatrick; North East street, from Main street to South street, 1899, by C. M. Kirkpatrick; State street, from Main street to North street, 1899, by C. M. Kirkpatrick; West Main street, from Pennsylvania street to Broadway street, 1901, by Daniel Foley; Pennsylvania street, from South street to Depot street, 1901, by C. M. Kirkpatrick; Mount street, from Main street to North street, 1909, by Elam J. Jeffries.

CITY LIGHTS.

At a meeting of the town council on April 12, 1875, nineteen street lamps were ordered placed along the principal streets, and also at the railroad crossings. These were the old-fashioned oil lamps placed on posts. They were continued in use until 1886, when a committee appointed by the city council made a favorable report on lighting the city with electricity. A petition, which had been generally signed by the citizens, asking for such light, was also placed on file in the office of the city clerk. Nothing further was done with the matter at that time.

In the following spring the first natural gas well was drilled in the city, after which, of course, the city was lighted with gas lights for several years.

At a meeting of the council in May, 1892, the subject of electric lights was again presented and a verbal contract was made with Irwin & Company, of Crawfordsville, Ind., to light the city. Thirty-five street lights were agreed upon at that time. On June 1, 1892, the council instructed the mayor to contract with Irwin & Company for thirty-five street arc electric lights when Irwin & Company should have submitted a bond for \$10,000 with approved security, etc. The bond was submitted and the contract with Irwin & Company was entered into by the city. On November 30, 1892, the Greenfield Electric Light & Power Company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000, and with Charles G. Offutt, Orfila C. Irwin and Robert S. Thompson as directors. This corporation took over the contract of Irwin & Company with the city and continued to provide the city with light for a period of two years, or a little more. On November 22, 1894, Irwin brought a suit in the Hancock circuit court against the Greenfield Electric Light & Power Company asking that a receiver be appointed for the concern.

On February 12, 1895, Charles L. Henry purchased the stock, or at least a greater portion of the stock, of the company and became its owner. Under his management the company continued to furnish light for the city at a stipulated price per year. For the year ending January 1, 1897, the street lighting cost the city \$3,850. On November 17, 1898, an ordinance was

adopted providing that the mayor and clerk be "authorized and directed to execute to said Greenfield Electric Light & Power Company nineteen obligations for the rental, maturing at the end of each quarter." The terms of the lease referred to in this ordinance provided that the city pay to the company a rental of \$1,000 per quarter, except the last quarter, for which a smaller amount was stipulated. By virtue of this contract the city also had an option to purchase the plant, with all poles, wires, etc., at any time before the termination of the lease, for the sum of \$16,000; all rentals that had been paid under the lease to be considered as part payment on the purchase price. Before the contract expired the city purchased the plant, and has operated it since that time. The cluster lights in the business section of the city were installed by the business men in December, 1911. The city maintains them.

FIRE DEPARTMENT AND CITY BUILDING.

On March 20, 1880, the citizens of the city of Greenfield met at the court house to organize a hook and ladder wagon brigade for protection against fire. Following were the members: E. P. Thayer, R. A. Black, Harry Hunt, Thomas Selman, N. P. Howard, Jr., H. C. Rummell, Marcellus Walker, Thomas Randall, E. B. Howard, Joseph Serrill, R. Boyd, James Wilson, C. T. Cochran, Andrew Tague, S. W. Barnett, A. L. Fitz, S. E. Duncan, James Farmer, J. W. Selman, Thomas Carr, William Snider, Eugene Glidden, Samuel Spangler, John T. Tindall, J. A. Flippo, Joseph Pauley, Fred Beecher, O. P. Moore, William Cook, William Webb and Joseph Baldwin.

A wagon with ladders was purchased, which the fireman pulled by hand. After the waterworks plant had been installed, a hose wagon was purchased. This wagon was kept at Kinder's livery barn until the erection of the present city building on North street, in 1895. In December, 1894, a fire department was also organized, composed of the following men: William H. Cosby, chief, Company No. 1, E. B. Howard, assistant chief; Clinton Parker, Allen Cooper and J. E. Hatfield, nozzlemen; Company No. 2, Austin Boots, assistant chief; Charles W. Huston, Edward Watson and Arlington Ross, nozzlemen; Company No. 3, W. A. Hughes, assistant chief; John R. Abbott, William Tolen and George H. Gant, nozzlemen; volunteers and assistants, Taylor Morford, John Walsh, John H. Brown, Emery Scott, E. J. Jeffries and Ben Porter.

The fire department also adopted the following resolutions: "Resolved, that we recommend to the city council the following: First, that they purchase a mocking-bird whistle to put at the pumping station. Second, that they purchase for the use of this department, one dozen rubber hats and coats."

The city council complied with the recommendations of the department

and purchased a mocking-bird whistle. It was adjusted and was to be sounded at twelve o'clock, p. m., on December 31, 1894. Many people sat up to hear the strange whistle. They waited patiently, but only a very few, who lived in the immediate vicinity of the pumping station, heard it. Some said it sounded like a small dog barking or howling; others said it made a noise like the wind blowing through the whiskers of a councilman. The mocking-bird whistle was unsatisfactory and it was removed from the pumping station.

On February 20, 1895, the council adopted a resolution favoring the construction of a city building, to be used for a council chamber and engine room. John H. Felt was employed as architect to prepare plans and specifications therefor. After due deliberation it was decided to locate the building on the south side of North street, where it now stands. On March 25, 1895, bids were opened, and on April 3 the contract for the construction of the building was awarded to William H. Power for \$2,791. The building was constructed during the summer of 1895, and has since that time been used as an engine room and as a residence for the driver. Two or three years after the engine house was built a team was purchased by the city for the hose wagon and for several years "Old Tom" took the hook and ladder wagon to the fires. Five or six years ago another team was purchased for the hook and ladder wagon and old Tom was retired, after a service of many years in the department.

During the first ten years of the organization of the present fire department the wagon was driven by William H. Cosby, James Warrick and Samuel Morgan. Since June 27, 1905, Fred Sitton has had charge of the engine house and has driven the hose wagon to the fires. Following are the names of the men who at this time compose the fire department of Greenfield: Fred Sitton, driver; James Moran, chief; assistants, Earl Q. Jackson, Robert C. Fair, William Sitton, Charles S. Duncan, John G. Young, James Walsh, Frank Hafner, Charles W. Huston, Johnson R. Abbott, Charles N. Eastes and Guy W. Richie. William H. Cosby served as chief for two years, 1894-96. He was followed by William A. Hughes, who served four years. After this changes were made practically every year until recently. James Moran is now serving his third year as chief.

WATERWORKS.

During the winter of 1888-89 the city council had under consideration the construction of a waterworks plant. At a meeting on March 20, 1889, a resolution was adopted "that the plans, specifications, etc., of a system of waterworks, as prepared by Joseph H. Dennis of the city of Indianapolis, and

now on file in the mayor's office of said city of Greenfield, be and the same is hereby in all things accepted and confirmed and adopted by the said common council, as and for a system of waterworks for the said city of Greenfield." The clerk was ordered to advertise for bids for the construction of the plant, which were received on August 19, 1889. After the bids had been received and before a contract had been entered into, dissatisfaction arose among the members of the council and the entire matter was rescinded.

Irwin & Company met the city council on January 10, 1893, and discussed with them the proposition of putting in a water plant for the city. At a March meeting of the council, in 1893, Irwin made a proposition to give the city a water supply system at a cost not to exceed \$2,500, the city to be at no expense for fuel, engines, pumping station, pumps, etc. He agreed to give the city fifty or sixty hydrants located in all parts of the town so that property owners would be equally protected. The company was to be given a franchise and was to collect water rentals from private consumers, the prices to be so fixed as to meet their approval. The council was to have exclusive control over the system. Objections were made to this proposition and an argument was advanced that the city ought to own and operate its own water supply plant. In the end the proposition of Irwin & Company was rejected.

During the summer of 1893, however, an agitation was kept up for city ownership of a water plant. An election was ordered by the council to be held on September 12, 1893, to determine the matter. At this election 292 votes were cast in favor of city ownership and 114 against the city ownership of the waterworks.

Following this election, the council, at a meeting on October 20, 1893, accepted the proposition of Voorhees & Witmer, of Buffalo, N. Y., to make plans and specifications and superintend the construction of a water plant. The firm was to do all work and make all necessary plans for \$1,200. Bids were received for the construction of the plant on March 21, 1894, and that of Snider & Williams, of Dayton, Ohio, for \$23,875 was accepted. For this amount they were to construct the entire plant with everything complete. The contract was closed on March 22. Water was turned into the mains for the first time on August 14, 1894, and the plant was accepted. Since that date the city has supplied the residents with water.

SCHOOLS.

Four or five buildings seem to have been used for school purposes in Greenfield before the time of the Civil War. There is some conflict as to where the first buildings stood and the confusion occasioned thereby may

make it appear that there were more buildings than were actually used. It seems pretty certain, however, that the first school in Greenfield was taught in a small log building that stood on the hill just south of the old cemetery. It was perhaps one-third of the way between the old and the new cemetery. This building was erected in 1820 and was used for school purposes about two years. The names of the teachers who taught here are now beyond recall.

Another house seems to have been erected in 1832 on the east side of State street just above North street. It was also a log school house and some of the teachers who taught in this building were Mrs. Church, Caroline Depew, Messrs. Coy, Corkings, Fisher, Mitchell, Ensminger, Meredith Gosney and James Templin. Although the above named were all teachers in the early schools of Greenfield there is probably some doubt whether all of them taught in the little log school house on North State street. There is also some uncertainty as to how long this school house was used. It is certain that before the county seminary was built schools were conducted on South street and also at two points on North East street.

On August 23, 1843, a contract was entered into with Cornwell Meek for the construction of a county seminary building. It is again a little uncertain as to just when the first school was taught in the seminary. From an issue of the *Greenfield Spectator*, published in 1848, it is clear that on September 24 of that year, P. Lawyer and Miss M. Walls were to open their second term of school in this building. William T. Hatch also taught several terms and was followed in 1850 by John Wilson, who is still remembered as an old resident of Greenfield. Mr. Wilson was followed by H. R. Morley and James L. Mason. At the June term, in 1855, the county commissioners ordered the auditor and treasurer to proceed to sell the county seminary, in accordance with the provisions of an act approved January 12, 1852.

With the adoption of the new state constitution in 1852, a system of free schools was inaugurated in the state. Under the new law a house was erected in Greenfield on the north side of North street just east of the first alley west of Pennsylvania street. There seems to be some difference of opinion as to whether this house was erected in 1852 or 1854. It was probably erected in 1854, and stood on the site now occupied by the Catholic church. The first teacher in this house was Jonathan Tague who taught during the winter of 1854-55. John B. Herod taught the school during the next winter and was followed in 1856 by James L. Mason. In 1857 the Rev. David Monfort established his school, which soon outgrew the building, and was then removed to the second story of the Masonic hall. After the removal

of the school to the Masonic hall, it was organized as an academy and was attended by quite a number of students from Hancock county, and from surrounding counties. This school, known as the Greenfield Academy, has been treated under a separate caption. The public school was made a part of the term of the academy and a catalogue of the school, in 1859, indicates that it included a session of nine weeks.

At the beginning of the Civil War the only schools in Greenfield were those located in the Masonic hall. There was no school house in Greenfield except the little building on North street, which was entirely inadequate. This occasioned quite an agitation, and much that was said and done appeared in the columns of the local paper of that date. On December 19, 1860, the situation was summed up in the following statement by the *Democrat*: "The fact that there is now no public school house in a town of the size and with the population of Greenfield, and that to secure the advantages and blessings of a school alike free to all, our school trustees have to go a-begging for rooms in which to hold it, does not speak well for the public spirit and enterprise of its citizens; or for that appreciation of the benefits of education, which ought to stimulate all good citizens. If, as has been said, education is the guardian of our rights and liberties, and the hope of the world, in this perilous time, to the free institutions of our common country, it behooves every citizen to concern himself in the rearing of the temple of learning in which the rising generations are to be prepared for successful action in riper years. The old and unsuitable building recently parted with for a church for our Catholic fellow citizens, was a miserable apology in size and suitableness, as well as in external appearance. We suggest that the money derived from its sale, together with the funds that have and will hereafter accumulate for building purposes, and such contributions as may be made by citizens, be employed in the purchase of suitable grounds and the erection of a building of sufficient capacity to accommodate all the children of the town. Such a building would not only be of incalculable advantages for school purposes, but would be an ornament to the town and an honor to its citizens. Besides it would be a strong invitation for thrifty and energetic tradesmen and others, to settle among us, and assist in making Greenfield what it ought to be—the seat of learning and the emporium of the county."

On January 11, 1861, a school meeting of the citizens was held at the Methodist Episcopal church for the purpose of selecting a teacher. Ninety-nine citizens were reported present. Thomas Carr, one of the corporation trustees, called the meeting to order; A. K. Branham was elected president and Jonathan Tague, secretary. A motion was then made to select a teacher,

and M. C. Foley was placed in nomination. There seem to have been factions in this meeting and also strong feeling with regard to the school situation generally. An angry discussion followed the above motion, as reported in the local paper of that date, and the motion was tabled. A resolution was then adopted by a vote of fifty to forty-nine, the substance of which was to have no schools at all until a suitable and adequate building should be erected for school purposes. A heated discussion followed the adoption of this resolution; many left the meeting and Mr. Branham withdrew from the chair. At the request of a number of citizens who were present, H. B. Thayer took the chair. Proceedings were then continued and Mr. Foley was elected.

In the latter part of January, 1861, the corporation trustees appointed H. J. Williams school trustee. He secured a hall and the Methodist Episcopal church for rooms and authorized Q. D. Hughes to ascertain which of the schools the citizens desired to patronize. This created a spirit of rivalry between the two schools. There was more or less ill feeling manifested by the friends of the schools, which caused Mr. Hughes to destroy his list of names and Mr. Williams to resign.

During the winter of 1861 a school was taught at the Methodist Episcopal church by Lee O. Harris, with Miss Mahala Roney as assistant. In the fall of 1862 Rev. M. H. Shockley and Lee O. Harris were chosen joint principals of the public school which was taught in the Masonic hall. Mrs. L. S. Gephart, Mrs. Neal and M. V. B. Chapman were assistants. From this time until the close of the war the schools of the city were taught by various teachers, among whom were Mr. Mendenhall, Mr. Johnson, Miss Hall, Lydia Martin and Miss Linda Osborn. In the meantime an agitation was kept up for an adequate school building. In March, 1861, the local paper recited: "We are grateful to learn that the corporation trustees have commenced to work in earnest toward securing a school house for the corporation. They have purchased of Jacob Slifer one acre of ground fronting on the National road, just east of Mr. Sebastian's residence. Brick for the building are to be burned on the ground during the spring months." This, however, proved to be a vision and the building failed to appear.

At the close of the Civil War, on September 13, 1865, another meeting of the citizens was held at the court house to take steps for the erection of a school house. R. A. Riley was elected president of the meeting and William Mitchell, secretary. J. Ward Walker offered the following resolution: "Resolved, that a committee of one from each ward of the town be appointed to solicit subscriptions to build a good and sufficient school house of sufficient dimensions to accommodate all of the children in town." This resolu-

tion was adopted and the following committee appointed: Morgan Chandler, William Mitchell, H. J. Williams, J. Ward Walker, John W. Ryon and P. H. Boyd. A committee composed of H. B. Thayer, F. H. Crawford and P. Guymon was also appointed to report on the location and plan of a building and the probable cost thereof. A. K. Branham, school trustee, reported that he had \$1,300 on hands in the building fund and that the current levy would raise the amount to \$1,500.

The above all looked very favorable and yet it was several years before a new building was constructed. In 1865 Lee O. Harris was again elected principal, with J. M. Stevenson first assistant, and Miss Lou Foley, Miss Linda Osborn and Mrs. Lavina Gephart as other assistants. This school was started in the Masonic hall but was later divided between the Masonic hall and the Methodist Episcopal church. Miss Linda Osborn was principal at the hall, with Miss Mary E. Ogle, Miss Alice Pierson and Mrs. L. S. Gephart as assistants. Miss Lou Foley was principal at the church, and Hattie B. Spinning and Inez Gwinn, assistants. The term continued sixty-five days.

During the fall and winter of 1867-68 the school was conducted by James Williamson; Lizzie Stevens and Miss Linda Osborn were assistants. There were likely other assistants who cannot be recalled at this time. In the meantime, on December 12, 1867, the trustees of the Masonic hall gave notice that "after the present winter the hall cannot be procured for school services, public or private." The spring term, however, opened on April 6, 1868, with Lee O. Harris, principal, again at the hall, with William M. Johnson, Miss Mary E. Ogle, and Edward C. Galbreath as assistants, and M. C. Foley principal at the church, with Miss Linda Osborn and Miss Nannie Foley, assistants. During the winter of 1868-69 the school was taught by D. R. VanWie and H. F. Spencer, assisted by Mrs. L. S. Gephart and others. Mr. VanWie afterward taught two private schools in rooms that were rented from the business men of town.

On May 4, 1868, an election was held in Greenfield to determine the site for a school building. The voters were to choose between two sites, one where the West building now stands and the other at the southwest corner of Bradley's addition. In this election one hundred and forty-six votes were cast in favor of the West site and seventy-three in favor of locating the school in Bradley's addition. Benjamin Elder had offered to give the ground now occupied by the West school building on condition that the school house be erected thereon. After the election the school trustees advertised for bids for the construction of the new school house. The bid of Harmon Everett was the lowest, and the contract for the construction of the West building was

awarded to him for \$10,974. About December 1, 1869, another meeting of the citizens was held for the purpose of taking steps to procure furniture for the new school. At this meeting R. A. Riley offered the following resolution, which was adopted: "Resolved, that the board of town trustees be required to issue corporation orders, payable in one year, in such sums as may be needed for convenient use in procuring seats and other necessities for the school house and that they levy such tax as they may be authorized by law to levy for the payment of the same." H. B. Wilson, Thomas Bidgood, William S. Wood and William Mitchell were appointed as a committee to solicit citizens to accept such orders for money advanced. During the evening and in the following morning this committee raised seven hundred and fifty dollars for the purpose above mentioned.

On January 26, 1870, the Greenfield free school was opened in the new building with two hundred and thirty-six pupils. N. W. Fitzgerald was principal, and Miss L. A. Osborn, Mrs. Julia Fitzgerald, Miss Mary E. Ogle, Miss Mattie Flanner, Mrs. E. E. Galbreath and Mrs. J. W. Lacy were assistants. The school board at the time was composed of A. K. Branham, P. H. Boyd and H. B. Wilson. Mr. Fitzgerald was principal of the school just one year, but he introduced some methods that were copied for several years in a greater number of the schools of the county. For the purpose of encouraging industry and attendance at school, he placed upon "Honor Rolls," which were made at the week ends near the close of the term, the names of all pupils who had been perfect in their recitations and deportment and had lost no time by absence or tardiness. These Honor Rolls were published in the local papers. Following are lists of the pupils whose names appeared upon the Honor Rolls that were published from time to time during the spring of 1870.

"Room 1, Mary Ogle, teacher—Willie Shenway, Amelia Pie, Charles Danner, Georgia Creed, Emma Rardin, Nancy Anderson, Thomas Webb, Bell Baker, Lorenzo D. Pallou, Mary Lace, Allen Cooper, Eva Lacy, Alice Dobbins, George Gephart, John Crush, Juliet Cooper and Parthenia Slifer.

"Room 2, L. A. Osborn, teacher—Charles Keefer, Arthur Gorman, Willie Sears, Arthur Chapman, Thomas H. Mitchell, Thomas Hogan, Jefferson Cox, Glespie Vickrey, Belle Marsh, Lelia Walker, Anna Chambers, Sarah Lace, Sarah Earles, Mollie Creviston, Kate Howell, Allie Anderson, Douglass Hamilton, Charlie Skinner, Charles Personette, Samuel C. Mitchell, R. Willie Brown, Willie Randall, Frank Addison, Ottie Skinner, Rosa L. Gant, Lina Banks, Fannie Adams, Miranda Nicholson, Allie E. Walker, Ella Nicholson, Jessie Randall, Louisa Sears, George Cooper, Ernest Williams, Joseph Walker,

Frank Hammel, James Walsh, John Walsh, Fernando Carmichael, Emma Carr, Rosalind Banks, Lizzie Crowell, Elza Wharton, Anna Shepard, Josie Tague, Ida B. Cox and Isadora Wilkins.

“Room 3, M. E. Flenner, teacher—Quinn Johnson, Iona Williams, Laura Pope and Arthur Walker.

“Room 4—Elmer Swope, Elva M. Riley, Annie Carr, Fannie Keefer, Penn Bidgood, Edgar Tague, Annie Chittenden, Angie Williams, George Wilson, Eliza Slifer and Brainard Cooper.

“Room 5, principal department, N. W. Fitzgerald, superintendent—H. G. Amick, Clint Hamilton, Mary L. Wilson, William Hammel, Lizzie McGregor, James A. New, Julia Wilson, Jennie Roberts, John F. Mitchell, Mollie Lacey, William Pierson, J. R. Boyd, Mellie Ryon, Samuel C. Fitzgerald, Laura Brown, T. M. Morgan, Paulina King, Pet Guymon, Edwin Howard, Kizzie Short, William Wilson and Annie Tague.”

The Honor Roll proved to be a popular idea. Several teachers in the county adopted the plan before the close of the school in 1870, and for almost ten years thereafter the local newspapers continued to publish such lists from schools in all parts of the county.

The Honor Rolls published by Superintendent Fitzgerald also put the pupils in a much more favorable light than that in which they had found themselves during the previous summer, when an unsympathetic observer wrote of them in the local paper: “The boys of Greenfield are probably on a par with boys of other towns, but they are a decided nuisance when congregated at the court house yard playing marbles, killing the grass and endangering the trees by their continual tread, saying nothing of their loud and improper talk. They had better be pulling weeds in their gardens, or reading some useful book.”

In the fall of 1871, George W. Puterbaugh was elected principal, with F. C. Doran, Lee O. Harris, Miss Frank Ross, Miss Rachel Howell and Miss Mary E. Dille, as assistants. In 1872, Mr. Puterbaugh was again elected principal, with Lee O. Harris, W. P. Smith, W. S. Fries, Abram W. Frost, Jacob Rothenberger, Argie H. Parker, Kate R. Geary and Julia Mathers, assistants. With a few changes the same corps of teachers was employed in the fall of 1873. In 1873 a colored school was organized, with fifteen pupils, and with John L. Bailey as teacher. The school was discontinued after 1895. The corps of teachers employed in the fall of 1874 was composed of George W. Puterbaugh, principal, and Theodore Winn, Kate R. Geary, Bessie R. Good, Angie H. Parker and Julia Mathers.

A little incident occurred in the school in 1875 that aroused quite a great deal of interest. One R. M. Hughes, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was in the

state of Indiana, visiting schools. He seemed to be especially interested in arousing a love for Shakespeare among the pupils. He offered a beautiful gold medal to the pupil in the Greenfield schools who would best interpret Hamlet's "Soliloquy on Death." Thirty-five pupils read, many others listened and were to have taken part, but gave up the contest. The judges were John H. Binford, James A. New, and Dr. Alvin J. Thomas, minister of the Christian church. The winners of the first, second and third places respectively were, Alice Creviston, Earl Brown and Ida Geary. The inscriptions on the medal given as first prize were: "Presented as a token of respect by a lover of talent, February 25, 1875;" on the reverse side, "Trust in God and allow nothing to prevent you from acting honorable at all times. R. M. Hughes." This gold medal is still treasured by Mrs. Alice Glascock.

In 1875, John H. Binford was chosen principal, with W. S. Fries, Maggie Brown, Jennie Sisson, Bessie R. Good, Clara L. Bottsford and Julia Mathers, assistants. Jacob Rothenberger taught the colored school.

In 1876-77 John H. Binford was again elected principal, with Maggie Brown, Kate R. Geary, Jennie Sisson, Cornelia Lowder, Angie H. Howard, Prudence Hougham and Eva Williams, as assistants. The colored school was taught by Edward H. Tiffany. This was the first term of school taught within the corporation of the city of Greenfield.

In 1877 W. H. Simms was elected superintendent. His assistants were J. J. Pettit, Clara B. Bottsford, Prudence Hougham, Kate R. Geary, Mrs. J. W. Jones, Jennie Sisson, Eva Williams. Edward H. Tiffany taught the colored school.

Mr. Simms was retained as superintendent for the year 1878-79. Miss Mary E. Sparks was the principal of the high school and Mrs. Kate Applegate, Ella Creswell, Aggie McDonald, Ella Bogu, Eva Williams and Kate R. Geary were grade assistants. Edward H. Tiffany taught the colored school.

In the spring of 1879 the first class graduated from the Greenfield high school. On Wednesday evening, April 9 of that year, the first commencement was held and the following program rendered at the Masonic Hall:

PROGRAM.

Class motto—*Palma non sine labore*. Music. Prayer. Music. Salutatory, "The Kaleidoscope," by E. J. Williams. Oration, "Great Men are Beacon Lights," by Samuel C. Mitchell. Music. Essay, "Simon Says Thumbs Up," by Miss Laura Pope. Oration, "Gold Basis," by George H. Cooper. Music. Valedictory, "The Web of Life is Strangely Woven," by Ida B. Geary.

Music. Presentation of diplomas, by W. H. Simms, superintendent. Music. Benediction.

The essays and orations delivered by the students on that evening were all published in the issue of April 17, 1879, of the *Hancock Democrat*. The program above is typical of the programs that were given for a number of years—in fact, until 1896. For a number of years the essays and orations of the students were published in the *Hancock Democrat*.

In the spring of 1896 the plan of holding the commencement was changed, and for the first time a lecturer was brought to the city to deliver a “commencement address.” The high school commencement was held on April 10, of that year, at which Dr. J. T. Headley, of Cleveland, Ohio, delivered a discourse on “The Sunny Side of Life.” The plan of employing a speaker instead of having the essays and orations of the students was not very kindly received by a great many people. Many preferred to hear the students and felt that a commencement was a students’ occasion and that a lecturer had no business on the platform. It is interesting to observe the comment on the subject that appeared in the local papers at that time. It was not until a year or two later that protests entirely disappeared from the local press.

Mr. Simms was retained as superintendent of the schools during the years of 1879-80-81. Miss Sparks was also retained as principal of the high school during those years. Only a change or two was made in the grades. Laura A. Pope was added to the list in the fall of 1879. Calvin Gillium was employed to teach the colored school in the fall of 1879 and was retained until the spring of 1882. In 1881 John W. Stout was elected superintendent of the schools and Mary E. Sparks retained as principal of the high school. The grade assistants were Miss Ada Anderson, Kate Applegate, Mattie Sparks, Ida Geary, Laura Pope, Eva Williams and Anna Harris.

In 1882-83 Mr. Stout and Miss Sparks were retained, the grade assistants being Ada Anderson, Ida Geary, Laura Pope, Eva Williams, Vickie Wilson, Edna Smith and Anna Harris. Robert A. Roberts taught the colored school.

During the summer of 1883 the east school building was erected. Hunt & Herron were the contractors and Albert Fitz did the brick work. The contract price for the building was five thousand four hundred dollars. During the school year of 1883-84 J. M. Strasberg was superintendent and Miss Mary E. Sparks, principal of the high school; the assistants at the West building were Ida Geary, Vickie Wilson and Laura Pope during the first part of the term. The term was finished by Mattie Sparks, Artie Linville, Jennie Willis and Anna Harris.

The first teachers at the East building were Mrs. Strasberg, Ada Anderson, Iduna Smith and Iola Coffin. Robert A. Roberts again taught the colored school. In 1885 J. V. Martin was elected superintendent of the schools and Mary E. Sparks, principal of the high school. Mr. Martin served as superintendent until the time of his death in 1889. Will H. Glascock was elected in the fall of 1889 and served until the spring of 1891.

Until 1887 the Greenfield high school offered only a three-year course. After that, another year was added. There were no commencement exercises at the close of the term, the class not graduating until the spring of 1888, when they had finished the four-year course.

During the superintendency of Mr. Glascock the schools became crowded and an agitation was started for another building. In 1890 plans for the new building were made before a site for the building had been selected. At that time the school board was required by law to obtain an order from the city council to build a school house. This privilege the city council refused to give until it was determined where the new school house should be located. The council wanted the building in the second ward, the school board was opposed to locating it in the second ward but wanted it more centrally located in order that it might serve as a high school building for the entire city. To aid in the determination of the matter a meeting of the citizens was held at the court house on the evening of May 10, 1890. Reuben A. Riley was elected chairman of the meeting and William J. Sparks, secretary. Judge Gooding stated the object of the meeting to be "to consider the question of further school privileges for the accommodation of the children of the city." The question for consideration was whether the building should be located in the south part of town or north of Main street. Henry Snow and William R. Hough both spoke on the question urging that the house be located in the second ward, south of the railroad.

The chair then appointed David S. Gooding, William R. Hough and Elbert Tyner as a committee on resolutions. This committee reported in substance that, whereas petitions had been presented to the school board signed by 245 persons, representing more than one-half of the taxpayers of the city and two-thirds of the residents in the first and second wards, asking that the school building be located within the second ward, and that since the people of the second ward were asking for a grade building and not for a high school building, that therefore a four-roomed building ought to be erected in the south ward not nearer than four squares to Main street, etc. This resolution was adopted. The present site of the South building was then determined upon by the school board, composed at the time of D. H. Goble, Joseph Bald-

win and Edward P. Scott. On June 14, 1890, a contract was entered into between the school board and Orr & Lane for the construction of the house, for \$5,946.

The action taken above settled the matter of the South building. There was still an agitation, however, for a high school building. The high school was still located in the West building, which was becoming inadequate. On March 20, 1895, the city council ordered an ordinance prepared to authorize the city school board to erect a \$30,000 high school building. Steps were taken for issuing bonds, which were sold on April 3, 1895, for \$28,850. The purchasers, on examining the transcript of the record, however, refused to take the bonds on the ground that they were illegal, exceeding the two per cent. limit. Later in the summer the bonds were sold.

On July 31, 1895, the school board, composed of Ephraim Marsh, Brainard Cooper and Elmer E. Stoner, contracted with Geake, Henry & Greene, of Ft. Wayne, for construction of the present high school buildings, for the sum of \$29,400. The building when completed and furnished cost the city approximately \$35,000. The last building in the city was a one-roomed frame house constructed in East Greenfield, in 1906.

Music was introduced into the schools in the fall of 1892. Mrs. Alice Glascock was the first supervisor and devoted four days of each week to the work for two years. She was followed by J. E. Mack, who gave all of his time to the subject. Music met with more or less opposition when first introduced. Many people opposed it because they considered it a useless expense and the time wasted. Even the teachers were not all in entire sympathy with the movement. Manual training and sewing were introduced in the fall of 1905; drawing in 1906. In 1914, a kitchen or laboratory for domestic science was fully equipped in the high school building with gas hot plates, white enamelled kitchen cabinets, white enamelled cabinet tables with wooden tops, aluminum cooking utensils, etc. Preparations for teaching agriculture were also made in the fall of 1914.

Following is a list of the men who have served as superintendent of schools since Greenfield has been incorporated as a city: John H. Binford, 1876-77; W. H. Simms, 1876-81; John W. Stout, 1881-83; J. M. Strasberg, 1883-84; J. V. Martin, 1884-89; Will H. Glascock, 1889-91; George S. Wilson, 1891-99; Alpheus J. Reynolds, 1899-1901; A. E. Martin, 1901-03; William C. Goble, 1903-11; Frank Larrabee, 1911.

With the discovery of gas, in the spring of 1887, and the establishment of factories at Greenfield, the number of school children increased, which, of course, caused a greater number of teachers to be employed in the schools.

It would be impracticable to give the complete lists of teachers for each year since that time, but following is a list of those who have taught for several years or more since the latter eighties:

Grade teachers—W. B. Bottsford, Lulu Dove, Anna L. Harris, H. D. Barrett, Kate D. Wilson, Audrey Barnard, Elsie Huddleson, John Radcliffe, Etta Barrett, Nelle Baldwin, Virginia Morton, Martha Stockinger, Katherine Griffin, Maude Flowers, Leona M. Garrett, Frank C. Bryant, Emma Parnell, William M. Coffield, Iola Coffin, Viola Ham, Hiram Thomas, Lizzie Baldwin, Merritt Wood, Bessie Z. Jackson, Hannah M. Test, Edna Penfield, Will Leamon, Maude Iliff, Mabelle Smith, Arthur Boone, Abbie Henby, Horatio Davis, Ida B. Geary, Mrs. Ada New, Hattie Rains, Minnie Grist, Louise Hill, Neva Roney, Minnie Houck, Nida A. Card, Mary Badger, Rhoda Coffield, Ethel Clift, James A. Furgason, Agnes Fort, Mary C. Pavey, Lulu A. Gilliatt, Zoe Ham, S. C. Staley, Nellie Hoel, John T. Rash and Kate Nave.

High school teachers—Mary E. Sparks, Ida Steele, John H. Whitely, Henrietta Pagelson, Bessie Herrick, John H. Johnson, Frances L. Petit, Elwood Morris, Gertrude Larimore, Effie A. Patee, Hugh E. Johnson, Clara Hagans, Arthur Konold, Sylvester Moore, Jesse Warrum, J. M. Pogue, Edna B. Carter, Mary Sample, Nora Corcoran, Ruth Allerdice, Lena A. Foote and John W. Kendall.

Supervisors—Mrs. Alice Glascock, J. E. Mack, Della M. James, Genevieve Engibous, Laura E. Jennings, Myrtle Woodson, Elizabeth Williams, Leah Arthur and Nellie C. Winkler.

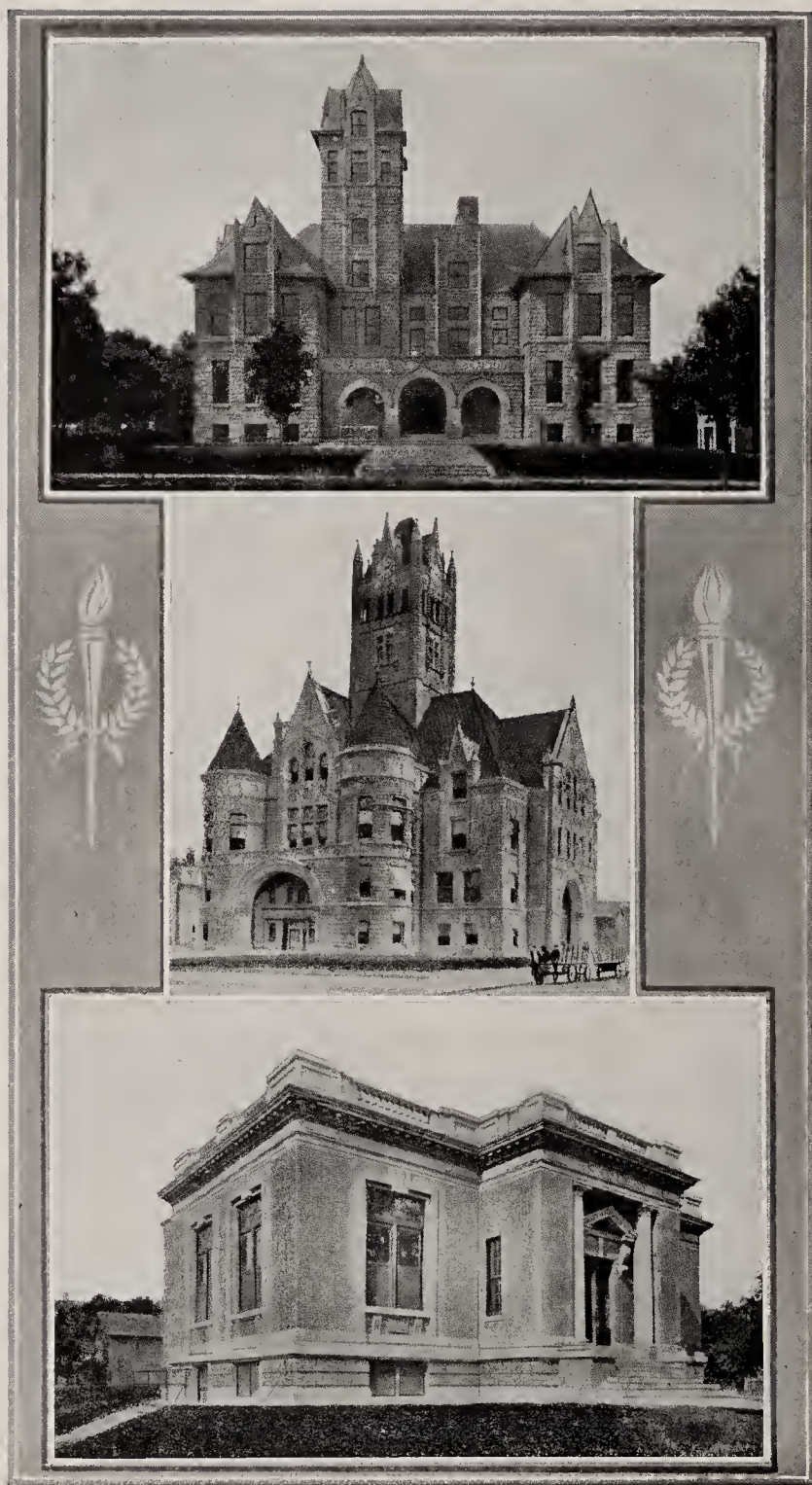
The names of the present teachers are given in the chapter on "Education."

MISCELLANEOUS.

There were enrolled in the schools of Greenfield during the year 1914-15, 966 pupils, with an average daily attendance of 799. Of these, 190 were in the high school and 776 were in the grades. The total cost of maintaining the grade schools for the year ending July 31, 1915, was \$50,672.50. The total cost of maintaining the high school was \$7,628.90; a total of \$21,355.34 was paid out to the teachers in the schools. The estimated value of the school property is \$90,000. The total assessment of taxables in the city was reported as \$2,213,760. Greenfield has a good public library in connection with her schools.

CITY LIBRARY.

In 1878, W. H. Simms, who was then superintendent of the city schools, organized a library. The first class which graduated from the high school,



HIGH SCHOOL, COURT HOUSE,
PUBLIC LIBRARY, GREENFIELD

in the spring of 1879, canvassed the city in an effort to collect books, and on November 24, 1879, an association was formed, composed of the members of the Greenfield high school. The following were its officers: President, George S. Wilson; vice-president, Miss Crissie Gilchrist; secretary, Miss Jessie Randall; treasurer, Josie B. Tague; corresponding secretary, Thomas S. Mitchell; executive committee, Eddie Thayer, Lenna Gwinn and William Atherton. The object of this association was to procure means to enlarge the high school library that had been started.

The high school at that time was held at the West building. Books were added to the library each year. In 1895, the present high school building was constructed and was occupied in the fall of that year. The school now had more commodious apartments and on November 5, 1897, a meeting of the citizens of the city was held at the building for the purpose of considering ways and means of establishing a public library. A large number of people were in attendance. The high school cadet band, under the direction of Professor Mack, made its first appearance at this meeting. E. E. Stoner was elected president of the meeting and Dr. Charles K. Bruner, secretary. The subject for discussion was "Best plans for establishing a library." After due consideration of the matter, the president was directed to appoint twelve citizens to constitute a committee to solicit funds to the amount of \$1,000.

Such a committee was appointed and as a result of their efforts the following subscriptions were made: Mrs. J. L. McNew, \$100; Ora Snider, \$100; James W. Riley, \$100; S. R. Wells, \$50; E. E. Stoner, \$50; Jerome Black, \$25; George H. Cooper, \$25; Hesperian Reading Club, \$25; J. Ward Walker Company, \$25; Mrs. Ephraim Marsh, \$25; W. R. Hough, \$25; Lee O. Harris, \$25; William Mitchell Printing Company, \$25; Cosmopolitan Club, \$25; George S. Wilson, \$25; R. D. Andrews, \$250; J. D. Conklin & Son, \$20;— W. S. Fries, \$15; Mrs. M. J. Elliott, \$15; F. G. Banker, \$10; C. K. Bruner, \$10; H. L. Strickland, \$10; J. H. Binford, \$10; E. W. Felt, \$10; D. B. Cooper, \$10; J. K. Henby, \$10; H. Snow, \$10; Ida B. Steele, \$10; Bessie R. Herrick, \$10; William H. Glascock, \$10; C. W. Morrison & Son, \$10; W. A. Service, \$10; W. G. Smith, \$10; A. J. Reynolds, \$10; A. C. Pilkenton, \$60; J. F. Reed, \$5; C. M. Curry, \$5; William J. Cleary, \$5; L. E. McDonald, \$5; C. A. Tolen, \$5; W. S. Montgomery, \$5; J. H. Moulden, \$5; Charles Downing, \$5; J. S. Jackson, \$5; C. E. Kinder, \$5; John F. Eagan, \$5; M. E. Brown, \$5; Neva Roney, \$5; George W. Duncan, \$10; H. D. Barrett, \$5; Ella M. Corr, \$5; Fred Beecher, \$5; William Ward Cook, \$5; E. S. Bragg, \$5; Mrs. W. H. Gant, \$5; Mrs. A. J. Banks, \$5; Nettie Adams, \$5; Thomas New, \$5; E. E. Thomas, \$5; W. R. McKown, \$5; M. C. Quigley, \$5; Jef-

fries & Son, \$5; William A. Hughes, \$5; Ella M. Hough, \$5; E. P. Thayer, Jr. \$5; Iola S. Bragg, \$5; Mrs. Kate Martin, \$2.50; Anna H. Randall, \$5; Lizzie Harris, \$2.50; H. L. Thomas, \$2.50; S. C. Staley, \$2.50; Elizabeth Baldwin, \$2.50; Kate Wilson, \$2; Louise Hill, \$2; Ada New, \$2; Viola Ham, \$2; Viola Spencer, \$2; Harry Strickland, \$5; C. S. Brand, \$5; V. L. Early, \$5; Pearl E. Tyner, \$5; Mrs. I. P. Poulson, \$5; John Corcoran, \$5; F. S. Hammel, \$5; John Larrabee, \$2.50. Total, \$1,103.50.

In the fall of 1898, a committee composed of the following persons was appointed to select books: Lee O. Harris, Charles K. Bruner, William R. Hough, Mrs. Ephriam Marsh, Mrs. Blanche McNew and Mrs. George W. Duncan. This committee purchased books with the funds on hands and the new library was established in the room just north of the hall, on the first floor of the high school building. It was kept in this room until October, 1909, when it was moved into the new library building. Miss Minnie Hughes was appointed first librarian and served until 1902. Miss Manie Handy acted as librarian from 1902 until 1907. Since 1907 Mrs. Kate G. Poulson has been librarian.

About ten years ago the high school building was becoming crowded and for this reason it was found desirable to have a separate library building. Andrew Carnegie had aided in the establishment of a number of library buildings, and the school board, composed of J. W. Harrell, George H. Cooper and Samuel J. Offutt, applied to him for a donation. In this they were entirely successful. Mrs. Melissa Cooper, mother of George H. Cooper, donated the ground for the building. The following tablet, placed in the vestibule of the library, is explanatory of how the building came to be erected:

"ACKNOWLEDGMENT

"Andrew Carnegie Gave Ten Thousand Dollars to the Erection of This Building. The Ground was Donated as a Memorial to Mrs. Malissa Cooper."

The building was constructed in 1908-09 and was occupied by the library in October, 1909.

Since its establishment a number of citizens have donated pictures and books. The lower hall has been named Harris Hall, in honor of Lee O. Harris, and the County Federation of Country Clubs has placed a large portrait of the Captain in this hall. A picture painted by the late Richard Brown Black hangs in the reading room above, and the D. H. Goble collection of corals and shells comprises one of the valuable donations to the library. The report of the librarian made in May, 1899, soon after the establishment of the library,



MRS. MALISSA COOPER



MRS. ADA NEW

showed that it contained 1,758 books. On January 1, 1900, 2,030 volumes were reported. Many additional books have been purchased so that at present the library contains approximately 6,800 volumes.

LIBERTY BELL AT GREENFIELD.

On its return to Philadelphia from the St. Louis Exposition, the train bearing the Liberty Bell to its destination was stopped for possibly an hour at Greenfield on November 18, 1904, to give the people an opportunity of seeing the historical bell. This opportunity was provided through the efforts of W. C. Goble, then superintendent of the city schools. All of the teachers of the city with their pupils were at the depot, where there was an immense gathering of the people of the county, to see the bell. Short addresses were made by Mayor Bookwalter, of Indianapolis, and by Mayor Weaver, of the city of Philadelphia.

MILLS, FACTORIES, ETC.

A tan yard was established in Greenfield immediately north of the National road and west of what is now the Potts ditch. It was first owned by Henry Chapman; later owners were Samuel Henry, Nathan Crawford, A. T. Hart and Randall & Milton. Milton finally came into possession of it and suspended operations some time previous to the Civil War. Henry B. Wilson, who was postmaster for a time at Greenfield, operated a tannery from 1865 to 1873.

The first saw-mill in Greenfield was built in 1848, by James R. Bracken and John Templin. It was located just across the National road from the first tan yard above described. It was possibly just a little east of the tan yard. A large amount of lumber that was used on the plank road in 1852 was sawed at this mill.

A grist-mill was erected south of the railroad in 1855, by Nathan Crawford, Freeman H. Crawford and Samuel Longnaker. It burned in 1860, but was rebuilt a few years later by Mr. Chaney. Later owners were Hiram Woods, during whose ownership it was again burned; Alexander, New & Boots, and New Brothers. About ten years ago the company owning the mill was incorporated as the Barrett Elevator Company. Its principal owners now are A. J. New & Son. The name of the corporation has also been changed and is now known as the Greenfield Milling Company.

A saw-mill was erected south of the railroad by Benjamin Cox, in 1860. In 1862 a circular saw-mill was erected south of the railroad and east of the depot. It was operated only a few years.

Morris Pierson erected a woolen-mill south of the railroad and just below the depot, in 1868. It was owned and operated for several years by Morris Pierson, Craig & Minnick, and Scofield. It was destroyed by fire.

A planing-mill was erected by Williams Brothers and Hamilton, in the south part of town, about 1870. These men operated the mill for a number of years. It was burned a time or two and is now owned by the A. P. Conklin Lumber Company.

A grist-mill was erected by Joseph Boots, J. B. Fouch and Samuel E. Gappen, in 1872. It was later owned by Nelson Bradley, W. G. Scott, W. S. Fries, and others, and was known for many years as the Hancock Mills. The plant was later bought by Albert L. New and others, who incorporated and are now known as the New Milling Company.

A flax factory, built in 1875 in the east part of the city, did a flourishing business through the latter seventies, but when flax culture was abandoned in the county, in the early eighties, there was little business for it. It burned.

A saw mill, erected by George Newhall in 1876, was located in the west part of town, south of the railroad, and operated a planer in connection with the saw-mill. It burned about 1878 or 1879.

A desk factory was erected in the southeast part of town, in 1876, by F. M. Gilcrist. It was bought in 1879 by J. E. Brown, who operated it for several years thereafter. A desk factory was erected in 1876 by A. E. Teal and George W. Puterbaugh, in the southwest part of town, and was operated for eight or ten years.

A saw-mill was erected by Gordon & Son, in 1877, in the southwest part of town. Jerome Black later bought an interest in the mill, when it was operated under the name of Black & Gordon. The owners of the mill have since incorporated and are now known as the Greenfield Lumber and Ice Company.

While good timber was yet plentiful in the county several heading factories were established at Greenfield. The first one was established in 1880 by Charles Cammack, and another in 1881, by Pratt & Puterbaugh. Both factories were located in the south part of town.

After the discovery of gas, in the spring of 1887, several large concerns moved to Greenfield. Among them were four glass factories; two window houses and the Greenfield Fruit Jar and Bottle Works, in the west end of town, and the bottle works, at the east end of Greenfield. The window houses have been gone for a number of years. The Greenfield Fruit Jar and Bottle Company have a new plant that is kept intact, but has not been operated for three or four years. The plant was purchased a few years ago by Ball

Brothers, who are said to have taken the glass-blowing machines to their factories at Muncie. Since that time the local factory has not been operated. The east end bottle works was operated until about a year ago, when it was destroyed by fire.

Two other large factories that came to Greenfield following the discovery of gas were the Home Stove Company, which built a factory south of the railroad, and the Nail Works, which was a large factory at the east end of town on Chandler's addition to the city. The opening of both of these factories, the Home Stove Company and the Nail Works, was attended with elaborate ceremonies, including a barbecue, etc.

A paper factory was also erected on the hill just east of Brandywine creek and south of the National road. It was operated for a number of years and finally suspended because of prosecutions for poisoning the waters of Brandywine.

The Greenfield Novelty Works was established on the north side of the railroad at the west end of town, in 1890, by J. H. Moulden, and was operated until a few years ago. The plant is still standing.

The National Adjustable Chair Company was established and owned by E. J. Andrews, J. E. Webb and others. It manufactured a very fine grade of Morris chairs and was operated until five or six years ago.

There have been other smaller concerns in operation, but the above includes practically all of the larger mills, factories, etc., that have been established at Greenfield.

COMMERCIAL CLUBS.

Greenfield has had several commercial clubs for the purpose of building up the town. The first one was organized on March 11, 1875. On that date a meeting of the citizens was held at the court house at Greenfield for the purpose of taking steps to attempt to bring factories to Greenfield. W. S. Wood was elected president, and John A. Hughes, secretary. The specific purpose of the meeting was "to take such measures as would induce the Wooten Desk Company, of Indianapolis, to move their factory to Greenfield." The following committee was appointed to confer with representatives of the desk company: H. B. Thayer, John A. Hughes, S. T. Dickerson, S. War Barnett and J. V. Cook. A great deal of interest was manifested by citizens in attendance, and among those who offered to donate land and money in order to get the desk factory were Montgomery Marsh, W. S. Wood, W. C. Burdett, S. T. Dickerson, John V. Cook, H. B. Thayer, H. J. Dunbar, George T. Randall and W. F. Pratt. In the accomplishment of its immediate purpose the club failed.

Soon after the discovery of natural gas, in 1887, a Board of Trade was organized. A meeting of the business men was held on February 7, 1888, who elected the following officers for the board: R. A. Black, president; L. H. Reynolds, vice-president; E. P. Thayer, secretary, and W. P. Wilson, treasurer. The first directors appointed were J. K. Henby, W. P. Wilson, William New, E. P. Thayer, R. A. Black, George W. Duncan and L. H. Reynolds.

The object of the Board of Trade was "to hold gas for home consumption and to build up industries in and about Greenfield." A great field was open for the efforts of such an organization and these men no doubt had a great deal to do with bringing to the city such industries as the glass plants, the stove foundry and the nail works.

Within the last few years, at least two Commercial Clubs have been organized for the purpose of bringing industries to Greenfield; one was organized on February 15, 1910, and another has been organized since that time. No large factories, however, have come to Greenfield during the past five or six years.

A social and commercial club known as the Temple Club was organized in December, 1896, with about fifty members. The directors for the first year were S. R. Wells, Charles G. Offutt, Ephraim Marsh, E. P. Thayer, Jr., R. A. Black, George S. Wilson, Walter O. Bragg and Charles Downing. The club is still maintained and has its headquarters in the Masonic Temple. It is a social club, however, rather than a commercial club.

The Greenfield Business Men's Association was formed on March 15, 1916. Practically all of the business men are members. The purpose of the association is to increase acquaintanceship and foster the highest integrity among its members; to take concert action in matters pertaining to the general welfare of the members where individual effort would be powerless, such as observance of holidays, protection against adulterated and inferior goods; to maintain credit rating, etc.; to take any other action that may be necessary for mutual protection of the general business interests of the city. Although the association has been in existence only six weeks, a "clean up, paint up week," and the "Wednesday sales" have been promoted.

FIRES.

It has only been within recent years that Greenfield has had adequate protection against fire. As far as people can remember, and as far as there is any record, the first great fire occurred in 1839, eleven years after the organization of the county. It destroyed all of the property on the north side of Main street between what are now Mount and State streets. This fire

destroyed several business blocks and also a large hotel and stable that stood on the northwest corner of State and Main streets, where the Masonic Temple now stands.

In 1857 another fire occurred in the same district and destroyed several valuable buildings.

The greatest fires of later years have destroyed individual buildings, such as the elevators, saw-mills, etc. Not over ten years ago the mill and elevator then standing immediately south of the Pennsylvania depot, was burned. Not many years previous to that the Greenfield Lumber and Ice Company's plant was destroyed. Since that time the west end glass works burned and just a year ago the east end bottle works was consumed by fire.

With Greenfield's splendid waterworks plant and her efficient fire department, almost any fire within the city can be effectively controlled if the department is notified in time.

CHARITY ORGANIZATIONS.

The first charity organization organized in Greenfield seems to have been the Greenfield Benevolent Society, founded in May, 1874, before Greenfield was incorporated as a city. It was a ladies' organization, and in February, 1875, numbered twenty-five members. The first officers of the society were: Mrs. H. B. Thayer, president; Mrs. N. P. Howard, vice-president; Mrs. Inez Lyons, secretary; Mrs. Brown, treasurer. The committee on collections was composed of Mrs. H. J. Williams, Mrs. F. H. Crawford, Mrs. J. B. Lawrence, Mrs. Morris Pierson, Mrs. James L. Mason and Mrs. H. J. Dunbar. It seems that the society collected clothing, and at times food stuffs for the poor of the town. Donations of wood and flour were also frequently made by the citizens of the town as well as by people from the country. A report shows that from a festival given by the society in June, 1874, \$38.70 was realized, and that a concert given by the Eolian Club also netted the society \$33.70. During the winter of 1874-75 the society expended for shoes, dry goods and groceries the sum of \$32.90 and had left on hands \$40.27.

It was this society that promoted the spelling match at the court house on March 13, 1875, in which practically all of the business men, as well as others, participated. Three cords of wood and a ham of meat were the prizes offered to the winning side for the benefit of the society. Spelling matches were frequently held and a small admittance charged to raise funds for the poor.

This society was kept intact for six or seven years; in fact the local papers still mention a Benevolent Society in 1886. It is difficult to say at this time

whether this was the same society or whether it was another society under the same name. For many years Mrs. Lemuel Gooding was its secretary.

The churches of the city have always done a liberal share of charity work among our needy poor. In 1904, another society was organized which has come to be known as the Associated Charities of Greenfield. In November of that year class number 9 of the Christian Sunday school, known as the "Sunshine Circle," took all of their collections from that time until Christmas and sent it to Indianapolis for the poor children of that city. It was suggested that they give a Christmas charity and invite a committee from each of the several churches of Greenfield to co-operate with them. This was done. A literary and musical program was given on December 13, 1904, at which admittance fees were collected in eatables, toys, fuel and money. Later a permanent charity organization was effected with the following officers: Mrs. Mattie J. Elliott, president; Mrs. Hiram Eshelman, secretary, and Mrs. W. H. Hughes, treasurer. On January 17, 1905, a constitution and by-laws were adopted for the association. A citizens' meeting was called at the court house on January 30, 1905, and about one hundred and fifty citizens attended. A program was given, including such subjects as "Charity as a Character Builder," "Moral Forces in Social Life," "Reaching the Higher Ideals," etc.

This organization has remained in existence to the present. Its presidents have been Martha J. Elliott, William C. Goble, N. R. Spencer, George J. Richman, John K. Henby and Alice M. Collier, the latter being president at this time. People during the last decade have responded generously to the appeals of the organization and the association has been able to give care and comfort to many cases of destitution that have been reported.

Aside from these organizations for home charity, Greenfield has also made liberal donations on various occasions. In 1884, \$223.35 was donated to the Ohio river flood sufferers; in 1906, \$608.80 was donated to the San Francisco earthquake sufferers. Liberal donations, amounting to several hundred dollars, were also made to the Belgium relief fund in 1914. Other donations have also been made of which no record has been preserved.

THE COLORED FOLK.

During the latter seventies the colored folk, under the leadership of George L. Knox and others, were active in building up a church organization and in doing other religious work. During these years literary societies flourished generally over the country, and the colored people of Greenfield also had their debating society and literary clubs, by which programs were given and which were greatly enjoyed by those in attendance. Among the most inter-

esting of these was a colored debating club, organized in 1878. Its members included George L. Knox, James Kelley, Cook White, Brazelton Watkins, Thomas and Morrison. Knox has, since that time, become one of the most prominent men of his race in the state of Indiana. He has been the editor of a newspaper, and has also become known as an able speaker upon political and other topics. His services have been in demand beyond the confines of the state of Indiana. Even as a younger man and as a member of the colored debating society of Greenfield, he recited poems and told his boyhood stories to the delight of his audiences. Several of the debates in which the members of the society participated included the discussion of such questions as, "Which is most destructive—fire or water?" "Resolved, that there is more happiness in single than in married life;" "Who caused the freedom of the colored people—Abraham Lincoln or Jeff Davis?"

Concerning the debate on the second question, the newspaper report of the event recites: "It was simply immense and laughter resounded in the hall from the opening to the close of the exercises." An admittance fee of five cents was charged by the society for the benefit of the church.

In the fall of 1881 a colored camp-meeting was also held at Boyd's Grove, or at what is now the old fair ground, north of the city. It opened on September 2, and remained in session for about twelve days. It was in its nature a great revival service, led by E. W. S. Hammond, the presiding elder of the colored Methodist Episcopal church of this district. Such meetings were also held for two or three years following and became more than local affairs. Special rates are said to have been obtained from the railroads, and people from all over the country, especially young people, came to attend the meetings. If the newspaper reports of these colored camp-meetings are correct, there were frequently fifteen hundred to two thousand people in attendance. The grounds were well lighted and policed. There were tents for those who came from a distance and who wished to remain for a period of time. Seats were arranged so that all could be comfortable and a portion of the ground was set off for horses and buggies so that they would not interfere with the services. Stands were also maintained for refreshments. Services were ordinarily held at 10:30 A. M., and at 2:30 and 7:30 P. M. The last camp-meeting was held in 1884.

SECOND M. E. CHURCH (COLORED).

Following the camp meeting, the Second Methodist Episcopal church was organized in the American Methodist Episcopal conference, in 1884, including the following charter members: Mrs. Johnson, Ransom Neal, Rachel Neal,

Mrs. Hunt, George Knox, Aerie Knox, Mamie Hatten and Nancy Harvey. The church went into the Methodist Episcopal Lexington conference in 1890. Among the early pastors were Reverend Hutchison, Nathaniel Jones and R. S. Denny. In the latter year the frame church building was erected on the east side of South State street, just a short distance north of Cemetery street. The building committee was composed of Ransom Neal, A. Y. King, Sallie Hampton, George W. Page and John Knox.

A Sunday school was also organized in 1884. Among its superintendents have been A. Y. King, John Knox, Lucy Page, Minnie Knox and Mellie Hampton. Mrs. Lucy Page has had charge of the Sunday school work of the church since 1897. Since that time there has been but one class, with an average attendance of fifteen. The church now has ten members. It has had a number of pastors, yet no one, likely, has rendered so valuable a service to the little congregation as Mrs. Lucy Page, with her home assistants.

CEMETERIES.

The old cemetery, which is located immediately north of the railroad and two squares east of the court house, was donated to Hancock county as a burial ground by Andrew P. Jackson, on May 9, 1843. The spot had been used as burial ground ever since the organization of the county. The county commissioners, in turn, conveyed the cemetery to the city of Greenfield, on March 3, 1868. It is no longer used for burial purposes and for the past several years has been under the care of the township trustees, as provided by recent statutes for the care of such cemeteries. In this cemetery lie some of the oldest residents of the county. On the stones that mark the resting places of our older people are the names of Cornwall Meek and wife, Jeremiah Meek, Nathan Crawford, William Sebastian, John Sebastian, the wife of Alexander K. Branham, the Chapmans, the Templins, James Rutherford and wife, Dr. B. F. Duncan, H. J. Williams, Robert Barnett, Thomas P. Snow, Harry Pierson, Lewis Sebastian and others. After the new cemetery had been laid out, many of the bodies were removed to lots purchased there. But the stones that still stand on the cemetery impress the visitor with the flight of time and, to the older people, recall memories of the long ago.

PARK CEMETERY.

Park cemetery, which lies a short distance south of the old cemetery, was purchased by the town of Greenfield, on April 7, 1863. The original tract consisted of six acres. When the town bought it, it was covered with timber, and on September 4, 1863, the town council ordered that the privilege of cut-



ELM AT ENTRANCE OF PARK CEMETERY, GREENFIELD

ting the timber and clearing the cemetery be sold to the lowest and best bidder, the bids to be received on Saturday, September 19, 1863.

The record of the town council also shows that on April 7, 1865, on motion of J. W. Walker, councilman, the plan and plat proposed by Lemuel W. Gooding for laying off the ground of the Greenfield cemetery was adopted. The cemetery was laid off with streets and alleys as we now know it. A number of additions have been made to it since that time so that now it contains about thirty-five acres. The last addition was made just a few years ago, and the survey, with the circular drives, etc., was made by the county surveyor, O. H. Monger. It is maintained by a tax levied by the city of Greenfield and is known as one of the most beautiful cemeteries of its size in the state.

Here rest many whose names are prominent on the pages of the county's history. Observing the names on the memorial stones as one enters the cemetery gate and turns to the southward, are James A. Flippo, Matthew L. Paullus, Alfred Potts and Lafayette H. Reynolds. Turning eastward in the first street, we see the names of William H. Glascock, Joseph Baldwin, John H. Binford, James A. New, Lee O. Harris, Wesley Addison, Jonathan Tague, Adams L. Ogg, Salem O. Shumway, Philander H. Boyd, James L. Mason, Madison Hinchman, Dr. Elam I. Judkins, William New, Morris Pierson, Benjamin F. Wilson, Hamlin L. Strickland, Elmer E. Stoner, Ephraim Thomas, James K. King, Capt. Isaiah A. Curry, David S. Gooding, Jacob Slifer, William G. Smith and Montgomery Marsh.

Standing at the mound and looking to the south and west, are the names of S. War Barnett, William G. Richey, Dr. Noble P. Howard, Andrew J. Banks, Aaron Pope, Henry Swope, Andrew T. Hart, Hollis B. Thayer, Edward P. Scott, Alexander K. Branham, D. H. Goble, William Mitchell and Charles Atherton, who laid out the town of Philadelphia more than eighty years ago.

To the southeast of the mound lie Dr. Lot Edwards and George Y. Atkison.

To the northeast of the mound stand the memorials of J. Ward Walker, Rueben A. Riley, Calvary G. Sample and William Sears.

To the northwest of the mound lie William Wilkins, formerly sheriff of Hancock county; the Burdetts, Penuel Bidgood, John W. Ryon and W. S. Fries.

Coming west along the north side, we observe the names of Samuel H. Dunbar, James P. Foley, Richard A. Black, Dr. Warren R. King, Samuel P. Gordon, Jackson Wills, Chesteen W. Gant, Nelson Bradley, Morgan Chandler,

James L. McNew, William C. Dudding, Charles G. Offutt, Moses Braddock and Stokes Jackson.

On the newer part of the cemetery to the south stand the memorials of William C. Barnard, W. H. H. Rock, Aquilla Grist and Morgan Caraway. Here, too, lie Ephraim Marsh and William Ward Cook, resting through the eons of eternity, even as they fought life's battles—side by side.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY—1880.

Following is a directory of the business men of Greenfield during the early eighties:

Merchants—J. Ward Walker & Company, Hart & Thayer, William C. Burdett, Jackson & Brother, Lee C. Thayer.

Banks—Greenfield Banking Company, Nelson Bradley, president; Morgan Chandler, cashier. Citizens Bank, P. H. Boyd, president; J. B. Simmons, cashier.

Druggists—F. H. Crawford, E. B. Grose, V. L. Early.

Grocers—J. J. Hauck, T. A. Gant, Sanford Furry, W. S. Gant, G. F. Hauck, Q. D. Hughes, Alexander & Son, Richard Hagan, Alexander, New & Boots.

Private Banking—John A. Hughes.

Agricultural Implements—A. J. Banks, Baldwin & Pratt, D. H. Goble, Corcoran & Wilson.

Jewelers—F. E. Glidden, L. A. Davis.

Hardware Dealers—A. J. Banks, Baldwin & Pratt.

Smiths and Wagon-makers—Walker & Morford, Lineback & Barr, Huston & King, S. W. Wray, William Newhall.

Physicians—R. E. Barnet, Howard, Martin & Howard, J. A. Hall, E. I. Judkins, M. M. Adams, S. S. Boots, L. A. Vawter, O. M. Edwards, J. W. Selman and J. Francis.

Boots and Shoes—G. T. Randall.

Undertakers—Williams Brothers & Hamilton, Corcoran & Lantz, Trueblood & Alford.

Dentists—E. B. Howard, R. A. Hamilton.

The following are also the names of business men in Greenfield who agreed to keep their business houses closed on December 25, 1884, from one to four P. M.: Harry L. Strickland, V. L. Early, A. Hackleman, E. B. Grose, Hart & Thayer, L. A. Davis, George F. Hammel, G. W. Randall, S. Furry, M. C. Quigley, F. E. Glidden, J. J. Hauck, New & Hammel, Lee C. Thayer, Baldwin & Scott, J. A. Dalrymple, C. M. Jackson, A. J. Banks, Edwards &

Corcoran, Boyd, Hinchman & Company, E. P. Thayer, Walker Brothers, A. K. Branham, J. Ward Walker & Company, W. S. Gant, Amick & Alford.

TELEPHONES.

Although Hancock county is now covered with a net work of telephone wires, it has only been a little more than thirty years since the first line for public service was brought into the county. This line was constructed from Indianapolis to Greenfield and was ready for operation on June 21, 1884. The telephone office was installed in Early's drug store. A private line or two may have been constructed within the county prior to that time, and several private lines may have been constructed in the few years following. The first regular telephone exchange was not installed at Greenfield until February 1, 1895, when the Morrison exchange was established, with about sixty phones contracted for. Among the first subscribers for the telephone system of Greenfield and Hancock county were the following: H. S. Hume, Frank Morgan, Jacob Forest, L. B. Griffin, Ephraim Marsh, S. R. Wells, James A. Wells, H. L. Strickland, John Borrey, William Mitchell, Jr., W. A. Wilkins, Herald Publishing Company, M. M. Adams, D. S. Bragg, William Tolen & Company, W. B. Cuyler, W. S. Montgomery, Black & Gordon, Harry Strickland, A. P. Conklin, W. R. King, N. P. Howard, Jr., C. W. Morrison & Son, H. B. Thayer, J. E. Dailey, Dr. S. S. Boots, William Ward Cook, W. S. Gant, W. H. Pauley, J. Ward Walker, Edmund P. Thayer, J. W. Ramsey, W. S. Walker, Samuel P. Gordon, C. K. Bruner, C. E. Kinder, U. S. Gant, J. H. Binford, Marsh & Cook, William Hughes, Mitchell Printing Company, J. W. Cooper, J. Ward Walker & Company, New Brothers, E. P. Thayer & Company, G. W. Sopher, J. G. Alexander & Company, J. M. Hinchman, Jeffries & Son, J. W. Carter and Arthur Walker. Seymour Morrison had started the telephone business at McCordsville and branched out until his lines reached Greenfield. V. L. Early, George H. Cooper and William A. Hough then bought an interest in his business and made Greenfield the center of the Morrison lines. V. L. Early, as general manager, probably has had more to do than any other one person, with the establishment of telephone service in Hancock county.

On April 1, 1896, a line was also completed between Greenfield and Knightstown.

About 1900 the Hannah-Jackson Telephone Company, was organized as a second county system in opposition to the Morrison system. It was found to be unprofitable, however, to operate two telephone systems in the county and after a few years the Hannah-Jackson Company went into a receiver's

hands and was bought by the Morrison Company. Since that time the Morrison Company has grown and rural lines have been installed until it is now possible for any person in the county to converse with any one else in any other part of the county. The New Long Distance and also the Bell lines connect with the Morrison exchange, so that practically any point in the United States that has telephone connections may be reached from Greenfield.

INDIANAPOLIS & GREENFIELD TRACTION LINE.

The interurban line between Greenfield and Indianapolis was promoted and constructed by Greenfield parties. Among the promoters were F. G. Banker, William C. Dudding, C. M. Kirkpatrick, Nathan C. Binford, Lorenzo E. McDonald, R. A. Black and Elmer J. Binford. The latter was the attorney for the company. When the papers were presented to the attorneys at Cleveland, Ohio, who represented the concern that was being asked to finance the road, they received mention as being among the most perfect documents ever presented for consideration. As a result of this legal work, Mr. Binford became known as one of the ablest corporation lawyers in the state.

The contract for the construction of the line was taken by the Kirkpatrick Construction Company, of which C. M. Kirkpatrick, of Greenfield, was body and soul. Work began on the line in the fall of 1899, and the road began carrying passengers regularly on June 17, 1900.

The major portion of the stock was held by the persons above named, who later sold it at a very handsome profit. The line has been one of the best paying roads in the state, and is now owned by the Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern Traction Company.

BANKS.

The Greenfield Banking Company was established as a private bank, September 4, 1871. It was at first located at the corner of Main and State streets, where the Masonic Temple now stands. The original stockholders were Nelson Bradley, Morgan Chandler, J. Ward Walker, Alex Swope, Stephen Dickerson and Joseph O. Binford. Nelson Bradley was the first president, and J. Ward Walker, the first cashier. Later the bank was moved to its present location, and became a state bank in December, 1898. The first stockholders of the state bank were Nelson Bradley, Ephraim Marsh, Henry L. Moore, D. B. Cooper, Charles Barr and W. O. Bragg. The officers were Nelson Bradley, president; Ephraim Marsh, vice-president; D. B. Cooper, cashier, and Walter O. Bragg, assistant cashier. Mr. Bradley, who was the first president of this bank, remained in that capacity until 1909, when he presented to the board of directors the following letter of resignation:

"Greenfield, Indiana,

"Monday, August 2, 1909.

"To the Board of Directors:

"I hereby tender my resignation as president and director of The Greenfield Banking Company, said resignation to take effect on the 6th day of September, 1909, at which time I will complete my thirty-eighth year as president and director of The Greenfield Banking Company.

"I resign for the reason that my advanced years make it impossible for me to give the attention to the duties which the positions require. I am now eighty-seven years old and I am glad to say that from the time this bank was established, September 3, 1871, to the present, during all of which time I have been president, no man has lost a dollar.

"NELSON BRADLEY."

The officers were changed from time to time: Charles Barr succeeded Mr. Bradley as president and he, in turn, was succeeded by S. S. Boots, the present president. W. O. Bragg, John A. Rhue and W. T. Leamon have been cashiers, and W. A. Hough, John A. Rhue, J. W. Fletcher and W. T. Leamon have served as assistant cashiers. The present stockholders are Charles Barr, S. S. Boots, Harry G. Strickland, E. L. Tyner, W. T. Leamon, J. W. Fletcher, Addie B. Ginley, H. B. Beale, Myra J. Moore, Clarence Barr, W. A. Hough, Ella M. Hough and the estate of John R. Moore. The officers at present are, S. S. Boots, president; E. L. Tyner, vice-president; W. T. Leamon, cashier; J. W. Fletcher, assistant cashier; directors, S. S. Boots, Charles Barr, E. L. Tyner, Harry Strickland, W. T. Leamon and J. Ward Fletcher.

The Citizens Bank was organized as a partnership or private bank in the spring of 1873, by Philander H. Boyd, John B. Simmons, William S. Wood and Israel P. Poulson, of Hancock county, and Abiram Boyd, Wayne county, Indiana. The building where the bank is yet conducted was erected and the first banking business was transacted on January 4, 1874, Philander H. Boyd being president, and John B. Simmons, cashier. Mr. Wood sold his interest to the other partners and retired March 12, 1874, and the partnership as thus constituted continued until the death of Mr. Simmons, May 20, 1888.

Within a year or two after opening, the business had grown to such proportions that additional help was required, and Wallace A. Simmons and Frank Simmons, sons of the cashier, were successively called in as bookkeepers. On account of ill health both soon had to retire. George H. Cooper came to the bank as regular bookkeeper in 1883, but for several years previous

he had assisted at odd times. In 1887 he was advanced to assistant cashier and at the death of Mr. Simmons, he was chosen cashier.

On July 16, 1888, James A. Boyd, of Cambridge City, having acquired the interest of his father, Abiram Boyd, and Mr. Cooper having the interest of Mr. Poulson, the bank was reorganized, the partners being Philander H. Boyd and George H. Cooper, of Greenfield, and James A. Boyd, of Cambridge City. This partnership continued until the death of Philander H. Boyd on August 30, 1897. The surviving partners continued to conduct the affairs until April 1, 1898, when the business was purchased by the present owners: James R. Boyd, son of the first president; George H. Cooper and William B. Bottsford. Mr. Bottsford, who had long been a teacher in the public schools, came to the bank as bookkeeper in 1892, and is regarded as one of the ablest accountants in the state. He was made assistant cashier in 1897.

The Citizens' Bank from its beginning has helped advance the material interests of the county. An examination of its books, which was necessary to gather the above data, reveals facts and events closely allied with the lives of many of its patrons, and with nearly every material advancement of the county. On the opening day there were twelve depositors, who deposited a total of \$1,365. Thomas H. Mitchell, second son of William Mitchell, of the *Hancock Democrat*, made the first deposit. He was at that time a newsboy selling the *Indianapolis Sentinel* and *Cincinnati Enquirer*. Mrs. Malissa Cooper, mother of the present cashier, was the first woman to make a deposit. Mr. Mitchell is the only one of the first depositors now living, but it is noteworthy that many of the names yet daily entered on the books are of the second and third generations of most of the first depositors. The births, marriages, deaths, in fact, full family histories, as well as the building of school houses, churches, lodges, factories, and other commercial progress are traceable in the many entries in the financial books of the institution. The "bank open" and "bank closed" metal sign which hangs on the front door to announce the daily routine of the bank was painted by James Whitcomb Riley while he was a sign painter, and it bears his characteristic name as he was accustomed to paint it on all the signs he painted.

The bank has a paid-up capital and surplus of \$60,000, and being a partnership bank, with the individual estates of the partners back of it, makes it one of the "financial strongholds" of the county. The present officers are: James R. Boyd, president; George H. Cooper, cashier; Horace K. Boyd and Sheldon B. Cooper, bookkeepers.

The Capital State Bank was organized, January 8, 1898, and was chartered as a state bank on February 15, 1898. On February 19 of the same

year it opened its doors for business. The capital stock of the bank was originally \$25,000. On December 21, 1907, it was increased to \$50,000. The moving spirit in the promotion and organization of the bank was John H. Binford, who later became president of the institution. The first directors were William Toms, Isaiah A. Curry, L. E. McDonald, Nathan C. Binford and John H. Binford. L. E. McDonald was the first cashier and served until 1908. Nathan C. Binford was the first president and served until 1908, at which time he was chosen cashier. John H. Binford was elected president in 1908 and served until the time of his death in 1912. He was followed by Joseph L. Binford, who served as president until his death in 1915, when he was followed by Robert Barclay Binford. At present Robert Barclay Binford is president, and Nathan C. Binford, cashier of the bank.

The original stockholders were Nathan C. Binford, Luzena Thornburg, Elizabeth Thornburg, Josiah C. Binford, Mary E. Binford, Levi Jessup, Martha J. Elliott, E. Clarkson Elliott, Florence C. Binford, Charity B. Toms, William Toms, William H. Scott, Isaiah A. Curry, R. H. Ramsey, Edgar A. Binford, J. E. Wiseman, Jesse Brown, Mary L. Bruner, L. E. McDonald, S. S. Boots, William Mitchell Printing Co., Martha Binford and John H. Binford.

Later stockholders have been Joseph Boots, Mary A. Jessup, D. R. Love, F. M. Sparks, K. E. Smith, Ada Smith, A. E. Smith, William H. Scott, Joseph L. Binford, H. L. Moore, Ben H. Binford, W. P. Binford, R. B. Binford, A. A. Bacon, M. E. Denny, Chesteen Smith, William G. Smith, E. W. Felt, J. P. Moore, C. M. Curry, M. C. Cole, William R. Johnston, M. A. Johnston, F. B. Huddleson, C. F. Reeves, L. H. Binford, P. T. Hill, A. M. Hill, L. A. Hill, E. V. Toms, L. A. Binford, Omer Binford, Sophia Boots, William R. McGraw, Charles H. Troy, William H. H. Rock, R. F. Cook, C. B. Henley, J. N. Cook, L. G. Rule, Elma Binford, Mary S. Boots, R. A. Rock, Amos Hill, Paul F. Binford, Mary E. Simmons, Mary E. Hanna, Milo Goodpasture, D. G. McClarnon, E. R. Briney, R. J. Binford, F. L. Binford, F. B. McCutcheon, J. C. Binford, M. C. Binford, Morris Binford, E. J. Chappell, M. B. Chappell, C. F. Binford, I. H. Binford, Walter Binford and D. M. Binford.

The Hughes Bank was a private institution, established by John A. Hughes on July 1, 1881. It first opened its doors at No. 15 South Pennsylvania street. After July 1, 1884, it occupied the rooms at 101 West Main street. John A. Hughes remained in the bank until the time of his death, on August 25, 1885. George H. Cooper held a position as assistant cashier from July 1, 1881, until July 1, 1883. At that time he was succeeded by William A. Hughes, who, after the death of his father, operated the bank

until January 1, 1908. When its business was liquidated, all depositors were paid in full.

Four or five years ago the Home Savings and Trust Company was organized by Charles E. Barrett, an attorney of Indianapolis. Its offices were located in the New building at Greenfield. The venture, however, proved a failure and after a few months its doors were closed. Several Greenfield parties were financially interested in it.

THE GREENFIELD BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

In the summer of 1883, the late James M. Morgan, Elam I. Judkins, F. E. Gedden, Nelson Bradley, James Demaree, J. Ward Walker, Charles M. Alexander, Sam E. Duncan, John Corcoran, Albert R. Hughes, D. B. Cooper, V. L. Early and others conceived the idea of organizing a building and loan association.

After canvassing the citizens of Greenfield to ascertain if an institution of such a character could subsist in Greenfield, it was determined to effect an organization, with the above-named citizens as incorporators. Articles of association were filed in the office of the secretary of state on July 25, 1883. The following men were selected as directors to serve for one year: James M. Morgan, Elam I. Judkins, D. B. Cooper, F. E. Glidden and John Corcoran. The directors organized with James M. Morgan as president; Nelson Bradley, treasurer, and Charles M. Alexander, secretary. The first Monday in September, 1883, was fixed as the date upon which the subscribers to the stock were to begin to pay. The association organized with a capital stock of \$300,000, which was increased to \$1,000,000 on October 29, 1885.

The association started out on a plan known as a serial, with shares at \$300 each, payable 50 cents per week. Six series were issued, one each year, stock to mature in about seven years. About this time it became evident that the first series issued would mature in a short time, and to accumulate money to pay off this series became a problem. The directors and stockholders found it necessary to change from a serial to a permanent plan, making the shares of stock \$100, instead of \$300, payable 25 cents per week.

The presidents of the association have been James M. Morgan, F. E. Glidden, S. S. Boots and the present incumbent, V. L. Early, with continuous service since September 2, 1890. Nelson Bradley held the office of treasurer from the organization until January 12, 1909; John A. Rhue, treasurer from January 12, 1909, to April 3, 1911, and Charles Barr, the present incumbent, from April 3, 1911.

Charles M. Alexander was elected secretary at the time of organization,



JOHN F. MITCHELL AND WIFE



and served one year. He was succeeded by W. O Bragg, who served until September, 1880, and since that time John Corcoran, the present secretary, has discharged the duties of that office.

PUBLISHING HOUSES.

Greenfield at present has three publishing houses, the oldest of which is

WM. MITCHELL PRINTING CO.

William Mitchell, the founder of the printing company, came to Greenfield in 1856. He first became identified with the *Greenfield Sentinel*, and was one of the men who launched the *Hancock Democrat* in 1859. Other men of the company were Noble Warrum, David S. Gooding, William R. West and George Y. Atkinson. David S. Gooding was editor-in-chief for several years and William Mitchell, local editor. So much of Gooding's time was given to politics that before the close of the Civil War, William Mitchell bought the plant. During the war the *Democrat* championed the cause of the "War Democrats," and gave its undivided support to the Union cause. In fact, it became the local organ of the Union party. Its policy appears weekly in bold letters across its front page: "The Union—the Constitution—the Rights of the People."

The first home of the *Democrat* was in the east wing of the first court house on the public square, described in the chapter on "County Buildings." Soon after the Civil War, William Mitchell moved the establishment to the second floor of the Banks' block, No. 15 West Main street. The paper was published here until it was moved into its present home on South State street, in 1881.

In 1876 John F. Mitchell, the oldest son of William Mitchell, was taken in as a partner and assumed full control of the establishment. At this time the firm began doing business under the name of the Wm. Mitchell Printing Company. In 1890, after the death of his father, John F. Mitchell bought the interest of all other Mitchell heirs, and since that time has been the sole owner of the plant. He took his son, John F. Mitchell, Jr., into the management of the business in 1907. It was the wish of William Mitchell that the business he had founded should remain as a living monument to him. This wish has been respected, and all business is still transacted in the name of Wm. Mitchell Printing Company.

The growth of business made more floor space necessary, and in 1901 an addition was constructed on the south, much larger than the original plant.

In 1906, the old Methodist church was purchased, a bindery installed, and the engine house, immediately west of the church, constructed.

The printery has lived through many phases of history. During the Civil War the United States government seized the plant under the right of eminent domain to print the names of men in Indiana subject to draft. The columns of the *Democrat* of that time are filled, too, with interesting speeches and tracts. Later, James Whitcomb Riley, the Hoosier poet, found things of interest in the shop, and here some of his earliest poems were printed. The old Washington hand press which was brought overland in the fifties has long been replaced by the most modern machinery. The Wm. Mitchell Printing Company operates one of the largest printing establishments and book manufacturing plants in the state. They draw their business from coast to coast, manufacturing books for some of the largest business houses in the country. They have their own gas well and generate electric power for their entire plant by two large gas engines. They have, aside from their own power plant, their own electric light, gas and waterworks. The plant is novel from its mechanical standpoint. It contains the best of American and European machinery for printing and binding books. The book presses are equipped with automatic feeders, and feeders are also installed on their folding machines. Their battery of linotype and type-casting machines is complete in every respect. All old-type machines were thrown out and new machines installed at the first of the present year. The bindery is one of the most complete institutions in the West for binding books in large editions. Books of all kinds are made, from the full leather de luxe hand-tooled book to the smallest leaflet.

THE D. H. GOBLE PRINTING COMPANY.

In January, 1881, Aaron Pope, superintendent of the Hancock county schools, and Capt. Lee O. Harris, a teacher in the schools and one of Indiana's best-known writers, established the *Home and School Visitor*, designed for use in the schools of Hancock county as supplemental reading. A few months after the appearance of this publication, Prof. Pope died and his interests were purchased by the late David H. Goble. Later, Mr. Harris retired from the partnership, and Mr. Goble assumed complete control. Mr. Harris, however, retained his editorial connection with the paper to the time of his death, December 23, 1909.

In 1903, the publishing business, which had been carried on under the name of Mr. Goble, was incorporated under the name of The D. H. Goble Printing Company, Mr. Goble occupying the office of president to the time



WILLIAM MITCHELL,
Deceased



MRS. WILLIAM MITCHELL,
Deceased



JOHN F. MITHELL, JR.

of his death, September 30, 1905. This corporation is purely a family affair, the stock being owned by the children of the founder, namely, Mrs. Millie Trees, Mrs. John Irwin, James N. Goble and Isaac A. Goble, of Greenfield, Indiana, and Mrs. Luther Poland, of Indianapolis. Its present officers are Isaac A. Goble, president; Millie A. Trees, vice-president; James N. Goble, secretary-treasurer.

Back in the early eighties, the sons of Mr. Goble took an active interest in the printing business. The little paper, a small four-page affair, was lifted from the local field and carried to every quarter of the state and its dimensions have grown to that of an up-to-date magazine, which is used in the district schools of Indiana.

In the early days of this concern, the publishers began, in a small way, making legal blanks for township trustees. By persistent work, and by making of their goods a little better than the ordinary, their trade has been extended until they are now possibly the largest manufacturers in the state of records for townships and schools, and theirs is a standard of quality.

SPENCER PUBLISHING COMPANY.

The *Daily Reporter* was established April 27, 1908, by Newton R. Spencer, ably assisted by Mrs. Spencer. The office was in the east room of the Ramsey building, on the south side of East Main street, just west of the alley leading south to Meek street. The basement of the building was used for a press room, and the ground floor for a composing room and office. The composition was hand set, the force including three compositors. An old-style oscillating Campbell press, purchased from Dale J. Crittenberger, of Anderson, subsequently auditor of state, was installed. This press was out of the office of the *Anderson Democrat*. It was a curio to the employees of the *Reporter* office, but it gave a very neat print. The entire equipment of the *Reporter* office, when established, did not cost to exceed one thousand dollars. The advance circulation was only three hundred. The *Reporter* was a six-column folio. It contained very few advertisements, for the reason that the business men of Greenfield did not feel friendly towards its establishment. They pointed out that two daily papers, the *Star* and *Tribune*, and four weeklies, the *Democrat*, *Republican*, *Herald* and *Globe*, were being published in the city, and that only one or two of them indicated any degree of success. The founder of the *Reporter*, however, eager to break into the game in Greenfield, was not discouraged by any of these obstacles. He endured privations and practiced the most rigid economy, living largely upon unjustified hope of success for months before he had sufficient money to

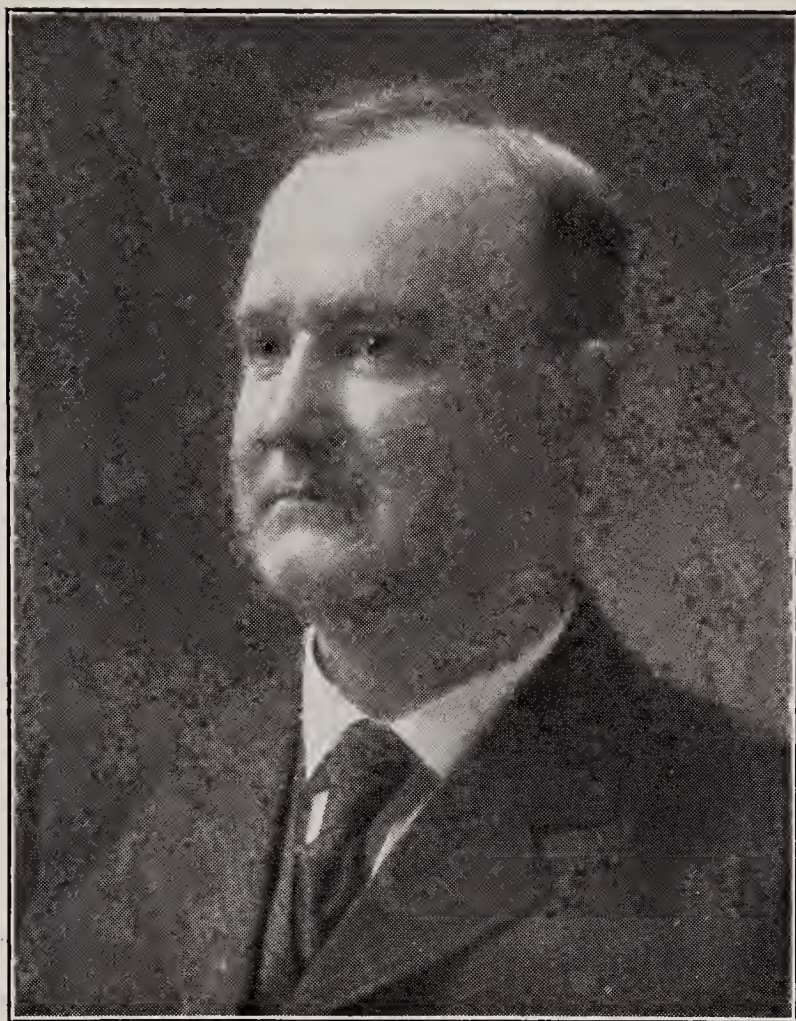
pay the current expenses of the paper. During these many months he saw the small reserve bank account gradually grow smaller, and he even wondered if it would hold out until the enterprise was self-supporting. Within ten months from the time of establishing the *Reporter*, the management purchased the subscription list of the *Evening Star* from the Greenfield Printing and Publishing Company, and merged it into the *Reporter*. The publication of the *Greenfield Herald* and *Greenfield Globe* was suspended at the same time, and the printing plant in which they had been printed was removed to Cumberland, Indiana. On February 21, 1910, Newton R. Spencer, having previously purchased the *Evening Tribune* and *Weekly Republican* of Walter S. Montgomery, took charge of the papers and the plant, merged the *Tribune* with the *Reporter*, and has since that time published the *Daily Reporter* and the *Weekly Republican*. For one year they were published on North East street in the Dudding and Moore block. On March 24, 1911, a fire damaged the machinery and composing room of the printing plant, and its location was changed to the Acme building, at the corner of South Pennsylvania and Railroad streets, where a new Mergenthaler linotype was installed on May 1, 1911. In the fall of 1913, a lot was purchased on East Main street and the erection of the present modern newspaper building was begun. It was completed in 1914, and was occupied on July 1 of that year. The new building is substantially built and conveniently arranged for the newspaper business. It has been very favorably commented upon by newspaper men from different parts of the state. Mrs. Spencer has been connected constantly with the office since the establishment of the *Reporter*, as has also the son, Dale, who began as a newsboy and has worked in all of the mechanical departments, including the linotype. Marshall Winslow, the city editor, has been with the papers for many years. He was connected with the *Tribune* and *Republican* when those papers were sold by W. S. Montgomery, and he is familiar with every phase of the business. The Spencer Publishing Company was incorporated in 1913.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY, (1916).

Following is a directory of the principal business men of Greenfield not elsewhere enumerated:

Department Stores—J. W. Cooper & Company, A. H. Rottman, Star Store (Simon Koin, proprietor), Charles Williams & Company and J. Ward Walker Company.

Groceries—Fred Havens, John Morrison, C. Bert Orr, Rock & Son, H. G. Strickland, Star Store, C. E. Vaughn and Earl Walsh.



NEWTON R. SPENCER



HOME OF GREENFIELD REPUBLICAN AND EVENING REPORTER

Druggists—Early Drug Company, W. P. Johnson and H. H. Zike.

News Dealers—Walter Myers, William M. Lewis.

Hardware—Chandler & Newhouse and Pickett & Sons.

Dentists—R. I. Bell, B. S. Binford, R. M. Calloway, J. D. Hughes, E. B. Howard and J. H. Posten.

Insurance, Loans and Real Estate—Paul Binford, A. C. Van Duyn, Charles Barr, D. B. Cooper & Son, Lester T. Ellis, W. I. Garriott, E. E. Gant, William A. Hughes, V. L. Patton, A. N. Steel, Wood Brothers and Ora Myers.

Jewelry, Etc.—Carl Rock and Beggs & Kyle.

Bakeries—George Furry, William S. King & Son and P. T. Lahr.

Blacksmiths—Marshall McBane, James Moran and Morford & Son.

Draymen—H. G. Amick, T. H. Eaton, S. P. Green, Jeffries Brothers and W. E. Smith.

Garages—Harry Hendricks, Orr Brothers, C. E. Kinder & Son, O. H. Monger & Son, Clarence Waddell and Wood Brothers.

Hotels—Columbia Hotel and Grand Hotel.

Lumber and Building Supplies—A. P. Conklin Lumber Company and Greenfield Lumber and Ice Company.

Merchant Tailors—George P. Justus and W. W. McCole.

Meat Dealers—H. B. Bolt, Walter Fisk, E. S. Fort, E. L. Gorman, Star Store and Fred Rihm.

Photographers—J. I. Butler and A. E. Pierson.

Plumbers—Standard Heating & Plumbing Company, Grant E. Gorman and Floyd Spangler.

Restaurants—John Bohm, Court House Restaurant and City Restaurant.

Wood and Coal—A. P. Conklin Lumber Company, Greenfield Ice and Fuel Company, Greenfield Lumber and Ice Company, Gray Brothers, Greenfield Milling Company and New Milling Company.

Undertakers—H. Eshelman, Frank R. Lynam, A. H. Rottman and Pasco Brothers.

Elevators—Greenfield Milling Company and New Milling Company.

Ice and Fuel—Greenfield Ice and Fuel Company and Gray Brothers.

Florists—Jacob Forest and L. H. Haney.

Furniture—A. H. Rottman, J. W. Cooper & Company, J. Ward Walker Company.

TAXPAYERS.

Following is a list of the citizens of Greenfield who paid taxes in sums exceeding one hundred dollars in 1915:

Nancy Adams, \$139.60; Luman Banks (estate), \$291.49; Jerome Black, \$870.91; Ione Black, \$185.09; James R. Boyd, \$671.58; John H. Binford (estate), \$511.37; Nathan C. Binford, \$140.37; Charles Barr, \$289.35; Laura Banker Bennett, \$112.64; Mary L. Bruner, \$346.49; J. Bridges and wife, \$107.54; Horace G. Beckner, \$157.45; Edward L. Bennett, \$101.31; Benton L. Barrett, \$399.00; Barrett Elevator Company, \$199.52; Margaret E. Brown, \$121.52; Andrew J. Banks (estate) \$218.12; Isaac H. Barnes, \$126.04; Harvey D. Barrett, \$107.46; Mrs. J. H. Brooks, \$117.74; Myrtle H. Beckner, \$149.71; A. R. Brown (estate), \$365.35; Jessie F. Brand, (estate), \$133.25; George H. Cooper, \$1,106.84; Allie E. Cook, \$103.58; Melissa Cooper (estate), \$177.27; Julia Carter, \$242.66; Lisha Bussell Clift, \$110.52; Alfred P. Conklin, \$715.52; Citizens' Bank, \$1,189.45; Capital State Bank, \$1,318.78; Emma E. Chappell, \$263.84; Christian F. Collyer, \$183.41; Philander Collyer, \$146.57; Martha Cupp, \$164.05; George W. Duncan (estate), \$102.44; John H. Duncan, \$187.64; W. C. Dudding and wife, \$135.28; Charles Downing, \$130.19; George W. Daenzer and wife, \$350.17; Charles S. Duncan, \$108.39; Vincent Early, \$248.19; Arthur K. Ellis, \$117.44; Early Drug Company, \$106.12; James Flipppo, \$115.47; Henry Fry, \$171.35; Frank V. Felt, \$202.40; Jacob Forest, \$100.46; Edgar L. Fritch, \$193.97; Herbert E. Fink, \$168.88; Vard H. Finnell, \$115.83; Milo Gibbs and wife, \$170.20; Greenfield Banking Company, \$1,484.62; Elvira Gooding, \$114.33; Lemuel and Mary Gooding, \$149.99; Chesteen W. Gant, \$104.71; Elmer E. Gant, \$253.93; Ozora Belle Gant, \$569.19; Cerena T. Grose, \$151.46; Charles M. Gibbs, \$185.80; Malinda Goble (heirs), \$243.38; Pearl and Paul Gibbs, \$110.37; Mrs. L. B. Griffin, \$104.15; John H. Groff, \$158.48; Greenfield Ice and Fuel Company, \$154.48; Greenfield Building and Loan Association, \$100.47; Pearl Gibbs (administratrix), \$105.27; Oscar Heller, \$219.16; Eli Hagans, \$115.86; William A. Hughes, \$110.95; Edward B. Howard, \$150.27; Frank S. Hammel, \$121.97; John M. Hinchman, \$164.99; Emezena Hinchman, \$588.43; William R. Hough, \$204.89; William A. Hough, \$306.71; J. W. Harrell, \$153.26; John F. Holland, \$110.37; Fred T. Havens, \$205.56; Elijah A. Henby, \$132.55; Theophilus Hargrove, \$125.57; Level L. Jeffries, \$263.02; Uriah H. Jeffries (estate), \$161.32; James Edwin Janney, \$198.10; Emma J. Justice, \$200.81; William A. Justice, \$131.03; Charles E. Kinder, \$297.88; Simon Koin, \$419.23; George W. Lacy, \$443.04; Henry C. Long (estate), \$322.63; Mary J. Lynam, \$264.38; John S. Loehr, \$116.88; Nettie E. Larrabee, \$139.40; J. M. and F. C. Larimore, \$458.05; Francis Moore, \$203.29; Oliver P. Moore, \$141.50; John F. Mitchell, \$477.42;

Robert L. Mason, \$279.32; George W. Moorehead, \$298.67; Elwood Morris, \$252.89; Marion G. Mullendore, \$108.21; Robert L. Mason and wife, \$149.99; Thomas McClarnon, \$170.69; James E. McCullough, \$136.40; William R. McGraw, \$259.60; Blanche B. McNew, \$451.33; Andrew J. New, \$475.60; Thomas H. New, \$697.60; Martin L. Newhouse, \$201.98; A. L. New and wife, \$621.19; Charles G. Offutt(heirs), \$228.29; Clarella A. Orr, \$159.30; John S. Orr, \$157.19; Jermina E. Pratt, \$239.30; Isaac B. Pickett, \$128.76; Samuel N. Patterson, \$138.67; A. C. Pilkenton, \$289.39; M. C. Quigley, \$286.96; George T. Randall (estate), \$762.47; William H. H. Rock (estate), \$118.86; George W. Reed, \$118.86; John H. Rottman, \$101.88; Rachel A. Rabb, \$129.20; Marshall T. Smith, \$227.60; William G. Scott (estate), \$274.51; William Stewart and wife, \$106.12; Mrs. H. L. Strickland, \$271.97; Henry Snow, \$308.26; Thomas H. Selman, \$135.19; Josephine Selman, \$676.42; Hannah E. Sparks (estate), \$331.61; Roxie Thomas Sample, \$185.67; George W. Souder, \$232.32; Matilda I. Stoner, \$135.28; Samuel Steele, \$330.09; Matilda Sparks, \$312.17; William E. Stewart, \$101.88; William A. Service, \$176.72; Lee C. Thayer, \$976.16; Permelia A. Thayer, \$818.15; Julia A. Thomas, \$124.99; Greenfield Lumber Company, \$601.94; Elbert L. Tyner, \$196.39; Home Brewing Company, \$124.52; the New Milling Company, \$207.15; Edgar A. Toms, \$254.06; the A. T. Gidley Company, \$269.13; A. C. Van Duyn (administrator estate Winfield Enright), \$152.82; J. Ward Walker (estate), \$243.66; James R. Walker, \$106.41; Jonas P. Walker, \$106.51; Albert White, \$115.18; Edwin Weaver, \$101.88; Charles Williams, \$248.01; J. Ward Walker Company, \$646.09; Cora D. Williams, \$270.74; Alva Woods and wife, \$105.39.

STREET FAIR.

In the spring of 1899 the business men of Greenfield considered the advisability of holding a street fair during the summer. They held a meeting on March 10 and selected the following officers: John Eagan, president; Harry Strickland, secretary; J. W. Walker, treasurer, and Col. E. P. Thayer, superintendent. An executive committee was later appointed, composed of H. G. Strickland, William C. Dudding, C. E. Kinder and John Barr. Arrangements were made and during the summer a street fair was conducted, during which, booths were erected and displays made of the different business lines and the industries of Greenfield and vicinity. People from all parts of the county attended and, in addition to the enlightenment offered by the industrial and business displays, they were entertained by the usual number and variety of side-shows, merry-go-rounds, etc.

FIRE DEPARTMENT HORSE SHOW.

For several years horse shows were given at Greenfield under the auspices of the Greenfield fire department. The first was given in 1909. They were then repeated every year, including 1914. A feature of the event in 1911 was an industrial parade. The parade consisted of automobiles, wagons and carriage floats, horsemen and footmen. The floats exhibited different lines of business and the industries of Greenfield and community. The parade was led by the Greenfield band and was over one-half mile in length. The city was illuminated and the occasion was enlivened with a display of fireworks, etc. At each horse show the streets were filled with stalls, tents, merry-go-rounds, "ocean waves," Ferris wheels and side shows. Sack races, pie-eating contests, etc., were also held for the entertainment of the public.

CHAUTAUQUAS.

Through the efforts of the ladies' clubs of the city, a Chautauqua was promoted in 1905, under the management of Rev. Harry Hill, of Indianapolis. The Chautauqua was held on the grounds at the West school building and was repeated in 1906. The programs included the best of music, oratory and dramatic art. Financially, however, the ventures were not very successful and the movement was abandoned after the second year.

During the winter of 1912-13, representatives of the Co-operative Chautauqua Association of Bloomington, Illinois, including J. L. Loehr, canvassed the city and vicinity for subscriptions for the purpose of promoting another Chautauqua. The effort was successful and during the past three years, 1913, 1914 and 1915, Chautauquas have been held at the old fair grounds north of the city. The best talent available has been on the platform, including the famous Innes band, of New York City, and Booker T. Washington, in 1914, and Helen Keller in 1915.

The board of directors of the Chautauqua have also considered other matters relating to the welfare of Greenfield. On several occasions, the value of a gymnasium has been discussed, and plans for raising funds for the construction of such a building have been considered.

TROOP ONE, BOY SCOUTS.

Troop One, Boy Scouts of America, at Greenfield, was organized in the spring of 1911 by Rev. J. B. Williamson, and was the outcome of a boys' organization in the Presbyterian church. Under the instruction of Reverend

Williamson, as the first scout master, the boys took several small camping trips and great enthusiasm was aroused. In 1913 Prof F. W. Bryant became scout master and through his efforts the organization flourished. Following Professor Bryant, Rev. C. H. Smith took the work and he, in turn, was followed by Rev. S. L. Cates. The organization has not only proven beneficial to the boys themselves, but also to the community as a whole. At the Chautauquas and other large gatherings, the boys have rendered valuable assistance to the management. The present scouts and subjects they major in are as follows: Almond Duncan, wireless; Paul Goble, wireless; Herman Johnson, woodcraft; James T. Larimore, first aid to the injured; Dale Spencer, first aid to the injured; Robert Mason, first aid; Dale Morton, woodcraft; Charles Page, woodcraft; William Duncan, woodcraft; Oakes Lineback, campcraft; Corr Service, scoutcraft; Kenneth Mason, campcraft.

MAIL DELIVERY.

City mail delivery was begun on January 2, 1902.

Ten rural free delivery routes have been established from the postoffice at Greenfield. The first four routes were established on October 1, 1900. Two routes were established on August 1, 1901, and the remaining four on September 1, 1905.

THE OLD GOODING TAVERN.

The most interesting of the historical structures which now stand along the old National road is the Gooding tavern, which stands on the southwest corner of State and Main streets in this city. The quaintness of its architecture seems to breathe a spirit of pioneer days and recalls to the minds of the older men of our city many interesting traditions. In 1844, Henry Clay, nominee for the presidency for the third time, was traveling from Dayton to Indianapolis and remained at the Gooding inn for dinner. In 1843, Hon. R. M. Johnson, former vice-president of the United States, stopped for a day at the famous tavern. Another man, whose associations make the building of historical significance, was Hon. George W. Julian, candidate for the vice-presidency in 1852, and a member of Congress from this district for a number of years. Mr. Julian when not in Washington lived at the Gooding tavern.

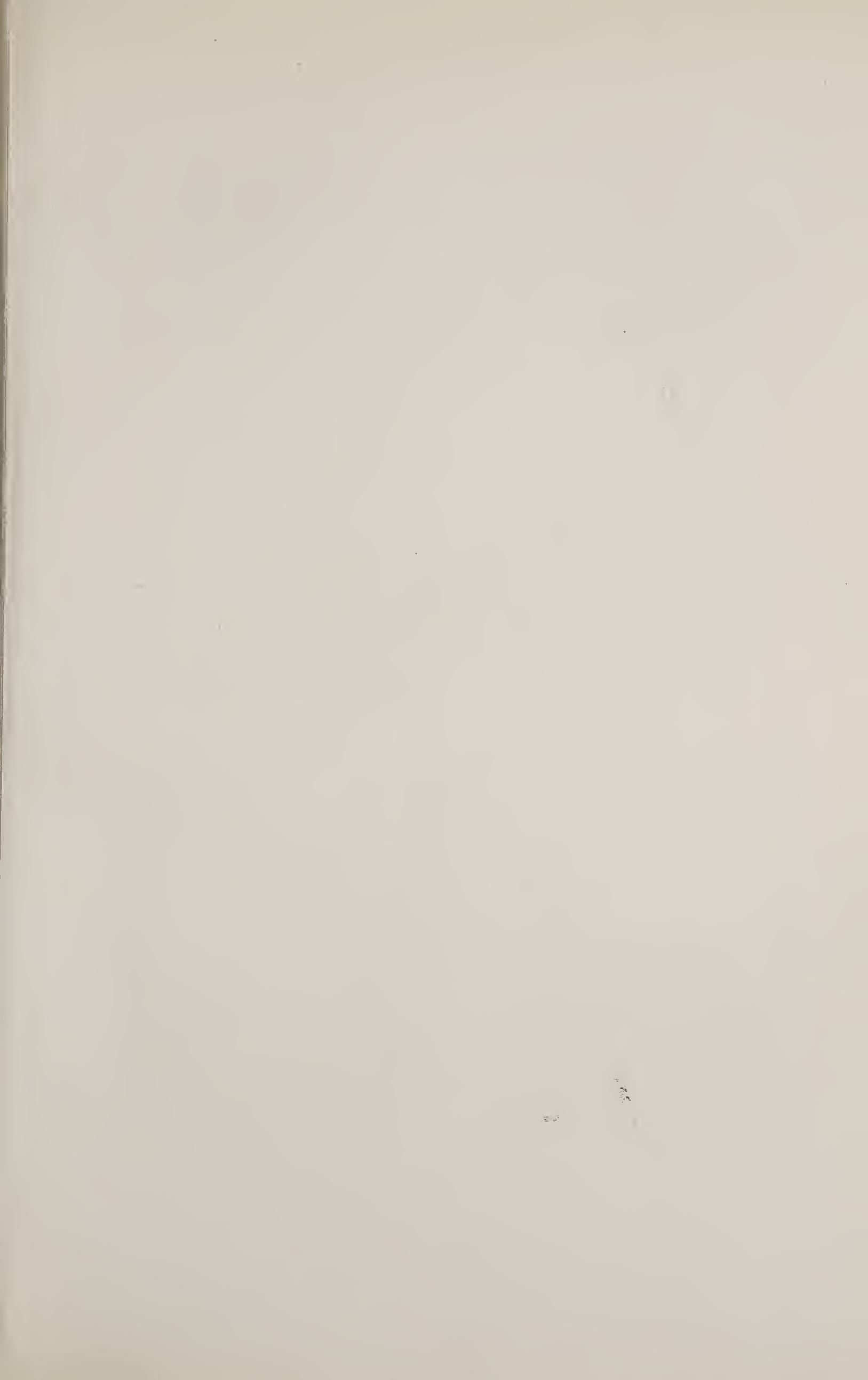
Joseph Chapman was the builder of the tavern, the north half of the building being completed in 1832 by him. Later the building was sold to James B. Hart, who kept the tavern for a time. He was a brother of the late Andrew T. Hart and the father of John E. Hart, of this city. Mr. Hart sold

the tavern, together with some adjoining lots, to Asa Gooding, the father of the late Hon. David S., Lemuel and Miss Elvira Gooding. The father owned property in Shelby county, but, inspired by the advantages offered by the building on the National road, was anxious to buy land along this highway. He rode horseback from Richmond to Terre Haute and decided that Greenfield was the best point between the two cities. The old building, owned then by James B. Hart, was the finest house on the National road between Dayton and Terre Haute. Mr. Gooding constructed the southern part of the building. For a number of years he kept the tavern and a little store, but, on account of ill health, he leased the tavern at two different times during his life. The first lessee was Louis Beeks, who operated the inn for three years. Later, William P. Rush, ex-sheriff of Hancock county, took charge of it. During this time Mr. Gooding moved his family into a house on South street, where he died in December, 1842.

For several years the widow of Asa Gooding successfully operated the tavern. After a time she rented the building to Taylor & Ellsworth, but at the end of a year Mrs. Gooding returned and remained in charge of the tavern until 1855. At that time Dr. N. P. Howard rented the inn for three years. After that time the building was never used as a tavern. Mrs. Gooding rented out the various rooms to individuals. George L. Knox, a well-known barber in this city, occupied the corner room for fifteen years.

THE OLD MASONIC HALL.

The old Masonic hall, as it is familiarly known to Greenfield people, was built by Hancock Lodge No. 101, Free and Accepted Masons. The corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies by Deputy Grand Master Elijah Newlin on August 14, 1854. The Masons occupied this building until the completion of the new temple on the corner of Main and State streets. The third floor was devoted to the order, but the second floor was used for many purposes. The Presbyterians used this part of the building as a church until 1867, when they moved into their new home, on South Pennsylvania street. The second floor was also used as a school and many men of this city went to school in the old hall. Perhaps the most famous of the pupils who were instructed here was the well-known Hoosier poet, James Whitcomb Riley. The earliest teacher that we were able to find was Daniel Monfort, who conducted a private school before the war. After him came a man by the name of Hall. Associated with these gentlemen was J. M. Stephenson. In 1863 the Rev. M. H. Shockley was in charge. When the war was over, Capt. Lee O. Harris, who lived in this city until his death in 1909, was elected super-





OLD WALKER CORNER, GREENFIELD



OLD GOODING CORNER, GREENFIELD



MASONIC TEMPLE, GREENFIELD



OLD MASONIC HALL, GREENFIELD

intendent and he successfully conducted the school for several years. Captain Harris was also associated with Mr. Shockley and Mr. Foley as teachers during the war. Later, the school was moved to the new school building in the west part of the city and the old room in the Masonic hall was turned into a theatre. The hall was used for this purpose until 1897.

The building now looks as it always did, with the exception of a few modern advertisements on its walls. The third floor at the time of the completion of the new Masonic Temple was rented to the Red Men, who remained there until March, 1899. The second floor has recently been used by the Eagles, who now own the building, and it is said to be one of the most attractive rooms of the order in the state. During the history of the building a number of men have rented the first floor for business rooms. Among the earlier were Freeman H. Crawford, druggist; J. J. Hauck, grocer; John Crush, meat market; Henry Chapman, tinner; S. W. Barrett, stoves and tinware and Hart Brothers, stoves and tinware. The first floor is now occupied by M. T. Willett, grocer, and Floyd Spangler, plumber.

MUSIC, BANDS, ORCHESTRAS, ETC.

Among the early music teachers in the county were Miss Lucinda Morley, Miss Emma Millikin, Fannie Martin and Narcie V. Lockwood. They were all piano teachers. The first two probably taught at Greenfield as early as 1850. Miss Morley probably brought to town a piano of her own, since there were then very few such instruments in the homes of the people at that time. Among the first families to own such an instrument in the county were John Myers, Thomas D. Walpole, Dr. N. P. Howard and Samuel Longnaker. Miss Martin and Miss Lockwood had charge of the musical department in the old Greenfield Academy during the latter fifties and early sixties.

About the same time, during the latter fifties, Prof. L. W. Eastman also came to Greenfield as an instructor of bands and orchestras. The first bands organized in the county were the Men's Saxhorn Band and the Ladies' Saxhorn Band, at Greenfield. These bands were both under the direction of Professor Eastman. The first saxhorn band was organized by Thomas Offutt and William E. Hart, about 1857. This is the band referred to by Riley as the "old band." It was composed of the following members: L. W. Eastman, E-flat cornet; William Lindsey, tuba; Nathan Snow, second tenor; S. War Bennett, first tenor; Nathaniel C. Meek, first alto; William E. Hart, B-flat cornet; Thomas Richardson, second alto; Thomas Offutt, B bass; William E. Ogg, third tenor; John A. Riley, bass drum.

John Riley may have been rather young to be included as a charter mem-

ber of the band, but it is known that he played with them soon after their organization. Other members were taken into the band, and at the outbreak of the Civil War it enlisted as the regimental band of the Eighteenth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers. The report of Adjutant-General Terrell shows that at the time of enlistment the band was composed of Omer Arnold, Samuel W. Barnett, F. M. Crawford, James E. Cravens, James H. Crowder, William Elliott, Albert C. Griffith, William E. Hart, John W. Lambertson, Edwin M. McCrarey, Samuel M. Martin, John H. Noble, William L. Ogg, Martin E. Pierson, Thomas E. Richardson, James T. Reed, Henry T. Snow, Nathan Snow, James F. Stewart, Alfred M. Thornburgh and David Youst. Professor Eastman was still the leader of the band. The boys were honorably discharged in the fall of 1862, and on their return home were given a hearty welcome at the Dunbar corner by the citizens of Greenfield. The Dunbar corner was the the northeast corner of Main and State streets, where Johnson's drug store now stands.

In 1859 a ladies' saxhorn band was also organized, composed of the following ladies, as nearly as can be remembered at this time: Laura Guymon, Ella Mathers, Nellie Millikin, Luna Meek, Fannie Martin, Flora Howard and Alice Thomas. This band seems to have played but a few years. It took part in concerts that were given at Greenfield, of which we have at least a few programs preserved. It is interesting to observe on these programs the prominence held by small musical instruments. Few piano solos were included. Vocal classes, however, took part, and flutes, guitars and brass instruments were used chiefly. Following is an illustrative program that was given at the Masonic hall in Greenfield on Friday evening, July 4, 1861:

Part First.

"Hail Columbia," Saxhorn Band; "National Anthem Song," Octille; "German Waltz," flutes and guitars; "Thoughts of Childhood," quartette, Mrs. Sallie Gebhart, Miss Julia Mathers, Mrs. G. N. Glass and Mr. Eastman; "Alice Waltz," Ladies' Saxhorn Band; "Autumn Winds," Miss Alice Thomas and Mr. Eastman's Vocal Class; "Flotilla Schottish," flutes and guitars; "Yankee Doodle," Ladies' Saxhorn Band.

Second Part.

"O're Prairie," vocal class; "Lizzie Polka," flutes and guitars; "Oh, the Merry Days," quartette, Miss Alda Guymon, Miss Alice Pierson, Mr. J. V. Stevenson and Mr. Eastman; "Sober Quaker," Miss F. Martin and Mr. East-

man; "Captain Branham's March," flute trio; "Warbling Waters," quartette, Miss Libbie Mathers, Miss Addie Edwards, Mr. J. R. Silver and Mr. Eastman.

Third Part.

"Oriental Quickstep," Saxhorn Band; "The Distant Dream," quintette, Miss Ella Mathers, Miss Sallie Gebhart, Miss Alice Pierson, Mrs. J. V. Stevenson and Mr. Eastman; "Hattie's Quickstep," flutes and guitars; "Midnight Moon," Miss Luna Meek and Miss Alice Pierson; "Midnight Watches," quartette, Miss Mollie Loehr, Miss Julia Mathers, Mr. J. V. Stevenson and Mr. Eastman; "Luna Waltz," flute trio; "What Fairy-like Music," Miss Fannie Martin and Miss Flora Howard; "O, 'Tis Sweet to be Remembered," quartette, Miss Lizzie Longnecker, Miss Alda Guymon, Mr. S. W. Barnett and Mr. Eastman; "Eulalia Lee," song, Miss Flora Howard; "Fisher's Hornpipe," medley, flutes and guitars. Admittance fee, fifteen cents; children, ten cents.

After the return of the Saxhorn Band from military service a number of its members re-enlisted as volunteers. A band was maintained, however, at Greenfield, and for several years its name appears in the local papers as the Greenfield Cornet Band.

THE ADELPHIANS.

In 1868, during the political campaign, a band was organized of the older players, including also a number of younger musicians, which styled itself the Adelprians. This band was composed of the following members, as nearly as they can be determined at this time: James Cox, driver; William Davis, Ed Millikin, War Barnett, Thomas Carr, Charles Warner, Jesse Millikin, Isaac Davis, John Davis, John Guymon, Fred Hafner, Emsley Wilson, Hiram Riley and John Riley.

The band had a good equipment of uniforms, band wagon, etc. The band wagon was made by Joe Cartwright in a shop that stood at the northwest corner of Noble and Main streets, where Doctor Larimore's residence now stands.

In addition to the players named above, James Whitcomb Riley, Clint Hamilton and Fred Beecher occasionally played. Riley and our present mayor, Quin Johnson, had the snare drum for a time. Charles Warner, an old German shoemaker, at first carried the bass drum, after which it was taken by Quin Johnson. After a season with the bass drum, the mayor took the snare drum and played it for a number of years in the bands that followed.

The Adelphians maintained their organization for almost ten years, although the membership was constantly changing.

CITIZENS' BAND.

In 1871 a number of the younger boys organized a band known as the Citizens' Band. At first they styled themselves the Juniors, but later a constitution and by-laws were adopted and placed on record in the office of the county recorder of Hancock county, on October 20, 1871. The members of the new organization, as shown by the record, were J. R. P. Johnson, James H. Danner, Hiram Kern, Peter Johnson, W. E. Willett, J. B. Rains, J. Q. Johnson, E. B. Shumway, J. M. Chappius, B. F. Barr and H. G. Amick. This band was the first to purchase a set of upright instruments. The older bands had all used the "over shoulder" horns.

The boys played for awhile under the direction of Dewitt Sivey, Isaac Davis and probably others. After two or three years, the Citizens' Band and the Adelphians were merged and were known as the Adelphians. This was probably about 1874. The band then played for several years and gradually became known as

THE DAVIS BAND.

During the early eighties it was composed of the following members: Isaac R. Davis, Thomas Carr, John Davis, Charles Davis, Abijah Davis, Penn Bidgood, Geatano Ponti, Quin Johnson and Frank Barr.

Isaac R. Davis, the leader of this band, was an accomplished musician. He was not only the leader of the Greenfield Band for a number of years, but was a band teacher, and instructed a number of the best bands in central Indiana. His home band, as well as the New Palestine Band, which he taught, and others, played during several seasons of the Indiana state fair at Indianapolis. One need but refer to the histories of the bands in the county to appreciate his influence in the development of musical talent among the young men during the seventies and eighties.

The Davis band remained in existence until 1889, when the remnants of this band and the "Citizens'" or "Sivey's" band consolidated. Among the later additions to the Davis Band were William R. White, William Carr, George Mitchell, William Offutt, Frank Hammer and probably others.

DEMOCRAT BAND.

In 1884, a "Democrat Band" was organized, largely through the efforts of William M. Lewis. It was organized for campaign purposes and included

the following members: William M. Lewis, Asa New, William Wright, George Mitchell, John Johnson, James W. Wilson, William Stewart, Joe Darymple, Walter Scott, Dewitt Sivey and Jeff. Cox. The band played through the campaign of 1884, though a reorganization was probably effected before the campaign closed. Either gradually, or after reorganization, the band became known as the

CITIZENS' BAND.

Dewitt Sivey was the leader and organizer of the band, and at different times it was known as "Sivey's Band," "Sivey's National Band" and as the "Citizens' Band." Among the members who played in the band at different times were: Dewitt Sivey, Ed Sivey, J. W. Wilson, Will Carr, William Wright, Emory Scott, Jeff Cox, Elsworth Goble, William Stewart, Ed Tague, William Tully, Clint Sivey, Thomas Carr, Owen Shumway, Frank Hammer, Charles Nigh, "Stover" Nigh, William Gordon, Homer Carr and probably others. On August 19, 1884, James W. Wilson presented to the band a banner, made of blue silk and bound with heavy gold fringe. Gold tassels were artistically arranged at the corners. On the front of the banner was inscribed in beautiful gold letters (the work of Will H. Carr) the words, "The Greenfield Cornet Band." On the other side was a collection of musical instruments in gold leaf. To the banner was pinned a gold maltese cross with the following inscription: "Presented to the Citizens' Band by J. W. Wilson, August 19, 1884." The banner was presented by Mr. Wilson in a very neat little address and was accepted on behalf of the band by William Wright. This banner was carried by the band for a number of years. The "Citizens" or "Sivey" band wore neat uniforms with belts, and cartridge boxes in which to carry their music.

THE DOBBINS BAND.

In the meantime, about the middle of the eighties, a third band was organized, known as the Dobbins Band. Among its members were Charles Williams, Emanuel and John Dobbins, Jeff Cox, William Shumway, Ed Jackson, Ed Tague, John Hafner, William Tully, Charles Nigh, and probably others. This band played less than a year, but during its existence there were three bands in Greenfield; the Davis Band, the Sivey Band, and the Dobbins Band. After the Dobbins Band quit playing, the Davis Band and the Sivey Band remained as separate organizations until 1889, when their remaining members consolidated. During the existence of both bands there was a great deal of rivalry, not always friendly.

After consolidating, the band played until 1894, when, the Red Men's lodge having been organized, and nearly all the boys having joined the lodge, the band was reorganized as the

RED MEN'S BAND.

William R. White became the leader of the new band at this time. Among its members were William Carr, Emory Scott, William Stewart, Alvin Johnson, Charles Millicent, William Jones, William Gordon, Omer Gordon, William Offutt, John Felt, J. Ward Fletcher, and probably others. The band was known as the Red Men's Band until about 1897, when another reorganization was effected under the name of the

GREENFIELD MILITARY BAND.

The band has been known by that name to the present. William R. White has been its recognized leader since about 1894, and is the leader at this time. Among the members who have played in it at various times are: William R. White, Aubrey M. Thomas, William Niles, Von Glascock, Albert Frost, Elmer Gorman, Noble Curry, Homer Carr, William Gordon, Will Lamberson, William Jones, William Carr, William White, Charles Davis, Carl Brand, Dora Jeffries, Jesse Warrum, Malcolm Hancock, John Davis, Arthur Rafferty, Fritz Bidgood, J. Ward Fletcher, Frank Craft, Merle Glascock, Fred Niles, Charles Gilson, Marvin Fletcher, Samuel Moore, Samuel Trueblood, Noble Howard, Earle Frost, Charles Wisheart, Charles Rucker, Jesse Rucker, Henry Rucker, Virgil Wheeler, Thomas Moxley, Albert Barnard, James Barnard, Joe Reedle, George J. Richman, Emory Scott, Berry Willis Cooper, Berlin Dieter, and no doubt others.

Of the above, Carl Brand, a grandson of Isaac R. Davis, has achieved distinction as a clarinet player. For the past year or two he has been the leader of the Indiana University Band, which in the meantime has been selected as the regimental band for the Second Regiment, Indiana National Guard.

In addition to the above named bands, Professor Mack, the supervisor of music in the Greenfield schools, organized a band about 1895-6, which, however, played only a few months. He also organized a cadet band among the high school boys, which played for awhile, about 1897.

ORCHESTRAS.

The Davis boys also had an orchestra at different times during the seventies and eighties. About 1903, William R. White organized an orches-

tra composed of the following members: William R. White, Samuel J. Offutt, John A. Rhue, Albert Frost, William L. Niles, Von Glascock, William Carr, Fritz Bidgood, Bynum Jackson, George and Oscar Suess, Hugh Johnson and J. Ward Fletcher. The organization was kept intact for five or six years, and from 1903-07 played for practically all the common and high school commencements in the county.

LITERARY SOCIETIES, CLUBS, ETC.

The first literary society that was organized in Greenfield, of which our oldest residents have any recollection, was a society of young men known as the "Dark Lyceum." This society was organized in the very early history of the town, when Andrew T. Hart was a young man. It is known that the society gave entertainments, including songs, readings, elocution, etc., but whether they were public or private is not remembered.

The next society, of which we do have a record, was known as the "Thespian Society." From the announcement of their first exhibition the following lines are taken: "The society announce that their first grand exhibition will take place on Friday evening, April 1, 1859, at Thespian Hall (Odd Fellows' Hall). The object of the society is to improve themselves in elocution and produce such pieces as will instruct as well as amuse the people, and they sincerely hope their humble endeavors may be crowned with success."

The first evening's entertainment consisted of the presentation of a domestic drama entitled "Toodles." Those participating in the play were S. M. Martin, Barnett and Meek, J. M. McKinnie, Mr. O'Bryon, T. H. Offutt, E. S. Duncan, W. L. Ogg, E. B. Atherton, W. E. Hart, Miss Brace and Miss Craddock. The evening's entertainment was concluded with "The Burlesque Tragic Opera (in one awful act), replete with operatic gems, thrilling impersonations, terrific combats, imposing marches, etc., entitled 'General Bombastes Furioso,' presented by O'Bryon, S. M. Martin, N. B. Meek and Miss Parkhurt." J. L. Mason was manager, J. L. McKinnie, acting manager, and Mr. O'Bryon, stage manager.

A second entertainment was announced to be given on Friday evening, April 15, 1859, under the same management. The following statement of the success of the first entertainment is given on the announcement of the second exhibition: "The unbounded enthusiasm with which the first exhibition of the Thespian Society was received by the fashion, the elite and the respectability of Greenfield has induced the management to announce a second exhibition, to take place on Friday evening, April 15, 1859, at Thespian Hall."

The evening's entertainment consisted of the presentation of two dramas,

"The Limerick Boy" and "The Golden Farmer." The first was presented by Bryan C. Walpole, F. M. Crawford, S. M. Martin, William E. Hart, S. W. Barnett, Miss Smith and Miss Brace; the second, by J. M. McKinnie, Bryan C. Walpole, F. M. Crawford, S. M. Martin, T. H. Offutt, M. V. McConaha, W. E. Hart, E. S. Duncan, E. B. Atherton, Miss Holland, Miss Brace and Miss Rounder. Doors opened at seven o'clock; exhibition commenced at seven-thirty. Admission, fifteen cents.

During the Civil War several societies were organized and gave entertainments, as may be observed both in the Literary chapter and the chapter on Education.

About 1870 a dramatic club was organized and named "The Adelphi." The members were known as "The Adelphians." This organization was kept up for several years, and gave plays at the old Masonic hall. The members were James Whitcomb Riley, Lee O. Harris, George A. Carr, S. War Barnett, A. Ford, E. P. Millikin, Jesse Millikin, George B. Cooley, O. N. Ridgeway, John J. Skinner, H. McGruder, A. C. Hamilton, Mrs. Nellie Cooley, Misses Angie Parker, Mary Dille, Kate Geary, and probably others whose names cannot be recalled. The club was a prominent feature in the literary life of the town. The plays produced were of high dramatic rank, and the company endeavored to present them with all possible excellence. Many of the members showed marked dramatic ability. Here the poet Riley got his first experience in histrionics, in which he excelled. Not only did he show talent in that line, but all the stage scenery used in the plays was designed and painted by him. The citizens showed great interest and appreciation, and the Adelphians always played to crowded houses. Many of the members were also connected with the Adelphian Band.

In 1875 a "Reading Room Society" was organized, which gave a series of entertainments. It was this society which promoted the Knightstown-Greenfield spelling match, that has been discussed elsewhere.

In 1878 George Knox and a group of his associates also organized a colored debating society, etc.

On January 10, 1879, the Greenfield Reading Club was organized, with twenty-four charter members. Its first officers were Miss Belle Reed, president; W. Frank Hays, vice-president; W. P. Bidgood, secretary; membership was limited to twenty-four.

In the same year the social influence of the saloon was offset by the temperance workers by the establishment of reading rooms. "The Blue Ribbon Reading Room Association" was organized at Greenfield on April 2, 1879, with the following officers: Nelson Bradley, president; F. E. Glidden,

first vice-president; Mrs. Inez Lyon, second vice-president; G. T. Randall, treasurer; H. B. Thayer, recording secretary; Dr. L. A. Vawter, corresponding secretary. This society opened a reading room at the Guymon house, on the northwest corner of Mount and Main streets, that should be attractive and that should offer pleasant associations for the young men of the town.

WOMEN'S CLUBS.

Beginning with the eighties, more definite and more systematic work was undertaken, which replaced in a large measure the activity of the literary and reading room societies of the previous two decades. The first woman's club organized in the county was the

CHAUTAUQUA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CLUB.

This club was organized in 1880 with the following charter members: Mesdames Dr. N. P. Howard, Charles Downing, Mary Swope, Edwin Howard, Lemuel Gooding, Samuel Martin, D. B. Cooper, Ephraim Marsh, Elbert Tyner, Malissa Cooper, Jerome Black, George Cooper and M. H. Gant. Misses Elvira Gooding, Lena Banks, Viola Banks, Etta Holstock and Ada Anderson.

It took up the Chautauqua course of reading, which extended over a period of four years and from which the members graduated upon satisfactory completion of the four-year course of reading. The Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Club was maintained for ten years or more. Following this a number of clubs were organized, the first of which was

THE IONIAN CLUB.

The Ionian Club, so named in honor of its founder, Mrs. Ione Brown Black, had its beginning on December 17, 1888. Who the charter members were is not of as much importance as the purpose they had in mind. The club's motto, "We taste an intellectual pleasure twice, and with double the result when we taste it with a friend," covers the sole reason for its inception and its continuance.

In the beginning there was no organization and no definite plan of work other than the reading of new books. The first book studied was "Robert Elsemere." The small group of women gave one afternoon of each week to an informal discussion of some book which all were reading, and since freedom of speech was encouraged, much collateral information was forthcoming. When the private libraries of club members became inadequate, they frequently took the long carriage drive to Indianapolis to consult the city library.

Interesting discussions of one of Dumas' stories turned the club's attention to things foreign, and for four years its members enjoyed a most profitable study of French history and literature. No other one subject received a like amount of attention.

Many of the club's charter members were young mothers and for several years its meetings were held on the outskirts of an inner circle of small children. Some of these children, mothers now in their turn, are among the present active members.

With the enlarging of its membership the club was organized under the name of the Woman's Club. The history of country after country was studied. Sometimes an entire year was devoted to an author, as Tennyson; and two were given to a study of Browning. In 1913 they took the work of the Chautauqua Reading Circle and are in the third year of their four-year course at this time (1915).

THE HESPERIAN CLUB.

The Hesperian Club was organized, October 17, 1889, at the home of Mrs. N. P. Howard, Sr. The new society gave some time to the consideration of a name that might be worthy of the company of ladies. The name of "Hesperian" (western star) was finally proposed by Mary Vawter and adopted. The club was organized with twenty charter members, five of whom are now living: Mrs. Elbert Tyner, Mrs. W. H. Scott, of Yakima, Washington, Mrs. Permelia Thayer, Mrs. Clara Strickland and Mrs. Angie Howard.

The Hesperian Club was the third literary club organized in the city. Its purpose was the social and intellectual advancement of its members. During the first seven years of its existence it lived a Bohemian life mentally. The members listened to Rienza as he addressed the Romans; followed by Victor Hugo, Sir Walter Scott and other eminent authors through interesting scenes and incidents in Egypt, Scotland, Ireland and other foreign countries. Finally they landed on the good American shore the year previous to the World's Fair at Chicago, that they might more fully understand and appreciate the beautiful White City. Since then they have gone abroad again and traveled with Stoddard over many foreign points of interest. Later, the Bay View Reading Course kindly guided them to places and themes of interest, profit and pleasure.

Many beautiful and impressive events have been given by the club. Among them was a Bohemian tea, observance of tenth anniversary on November 11, 1899, in the parlors of the Columbia Hotel, with all literary clubs as guests; Greenfield day, with Mrs. John Mitchell, in which all of the city's

poets, composers and artists were discussed and quoted; "The Lullaby of Nations," with Mrs. Minnie Thayer.

The club now has twenty-five active members, with a list of associate, corresponding and honorary members. The subject for the current year is India.

Following are the ladies who have served as presidents of the club: Mrs. Emma Vawter, 1889-1890-91-92-93; Mrs. George W. Duncan, 1893-94; Mrs. L. W. Gooding, 1894-95-96; Mrs. H. B. Thayer, 1897-98; Mrs. George W. Duncan, 1898-99-1900; Mrs. Elbert S. Tyner, 1900-01; Mrs. S. S. Boots, 1901-02; Mrs. H. L. Strickland, 1902-03; Mrs. Emma Vawter, 1903-04-05; Mrs. J. F. Mitchell, Sr., 1905-06-07-08-09-10; Mrs. Joshua Barrett, 1910-11-12-13; Mrs. Hiram Eshelman, 1913-14-15-16.

Since the organization of the club it has had to mourn the loss of a number of its members, among whom are Estella M. Dalmbert, 1892; Cinderella J. Howard, 1895; Mary Vawter, 1895; Anna Offutt, 1899; Matilda M. Hough, 1900; Clara Vawter, 1900; Zelia Cole, 1902; Anna A. Nethercut, 1907; Mattie Sisson, 1909; Emma Vawter, 1911; Martha Stockinger, 1911; Rebecca Black, 1911; Malissa Cooper, 1913; Marietta Reed, 1915; Etta Barrett, 1915, and Mary M. Gooding, 1916.

The Hesperian Club annually observes Christmas, the members enjoying a dinner and the old-fashioned Christmas tree, and exchange of gifts, thus binding closer all of its members into one great loving family.

DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

A chapter of this society was organized at Greenfield by Miss Tarquinia Voss, state regent, on June 11, 1904. The first meeting of the ladies was held at Cuyler's studio. Mrs. Madge Cuyler was elected regent, and Mrs. Bess Hinchman, secretary and treasurer. The society continued to meet at the homes of the different members, but principally at the Cuyler studio, on account of its central location, until 1908. Since that time only occasional meetings have been held.

The purpose of the Society is "to perpetuate the patriotic spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence; to commemorate prominent events connected with the War of the Revolution; to collect, publish, and preserve the roll, records, and historic documents relating to that period; to encourage the study of the country's history; to promote sentiments of friendship and common interest among the members of the society, and to provide a home for and furnish assistance to such Daughters of the Revolution as may be impoverished, when in its power to do so."

The membership of the society is limited to lineal descendents of an ancestor, (1) who was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, member of Continental Congress, member of Congress, Legislator, or General Court of any colony or state, or (2) rendered civil, military or naval service under authority of any of the thirteen colonies, or of the Continental Congress, (3) by service rendered during the War of the Revolution became liable to the penalty of treason against the government of Great Britain, provided, such ancestors always remained loyal to the cause of American independence.

Following are the members that have belonged to the Greenfield Chapter: Permelia Thayer, Mae Selman, Frances P. Snow, Vessie Pierson, Mary Montgomery, Mary Reed, Madge Cuyler, India Selman, Katherine Dann, Alma Pierson, Nellie Hughes, Clara Heizer, Lizzie Early, Bess Hinchman, Margaret Smith and Ida Barrett.

KAPPA KAPPA KAPPA.

Upsilon Chapter, at Greenfield, was installed on March 31, 1906, with the following charter members: Marie Pilkenton Hughes, Roxana Thayer Eldridge, Mary Montgomery McKay, Ruby McNamee, Mary Sample, Stella Thompson Brooks, Bertha Justice Bragg, Caroline Kinsley Hoard and Bess Kinsley.

Since the installation of the local chapter the number of members has been about fifty. The local chapter has confined its work to general work among the needy of Greenfield. The money to carry on this work is obtained in different ways by entertainments, etc. A Christmas tree for the unfortunate of the city is made possible by a contribution of one dollar from each member, this having been used in previous years for a similar party for the sorority themselves.

LADIES' HOME READING CLUB.

The Ladies' Home Reading Club was organized in 1894, at the home of Mrs. C. M. Curry, with the following charter members: Lillie Walker, Jennie Peters, Vanie Gates, Ora Carr, Katie Felt, Mrs. John M. Moxley, Mrs. Frank Morgan, Ella Moore, Frankie Smith, Luella Ramsey, Florence Curry, Ellen Gibbs, Nan Dudding, Rosie Rhue, Date New, Alice Hendricks, Alice Rufner, Julia Gooding, M. A. Bottsford and Gratiot McCune Curry. Only two of the above charter members now remain in the club, Mrs. Marshall T. Smith and Mrs. Charles E. Hendricks.

The first officers elected were, Mrs. Luella Ramsey, president; Mrs. Nan Dudding, vice-president; Mrs. Jennie Peters, secretary, and Mrs. Ellen Gibbs,

treasurer. The club at the time of its organization decided to study the Bible and to meet on every Thursday afternoon for the purpose of discussing certain chapters thereof.

In 1895 some of the members desired to follow other lines of work and they withdrew from this club and organized the Gradatim Club. The members remaining in the Home Reading Club continued the study of the Bible and in 1903 finished the Old Testament. Since that time the entire Bible has been studied and portions of it have been reviewed.

The club also gives time to social events, features of which are annual dinners for the families of the members of the club, all of which are, of course, thoroughly enjoyed. The club has had to mourn the deaths of eight of its members: Mrs. Nan Dudding, Lillie Walker, Audrey Binford, Anna Morgan, Florence Curry, Ellen Thomas, Ellen Gibbs and Beulah Getman. It has always given active support to measures of civic reform. It was this club that circulated a petition addressed to the city council asking that an ordinance be passed prohibiting spitting upon sidewalks.

CLIO CLUB.

The Clio Club was organized February 21, 1896, with thirteen charter members, Mary Woodard, Jennie Duncan, Mae Duncan, Vashti Binford, Minnie Grist, Mesdames A. C. Pilkenton, M. E. Nethercut, Edward Ruffner, J. W. Cooper, S. G. White, W. B. Bottsford, Charles Downing and Ada New.

In the fall of 1895 a representative from the *Progress Magazine*, of Chicago, came to Greenfield and secured several members. Meetings were held weekly until in February, 1896, when the ladies had plans formulated for the Clio Club. The men of the *Progress Magazine* did not continue their meetings and the Clio Club has held regular meetings since. At first the meetings were weekly, but at present they are held every two weeks.

The first two years the work followed the course as outlined by the *Progress Magazine*; since that time a program committee each year has outlined the work. At present the membership is limited to thirty, with an associate list of members who pay dues, but are not responsible for work done in the club.

After the first few years the programs became more general and the club studied individual authors, music, art, sociology, geography, philosophy and current events. In 1899 the Holmes breakfast was given, to which all members of the federation were invited. The ladies have also given numerous socials for the enjoyment of their families, such as the Colonial tea, the lecture on Oberammergau, etc. Civic matters have received the attention of the club. The poor-house reform movement, which was finally carried to the Legislature, originated with them.

In Memoriam: Mrs. Audrey Binford, Mrs. Josephine Boyd, Mrs. Martha Pratt, Mrs. Sarah Bragg, Mrs. M. E. Nethercut and Mrs. Ada New.

THE VINCENT SOCIETY OF THE HALL IN THE GROVE.

"The Vincent Society of the Hall in the Grove" was organized on June 27, 1912, with these officers: President, Mrs. J. H. Binford; vice-president, Mrs. L. B. Griffin; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. J. H. Moulden. The object of the society is to unite all Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle graduates in a permanent organization, which shall have a general oversight of the Chautauqua work in the community, encouraging graduates to continue habits of systematic reading.

It is the purpose of the society to hold at least two meetings each year; one to be of a social nature, at which Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle graduates shall be welcome; the other to be devoted to the consideration of plans for the extension of Chautauqua work in the community. Following are the members with the date of their graduation from the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle: Florence Clark Binford, 1884; Mary M. Gooding, 1884; Elvira Gooding, 1884; Permelia A. Thayer, 1886; Dennie S. Griffin, 1888; Sarah A. Moulden, 1900; M. Irene Stoner, 1900; Florence C. Larimore, 1900; Lucy H. Binford, 1902, and Martha Wilson, 1913. Honorary members, Fannie M. Cleary, 1900, and Theodisia S. Johnson, 1911.

COSMOPOLITAN CLUB.

The Cosmopolitan Club was organized in October, 1894, by Mrs. Mary Swope, with a membership of seventeen active members and six honorary members. Its object is the mutual benefit and improvement of its members.

Following were the active charter members: Mary Swope, Jennie Swope, Mrs. V. L. Early, Mrs. Free Crawford, Mrs. J. M. Larimore, Mrs. L. B. Griffin, Mrs. Frank Hammel, Mrs. J. H. Moulden, Mrs. Myra Moore and the Misses Edith Stabler, Clara Vawter, Ruby Martin, Flo Randall, Pearl Randall, Florence Thayer and Maggie Snyder. The honorary members were Mesdames Bruner, E. E. Stoner, Stabler, Hume, J. H. Binford and Miss Laura Moulden.

During the first year of its organization an entirely new feature was introduced into the social life of Greenfield by a series of parlor talks, given before the club and its guests. Among the speakers were the Rev. Dr. Stabler, of the Methodist Episcopal church; Rev. Souder, of the Presbyterian church; Hon. William R. Hough, Dr. Mary Bruner, Florence C. Binford, Mary Woodward, and Hannah Pratt Jessup, pastor of the Friends church. A musicale or

two were also given. The first nine years were given to the study of the work as outlined by the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle; the next four were spent in a systematic study of the Bible, matriculating with Chicago University, after which, in 1908, the club returned to the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle course, which has been followed to the present time, 1915.

During the twenty-one years of the club's existence it has brought to Greenfield several well-known persons to address the people of our city upon timely topics. Among them are, Miss Niblack, on art; Prof. Elbert Russell, a series on the Life of Christ; Dr. Joshua Stansfield, upon the Bible; Dr. Charles P. Emerson, on "The Message of Modern Medicine;" and Dr. M. H. Lichliter, upon the "Vine and the Oak."

The social spirit has not been neglected. Several functions might be mentioned: A Martha Washington banquet; an expansion party; a banquet given to the members of the club by the Barbarians (their husbands); a Halloween party, and a playlet, "The Goose Feather Bed." The influence of the club has been given to all public enterprises that have needed help. They gave the first entertainment for the benefit of the public library, which netted a neat sum.

The membership has changed very much in twenty-one years, but the club still has the following charter members: Active, Mrs. J. H. Larimore, Mrs. J. H. Moulden, Mrs. L. B. Griffin, Mrs. Myra Moore; honorary, Mrs. Irene Stoner, Mrs. J. H. Binford and Mrs. Laura Duncan.

The membership now consists of the following active members: Mesdames J. H. Binford, E. S. Hart, S. J. Offutt, L. B. Griffin, J. M. Larimore, N. C. Binford, Laura Duncan, Koppers, Myra Moore, T. I. Morgan, Irene Stoner, Flossie Pasco, John Early, Martha Wilson, Carrie Barrett, J. F. Reed, J. H. Rogers, Hazel Fink, Charles Cook, Herbert Bruner; associate, Mrs. J. H. Moulden. "He conquers who wills" is still the determination of the club, and "Never be discouraged" is its watchword.

GRADATIM CLUB.

The Gradatim Literary League was organized by Miss Vania Gates (now deceased) in 1895, at the home of Mrs. Marshall Smith, who was then living in the old Cooper home on the site of the present Carnegie Library. Mrs. Smith was the first president, Mrs. William H. Moore, vice-president, and Miss Gates, secretary-treasurer. The society was formed for the purpose of studying the history of the various countries. It has continued along that line of study, having taken up the ancient and modern history of England,

France, Germany, Belgium, Africa, South America, Mexico and the United States. The ladies are now reading the histories of Rome, Italy and Greece. During the first year of the club's existence one of the members was selected as instructor and the first of these was Mrs. Mary Swope (now deceased), one of Greenfield's most brilliant literary women.

The club's name originated from the poem "Gradatim," written by J. G. Holland, and the motto has always been, "No Footsteps Backward." The club has always been interested in all the civic movements of the city and county. During the twenty years of the club's life there has been but one death among the active members, that of Mrs. Luella Ramsey, in December, 1906. At the present time there are four charter members, Mrs. J. A. Peters, Mrs. A. K. Ellis, Mrs. A. J. New and Mrs. R. H. Archey. The club is federated with the city, district and state and takes an active part in all federation work.

FRANCHISE LEAGUE.

On the 8th day of June, 1912, Dr. Amelia Keller, of Indianapolis, came to Greenfield and addressed a company of women at the home of the late Mrs. Mary Boyd, on Woman's Suffrage. After the address a league was formed, with Mrs. Emma Martin, chairman; Mrs. William Service, treasurer; Mrs. H. T. Roberts, secretary. Eight members were enrolled. A number of meetings were held, but not much enthusiasm was manifested.

In 1913 Mrs. J. M. Larimore was made chairman. The membership increased to fifteen. Several books on the suffrage question were read and discussed, delegates were sent to the state convention and interest in suffrage was increased considerably.

Mrs. N. R. Rhue was elected chairman in 1914. Mrs. Ada O. Frost is serving as president for 1916. Following are the members of the league: Mrs. John H. Binford, Mrs. Nathan Binford, Mrs. Iduna Barrett, Mrs. Ada Frost, Miss Marvel Frost, Mrs. William Hough, Mrs. J. M. Larimore, Mrs. Blanche McNew, Miss Tilla New, Mrs. Oakerson, Mrs. James Reed, Mrs. Rosa Rhue, Mrs. H. T. Roberts, Mrs. Irene Stoner and Miss Nora Henby.

HOME ECONOMICS CLUB.

On September 20, 1912, twelve women, who were home makers, as well as housekeepers, banded themselves together in an organization to be known as the Greenfield Domestic Science Club, the purpose of which is to study how to make the home and its occupants better and happier. Eight members were added and the membership limited to twenty. The program for the

first year was classified under Food Values, Sanitation and Hygiene. Through the kindness of one of our local dealers the club visited a meat market, where the butcher gave a demonstration of the different cuts of meat, explaining their comparative food value and cost.

In February, 1913, a request came from the State Federation that all domestic science clubs change their names to that of Home Economics, and from that time this club has been known as the Greenfield Home Economics Club.

On March 15, 1912, Mrs. S. M. Ralston was a guest of the club and gave a very interesting talk to the club and invited guests. Doctor Griffin talked on "How to Take Care of Our Bodies"; H. E. Barnard, the state food and drug commissioner, on "Food and Drug Adulteration;" Miss Edna Henry, assistant to Dean Emerson, of Indiana Medical School, on "Social Service Work." At different times practical demonstrations of cookery have been given before the club by different members, showing the preparation from start to finish of bread, cake, salads, candies and desserts. There have also been fireless-cooker and chafing-dish demonstrations.

The Home Economics Club is a member of the City Federation and of the Sixth District Federation. It has a membership of twenty; meets every two weeks on Monday afternoon, and is preparing material for a cook book to be published soon.

FEDERATION OF CLUBS.

The Greenfield Federation of Women's Clubs was organized, May 2, 1899, including the following clubs: Woman's Club, Hesperian, Cosmopolitan, Clio, Home Reading Club and Gradatim Literary League. Later, the Daughters of the Revolution, Tri Kappa Sorority and the Home Economics Club became identified with the organization, giving a total membership of about two hundred.

The first corps of officers was composed of Mrs. Matilda Marsh, president; Mrs. Permelia Thayer, vice-president; Mrs. M. J. Elliott, secretary; Mrs. J. H. Binford, secretary; Mrs. A. J. New, treasurer. Mrs. Walter O. Bragg was chairman of the committee that drafted the constitution and by-laws.

The object of the organization, as set forth in the constitution, is to consider questions pertaining to social, educational and literary matters and the advancement of methods for the best culture and advancement of the city. With this aim in view, the federation has done many things to uplift the community, both morally and physically, and to cultivate a higher standard of living among the people of the city. It has created a sentiment for a cleaner,

more sanitary and more beautiful city. It has always stood for the very best and has ever been ready to co-operate in any movement which would develop the moral, social or spiritual conditions.

Once each year the federation provides a social meeting for its members and their friends. For these occasions many of the best speakers and entertainers before the public have been brought to the city. Among them have been Doctor Quayle, Addison Harris, Amos Butler, Ernest Seton Thompson, Fred Emerson Brooks, Dewitt Miller, Segal Myers Concert Company, May Wright Sewell, Dr. Jane Sherzer, Mrs. George Hitt, Mrs. Olaf N. Guldlin, Mrs. Albion Fellows Bacon and Miss Meddie O. Hamilton. In addition to these, the late Ephraim Marsh delivered an address on "What I Saw in Europe," and Albert L. New gave a stereoptican lecture on "Wireless Telegraphy." Several delightful evenings have also been given by our local musical talent. To promote a general interest in art, three art exhibits have been held. The first of these contained three hundred pictures and continued three days. The proceeds amounted to ninety dollars, with which beautiful pictures were purchased to adorn the walls of the various school rooms of the city. Miss Niblack brought to our city a display of Japanese art and delivered a lecture on the same. At another time she lectured on "Technic of Art." Mrs. Florence Edyth King also lectured on art.

The federation has created a sentiment for much of the civic improvement and moral reform brought about since its organization. A "spitting ordinance" and "curfew ordinance" have been passed. Objectionable pictures and posters have been removed from public bill boards and other places. Book racks, provided with good literature, have been placed in public waiting rooms. Children have been excluded from the court room during sensational trials. Annual cleaning-up days have been observed and sanitary conditions in many parts of the city have been improved.

To encourage the growing of flowers, the federation held two aster shows, which were quite successful. The federation has also managed the sale of many dollars' worth of Red Cross Christmas seals since they have been in use. The poor house reform movement, which was brought before the state Legislature by the State Federation of Clubs, had its inception in the local federation. The summer Chautauquas held in 1905 and 1906 were largely due to the efforts put forth by the federation. The late Ada New gave much time and effort to this undertaking.

In May, 1909, the federation entertained the sixth district annual convention of women's clubs in a manner reflecting credit upon the federation and the city.

LODGES.

Hancock Lodge No. 101, Free and Accepted Masons, was instituted under dispensation, February 22, 1849, with James Rutherford, worshipful master; Harry Pierson, senior warden; James Bracken, junior warden; and the following Master Masons: Col. George Tague, Orlando Crain, Morris Pierson, James Shipman and Nathan D. Coffin. The worshipful master appointed Orlando Crain, secretary; George Tague, treasurer; James Shipman, senior deacon; Nathan D. Coffin, junior deacon; Morris Pierson, tyler. They met in the old seminary, which was for a long time the family residence of Capt. Reuben A. Riley. The room in which they met was occupied at the same time by the Sons of Temperance. The lodge continued to occupy the old seminary until they moved into the Masonic Hall in 1855.

The lodge worked under dispensation until June 20, 1850. The following persons were raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason while working under dispensation, and in the order named, to-wit: Robert E. Barnett, Jonathan Rawls, John Templin, John Shipman, E. B. Chittenden, J. K. Nixon, Adams L. Ogg, Cornwell Meek, John Milroy (on demit), B. T. Butler, George Henry and P. H. Foy, who passed to the degree of Fellowcraft; consequently, all the others, except Foy, were charter members of the lodge. The officers under the charter, and installed as such on June 20, 1850, were as follows: James Rutherford, worshipful master; James Bracken, junior warden; Morris Pierson, treasurer; Robert E. Barnett, senior warden; Jonathan Rawls, junior deacon; E. B. Chittenden, tyler.

The following brethren have filled the office of worshipful master in the order given: James Rutherford, six years; Robert E. Barnett, ten years; Elam I. Judkins, three years; Jonathan Tague, one year; L. W. Gooding, one year; Presley Guymon, two years; George W. Dove, seven years; Ephraim Marsh, five years; Samuel S. Boots, one year; Joseph Baldwin, one year; William G. Scott, two years; Walter O. Bragg, one year; William H. Glascock, one year; William Ward Cook, two years; A. J. Smith, one year; John Corcoran, one year; Charles Downing, two years; Samuel P. Gordon, John T. Duncan, William C. Barnard, William P. Bidgood, Edward W. Felt, Robert Williamson, Francis M. Conklin, Elwood Morris, John A. Rhue, Charles F. Reeves, Samuel J. Offutt, Harry G. Strickland, Ora Myers, Paul H. New, Hiram L. Thomas, Charles R. Gately, J. Ward Fletcher, Lattie O. Hanes and Irwin W. Cotton. Since Charles Downing, each master has served just one year.

Nelson Bradley held the office of treasurer continuously from 1870 to the time of his death.

The first trustees of the lodge were Andrew T. Hart, Robert E. Barnett and James Rutherford, who continued to act as such, except Rutherford, who died in 1856, and who was succeeded by William R. West. Those three acted until August 15, 1862, when the first legal election was held, which resulted in the election of Robert E. Barnett, George Tague and Nathan Coffin.

The corner stone of the old Masonic hall was laid with appropriate ceremonies, August 15, 1854, by Right Worshipful Elijah Newlan, deputy grand master of the grand lodge of the state of Indiana. The building committee of the old hall were James R. Bracken, chairman, Reuben Riley, Samuel Longnecker, Benjamin F. Duncan, Adren Rivett and Nathan D. Coffin.

The building of the old hall taxed the Masons to their fullest financial capacity, and for a long time the fate of the enterprise hung in the balance, as is shown by the report of the building committee, which reads as follows: "The character and standing of the lodge is at stake on this enterprise. The community at large look with great interest on the success of this project and, having advanced thus far, it would leave a very unfavorable impression, numbering as we do within our ranks so many of the ablest and best men of our county."

The lodge held a grand festival, July 5, 1855, in the public hall of the Masonic building, which is evidently the first meeting of any kind held in the old hall. Just when the old lodge hall was dedicated, the minutes do not disclose, but it was some time in the year 1855. On November 26, 1857, Dr. Robert E. Barnett, on behalf of Mrs. James Rutherford, presented to the lodge the Masonic regalia of James Rutherford, the first worshipful master of the lodge. Brother Rutherford was a bright Mason, but, like many others, he failed to obey the lessons which he so frequently taught, and his life went out in darkness.

Nearly three-fourths of a century have passed by since the little band of Masons met in the old seminary. Proud they were when the old Masonic hall had been built. That was a great undertaking for that day. Pleasant memories now cluster around the old hall. It is dear and sacred to Masonry, yet the time came when the city and lodge had outgrown it and when the brethren felt that it was not up to date. There were many spirited debates as to what should be done or where the lodge should go. Many, especially among the older members, preferred to build on the old site. The outgrowth of this was the appointment of a committee composed of Charles Downing, worshipful master; Samuel P. Gordon, senior deacon; John T. Duncan, junior deacon, and Nelson Bradley, Samuel R. Wells, Daniel B. Cooper and Ephraim Marsh, who were given full power to purchase ground and to locate the site

for the new temple. What was known as the Walker corner was finally agreed upon, but it took money to buy such valuable property, and subscriptions were immediately started, which was headed by Brother Nelson Bradley with a cash subscription of one thousand dollars, and the following brethren in the amounts respectively:

Nelson Bradley, \$1,000; Ephraim Marsh, \$200; Daniel B. Cooper, \$100; J. Ward Walker, \$100; George S. Wilson, \$100; Vinton L. Early, \$100; Winfield S. Fries, \$100; Morgan Chandler, \$100; Samuel S. Boots, \$100; Elmer E. Stoner, \$100; John T. Duncan, \$50; C. W. Morrison, \$50; William G. Scott, \$50; Wm. C. Barnard, \$50; John L. McNew, \$25; M. C. Quigley, \$25; John Q. White, \$25; W. S. Montgomery, \$25; Harry Strickland, \$25; A. J. Smith, \$25; I. P. Poulson, \$25; A. V. B. Sample, \$25; Henry Snow, \$25; John Corcoran, \$25; S. A. Wray, \$15; S. R. Wells, \$300; Samuel P. Gordon, \$200; Charles Downing, \$100; Charles Barr, \$100; William Ward Cook, \$100; Barr & Morford, \$100; Edwin P. Thayer, \$100; Jasper H. Moulden, \$100; George H. Cooper, \$100; William H. Glascock, \$100; George W. Morehead, \$50; George W. Duncan, \$50; Elbert Tyner, \$50; Lawrence Boring, \$50; Walter O. Bragg, \$25; Harry S. Hume, \$25; Harvey D. Barrett, \$25; Lee Barrett, \$25; Quitman Jackson, \$25; W. R. King, \$25; Felt & Jackson, \$25; E. N. Wright, \$25; D. Beckner, \$25; W. B. Walker, \$25; C. K. Bruner, \$15; T. T. Barrett, \$10; W. S. Gant, \$10; William Tollen & Co., \$10; W. W. McCole, \$10; W. N. Vaughn, \$10; S. N. Shelby, \$5; N. D. Coffin, \$5; F. J. Coffin, \$5; W. A. Wilkins, \$10; T. J. Faurot, \$10; J. S. Jackson, \$10; S. W. Wiley, \$10; E. S. Bragg, \$10; Enos Gery, \$5; E. J. Binford, \$5; Charlie Winn, \$5. Nearly \$5,000 was raised in two days.

On March 25, 1895, the Walker corner, or the northwest corner of Main and State streets, was purchased for \$8,850. On August 5, 1895, the contract for the temple was let to Hinesman Brothers, of Noblesville, for twenty-six thousand nine hundred dollars. The corner stone of the building was laid with appropriate ceremonies in October, 1895. The Masonic Temple is an elegant stone structure, with a mercantile room on the first floor, offices and Temple Club rooms on the second floor, and the lodge rooms on the third floor.

Hancock Lodge now has a membership of about two hundred and eighty. Walter O. Bragg, a member of this lodge, at one time served as grand master of Free and Accepted Masons of the state of Indiana.

Greenfield Chapter No. 96, Royal Arch Masons, was chartered on October 19, 1882, with eleven charter members: Jeremiah B. Sparks, Nelson Bradley, Enos Gery, Ephraim Marsh, Newton C. Nord, William N. Vaughn, Wallace Everson, George W. Dove, John M. Dalrymple, Milton G. Alexander, James

K. King. All charter members were dimitted from the Knightstown chapter. The present membership is one hundred and ninety-one.

Greenfield Commandery No. 39, Knights Templar, was instituted on May 16, 1896, under dispensation, and received its charter on April 22, 1897. Nearly all the charter members were dimitted from Knightstown Commandery. The first officers of Greenfield Commandery were: Ephraim Marsh, emminent commander; Walter O. Bragg, generalissimo; E. P. Thayer, captain general; S. P. Gordon, senior warden; Henry Snow, junior warden; J. Ward Walker, prelate; Nelson Bradley, treasurer; George H. Cooper, recorder; William C. Barnard, standard bearer; J. M. Larimore, sword bearer; Charles Downing, warden; W. H. Vaughn, sentinel.

Greenfield Commandery has prospered steadily through the years and now has one hundred and five members. One of its members, Harry G. Strickland, after passing through the chairs of his home commandery, was further honored by passing successively through the chairs of the grand commandery, serving as grand commander of Knights Templar of Indiana in 1914. At the grand commandery meeting at Indianapolis in May, 1915, Greenfield Commandery won a beautiful silver trophy for having the largest percentage of its members in line.

Miriam Chapter No. 64, Order of the Eastern Star.—On January 6, 1887, a number of ladies and gentlemen met in the old Masonic hall, Greenfield, Indiana, and petitioned the grand chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star for dispensation and for the organization of Miriam Chapter. At that meeting thirty-seven persons were obligated by W. D. Engle, deputy grand patron, of Indianapolis, and officers were appointed pro tem. On the 14th day of April, 1887, a charter was issued to Miriam Chapter No. 64, and on May 17, 1887, Edwin D. Palmer, grand worthy patron, installed the following officers: D. R. Love, worthy patron; Pearl E. Tyner, worthy matron; Matilda J. Marsh, associate matron; Wood Walker, secretary; Adela Marsh, treasurer; Mary S. Boots, conductress; Emma Jackson, associate conductress; Belle Cooper, Adah; Belle Hammel, Ruth; Allie Cook, Esther; Nellie Smith, Martha; Allie Glascock, Electa; Mary J. Barnett, warden, and Enos Geary, sentinel.

Miriam Chapter continued to hold their meetings the second Tuesday of each month in the old Masonic hall, until 1895, when the new Masonic Temple was completed. With the other Masonic orders, they transferred their paraphernalia into the beautiful new chapter rooms. At present there are two hundred and thirty-nine members in good standing. Mrs. Allen F. Cooper, a member of this chapter, was elected grand worthy matron of the Order of the

Eastern Star of the state of Indiana, for the year 1913. Will H. Glascock at one time served as grand worthy patron, and Mrs. Pearl E. Tyner as grand treasurer, Order of Eastern Star of the state of Indiana.

Greenfield Lodge No. 135, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted on July 26, 1853. The lodge was organized in the old court house and afterward moved to the three-story brick building at the corner of Main and State streets. From there it was moved to the county seminary, where it remained for a time. After the county sold the seminary building the lodge took lease on the new building upt up by Dr. Noble P. Howard, on Main street. Finally, on account of increasing membership, together with a desire on the part of the lodge to occupy a building of their own, the trustees were instructed to contract with William C. Burdette for the third story to be erected on his new block (Capital State Bank building), which was done. In 1891, the lodge moved to the second story of the brick building at the southeast corner of Main and East streets, and have occupied the same continuously ever since. The charter members of this lodge were N. P. Howard, George Armstrong, M. W. Hamilton, Simon Thomas, John R. Boston. The members initiated the first night were Robert A. Barr, Benjamin Deem, James H. Leary, Benjamin Miller, John D. Barnett, Chelton Banks, M. G. Falconbury and Eli Ballinger.

The first elected officers were: George Armstrong, noble grand; N. P. Howard, vice grand; John D. Barnett, secretary; Jonathan Dunbar, treasurer. The lodge at the present time is in a flourishing condition and has a membership of 226.

Humphries Encampment No. 49, a higher degree of Odd Fellowship, was organized in May, 1856, with the following charter members: Noble P. Howard, A. P. Williams, George Armstrong, J. S. Harvey, J. E. Doughty, B. R. McCord, George Lowe, E. L. Tyler, J. A. Cottman and J. K. English. The degree at present is not very active.

Hope Lodge No. 114, Daughters of Rebekah, was organized, March 20, 1874, with the following charter members: Ephraim Marsh, A. P. Williams, Emma L. Williams, Q. D. Hughes, M. M. Hughes, C. J. Williams, A. E. Williams, A. R. Jones, A. L. Jones, William Chappell, Ella Chappell, William Custer, Hester A. Custer, Edward Lace, Nancy A. Lace, Jackson McGruder, Mary J. Wilkins, Charles L. Cochran, Rosa A. Cochran, M. L. Paullus, Mary A. Paullus, William Sears, Loretta Sears, Andrew Eakes, Marian L. Eakes, T. L. Bentley, Charles Reifle, Josephine Reifle, Joseph Burke, M. J. Burke, John R. Johnson, Nancy Johnson, William Mitchell, Thomas R. Lineback, Lydia J. Lineback, W. E. Burdette, John W. Bush, Montgomery Marsh, Ann L. Marsh, T. J. Dawson and Rachel M. Dawson.

After a few years the lodge discontinued for a time, and was reorganized about 1885, with the following membership: M. L. Paullus, Mary Paullus, W. W. Webb, Catherine Webb, Mary Hart, James L. Smith, Ann E. Smith, John W. Carter, Mellie Carter, Q. D. Hughes, Mary M. Hughes, John Corcoran, and with the following officers: Mary M. Hughes, noble grand; Mellie Carter, vice grand; Mary Hart, recording secretary, and Catherine M. Webb, treasurer. The present membership is one hundred and fourteen, with the following officers: Mrs. Edith Glascock, noble grand; Mrs. Rose Carr, vice grand; Mrs. Alice Archey, recording secretary; Mrs. Belle Wood, financial secretary; Olive Hagans, treasurer.

Eureka Lodge No. 20, Knights of Pythias, was organized on the 29th of February, 1872, on the second floor of the building known as the Walker corner. Among other places of meeting were the old Masonic hall, the room over the Capital State Bank and an old building which stood on the lot now occupied by the lodge. In 1908 the lodge purchased a three-eighths interest in the building known as the Strickland building. In 1915 they purchased the remaining five-eighths interest. They now own the entire building and are in a flourishing condition, with three hundred and twenty-five members. The following were the charter members: R. E. Barnett, W. S. Wood, H. J. Williams, Ephraim Marsh, J. A. New, Enos Geary, E. P. Thayer, S. W. Barnett, J. J. Pratt, William F. Pratt, Marion Forgey, J. D. Vannuys, George W. Dove, Joseph Baldwin, Calvin Souder, A. P. Williams, B. F. Gant, Milton Peden, John W. Ryan, Jackson Wills, Z. D. Hughes. One of its members, W. S. Wood, attained the honor of past grand chancellor of Indiana.

Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, was organized on the 14th day of December, 1903, with John B. Hinchman as its first captain. It flourished for a few years, but gradually declined. In 1914 it was reorganized and at present is in a good condition. It has thirty-two members fully equipped. The present officers of the company are as follows: George B. Wilson, captain; Alonzo Ray, first lieutenant; Paul R. Boyd, second lieutenant; A. H. Rottman, sergeant recorder; R. H. Murphy, sergeant treasurer; E. R. Elliott, first sergeant; A. N. Steele, second sergeant; Roy Thomas, commissary sergeant; Link Gorman, bugler, and Charles Gilson, musician sergeant.

Laurel Temple No. 21, Pythian Sisters, was organized by the founder of the order, the Rev. J. A. Hill, of Greencastle, Indiana, in October, 1889, and the charter was granted on May 12, 1890. There were twenty charter members, including members of the order of Knights of Pythias, and the wives, daughters, mothers, widows and sisters of Knights of Pythias in good standing. The first officers were: Most excellent chief, Elizabeth Suess; excellent

senior, Nellie Millikan; excellent junior, Ora Bragg; manager of temple, Borgia Barnard; mistress of records and correspondence, Carrie Lynn; mistress of finance, Belle White; protector of temple, Carrie Walker; guard of the outer temple, Belle Gant; past chief, Lena Bedgood. The membership now numbers one hundred and thirty-one.

The temple has always met in the hall occupied by Eureka Lodge No. 20, Knights of Pythias, which at the time of the organization of the temple was meeting in the old Masonic hall. The meeting place was subsequently changed to the I. O. O. F. building, then to the Binford block, then to the present meeting place in the Knights of Pythias building.

The order of Pythian Sisters at its inception was an independent organization drawing its membership from the order of Knights of Pythias and the female relatives of members of that order. In 1892 the supreme lodge, Knights of Pythias, at its session in Kansas City, passed a law making it prohibitory for knights to hold membership in any organization bearing the name or any form of the name "Pythian." By this action the order of Pythian Sisters, which had grown rapidly and numbered many temples in the United States, must either lose the knights or change its name. The latter alternative was accepted and the name of the order was changed to "Rathbone Sisters," honoring Justice H. Rathbone, founder of the order of Knights of Pythias. The local temple was known as Laurel Temple No. 21, Rathbone Sisters, for fourteen years. In 1904, the supreme lodge, Knights of Pythias, by special legislation, granted official recognition to the order of Rathbone Sisters, making it an independent auxiliary to the order of Knights of Pythias and restoring its former name, "Pythian Sisters." Mrs. Allen F. Cooper served as grand chief, Pythian Sisters of the state of Indiana, in 1903.

Wenonah Tribe No. 182, Improved Order of Red Men, was instituted on the 14th day of March, 1893, with forty-five charter members. It now has a membership of five hundred and thirty. During its career it has met in the old Masonic hall, the Capital State Bank building, the Hinchman hall, and in its present quarters, at the southwest corner of East and Main streets. The tribe owns the fine business block at the corner of East and Main streets, having purchased and paid for it, at a cost of twelve thousand dollars. Wenonah Tribe has among its members one past great sachem, Charles A. Robinson, who has filled all the offices in the state organization. Doctor Robinson has been a lecturer for the Red Men for fifteen years and has traveled extensively in the interest of the order.

Wenonah Haymakers Association No. 132½, was organized with sixteen charter members in the old Masonic hall, on March 7, 1899. From the hall

it moved to its present location in the Red Men's hall at the southeast corner of Main and East streets. Its motto is, "Fun and Good Fellowship." The lodge pays sick and death benefits, each member being assessed fifty cents on each death, which is paid to the family of the deceased companion. It now has a membership of three hundred and fifty-one.

Oronoco Council No. 59, Degree of Pocahontas, was organized, December 19, 1895, with a charter membership of forty-five, in the hall over the Capital State Bank. It soon afterward located in the Hinchman hall and later in the old Masonic hall, at the corner of Main and Pennsylvania streets. Several years afterward, the council located in what is known as Red Men's hall, corner of Main and East streets. It now has a membership of one hundred and fifty-eight. Only six charter members belong at this time.

Greenfield Camp No. 5063, Modern Woodmen of America, was organized, October 13, 1897, with twenty charter members. It now has a membership of one hundred and eighteen. Ten deaths have occurred since the organization of the lodge, on which the order has paid twelve thousand dollars of insurance. Its meeting places have been at the old Masonic hall, the old I. O. O. F. hall and the hall over the monument room at the southwest corner of Main and Pennsylvania streets. William Robb was the first venerable consul.

Greenfield Tent No. 37, Knights of the Maccabees of the World, was instituted August 1, 1890, with eight charter members: John Corcoran, M. K. Cummins, John L. Fry, M. A. Fry, A. J. Smith, A. R. Walker, W. B. Walker and Harry G. Strickland. At present there are thirty-five members. Fifteen thousand dollars of insurance has been paid to local representatives of deceased members. Isaac A. Goble has been the record keeper for the past twenty years.

Golden Aerie No. 1115, Fraternal Order of Eagles, was organized June 21, 1915, with one hundred and sixty-two charter members. This number has now grown to one hundred and ninety. The lodge was organized and has always met at the old Masonic hall, at the southeast corner of Main and Pennsylvania streets, which building is now owned by the Eagles. Twenty-four members have been lost by death since the organization of the lodge.

Brandywine Lodge No. 1631, Loyal Order of Moose, was organized August 9, 1915, with fifty charter members. At present there are one hundred and three members. The lodge meets in Hinchman's hall on each Monday night. The first officers were: Past dictator, George William Daenzer; dictator, William E. Bussell; vice-dictator, Paul Bell; prelate, Joseph Bundy; secretary, J. F. Pauley; treasurer, Edward Staley; inner guard, Charles Brammer; sergeant at arms, Frank Harrison; outer guard, Charles Grose; trustees, William I. Burnsides, J. W. Fisk and Oren Henley.

BRADLEY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

There were Methodists among the very first settlers in Greenfield, who, no doubt, met for worship as soon as the town was laid out in 1828. Among these very early people were Abram, Samuel and Moses Van Gilder, Major Stephens and Jeremiah Meek. A little later came James Parks, John Rardin, Jacob Tague, Dr. Lot Edwards, Richard Guymon, John Hager, Margaret Riley, the poet's grandmother, Joseph Anderson, Hugh Wooster and James D. Templeton.

A circuit was established at Greenfield in 1830 with a number of appointments. The pulpit was then filled once every four weeks. The circuit, with a number of changes, was maintained until in the spring of 1870, when Greenfield was made a station. Since that time, preaching services have been held twice every Sabbath.

The first services in the history of the church were conducted by the Methodist itinerent preachers, who, from time to time, visited the town. After the establishment of the circuit in 1830, the Revs. James Havens, Tarkington and Swank were among the first preachers on the charge.

The first preaching services were held in the old log court house which stood just below the Gooding hotel, and which has been described in another chapter. After a time the congregation worshipped in the log school house that stood on the east side of North State street, about half way between North street and the branch. About 1840, a little frame church, thirty-four by forty feet in size, was erected on the west side of South State street, a short distance below the railroad, at a cost of five hundred and twenty-nine dollars and sixty-two cents. This church was occupied until 1866, when the old brick church, still standing, was erected on the southwest corner of South State and South streets. This building was erected during the pastorate, and largely through the untiring efforts, of the Rev. George W. Bowers. It was completed in 1867, and dedicated in that year by Dr. T. M. Eddy. The building was forty by seventy feet, and was constructed at a cost of six thousand dollars. Reverend Bowers was very much beloved by his congregation, and the columns of the local newspapers of that time frequently published suggestions that the church should be named "Bowers Chapel." In 1878 the brick church was remodeled and greatly improved in appearance under the pastorate of the Rev. Y. B. Meredith. It was lighted with artificial gas. The windows were also changed from the rectangular form to the present form. The trustees, at that time were Jonathan Tague, Fred Hammell, Dr. N. P. Howard, Hollis B. Thayer, Dr. S. M. Martin and James A. New. In 1884, under the pastor-

ate of the Rev. J. W. Welsh, the inside of the church was again modified by the addition of class rooms, hall, gallery, new pulpit platform, and railing. During the pastorate of the Rev. J. G. Walts, the church was re-seated, supplied with new and more modern windows, new pulpit and other improvements. After the electric light plant had been installed in Greenfield, electric lights were put into the church.

During the nineties it became very evident that the membership of both the church and Sunday school was outgrowing the place of worship. The ladies of the congregation, with prudent foresight, began to organize to raise funds to be applied towards the construction of a new edifice. The Ladies' Society and the Cosmos Society were organized during the nineties, and their work will be discussed later. The Ladies' Society, however, purchased a lot at the northwest corner of Main and Pennsylvania streets, on which the church now stands, for three thousand five hundred dollars. The deed of conveyance was executed January 4, 1902. The church had been incorporated under the laws of the state providing for the incorporation of churches and other societies. The board of trustees at this time was composed of Isaiah A. Curry, president; Edward W. Felt, secretary; Elmer E. Stoner, M. H. Gant, M. T. Duncan, Cassius M. Curry and John H. Binford. They employed C. A. Krutsch & Company, architects, of Indianapolis, to make plans and specifications for the new building. After the plans and specifications of Krutsch & Company had been accepted, the board advertised for bids, and the contract for the erection of the building was awarded to Edward R. Wolf, of Indianapolis, the contract price being twenty-two thousand four hundred and sixty-eight dollars. The contract did not include the heating, seating, lighting, frescoing, chandeliers, organ, carpeting, art glass, architect's fee, nor any of the furnishing, fixtures, or incidentals, which, added to the original contract price, made the total cost of the edifice approximately thirty-five thousand dollars. Of this amount Nelson Bradley voluntarily contributed five thousand dollars. In appreciation of this gift, and in his honor, the church was named the Bradley Methodist Episcopal Church. John H. Binford was the treasurer of the board of trustees during this period. His financial ability and his willingness to assume financial responsibility for the church during the construction of the house, will likely never be understood or fully appreciated by the entire membership.

The corner stone of the church was laid May 22, 1902. Addresses were delivered on the occasion by J. Frank Hanly, late governor of Indiana, and the Rev. G. H. Hill. In the corner stone were placed a Bible, hymn book, discipline, church papers, list of officers, teachers, and members of the Sunday school, copies of each of the local papers, a program of the Woman's For-



BRADLEY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, GREENFIELD



METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, GREENFIELD

oreign Missionary Society, program of the laying of the corner stone, a copy of "The Cosmos," a history of the church by John H. Binford, and quarterly conference reports from 1837 to 1842.

The new church was dedicated on November 30, 1902. The dedicatory sermon was preached by the Rev. W. D. Parr, assistant secretary of the Church Extension Society. The church was erected during the pastorate of Perry E. Powell, who served the congregation from 1901-04.

The congregation has owned five parsonages. The first one stood on the northwest corner of North and Swope streets, which was then the eastern terminus of North street. The second stood on the east side of South State street, just north of the railroad. In the latter sixties the congregation purchased a parsonage on West Main street (the present number of the house being 222), but sold it again in 1875. In 1876, a parsonage was purchased adjoining the brick church on the west. The present parsonage came to the congregation as a devise from the late Philip J. Bohn, whose will was probated June 21, 1909. It is located at No. 503 East Main street, and is known as the "Bohn Memorial Parsonage."

The church has had a steady growth from its humble beginning. In 1878 it had a membership of about one hundred and fifty. Its present membership is about five hundred and fifty. The congregation worships in an elegant stone structure, which, with its galleries, has a seating capacity of one thousand. The church edifice has also been constructed with a view of accommodating the different department and classes of the Sunday school. Nearly all of the classes have private rooms and do not have to labor under the disadvantage of the confusion arising from having all classes in an auditorium.

Following is a list of the pastors who have served the congregation since 1838: F. M. Richmond, J. S. Barwick, 1838; F. M. Richmond and George Havens, 1839; J. B. Birt, J. W. Mellender, 1840; W. C. Smith, J. V. R. Miller, 1841; G. W. Bowers, 1842; F. F. Sheldon, 1843; J. S. Donaldson, 1844; H. H. Badley, L. M. Hancock, 1845; A. D. Beasley, Ezra Manyard, 1846; A. D. Beasley, J. F. McAnally, 1847; J. W. Smith, J. F. McAnally, 1848; J. B. Mershon, 1849; Eli Rammell, 1850-1851; F. M. Richmond, 1852; S. N. Campbell, W. R. Edmondson, 1853; J. R. Davis, 1854; S. C. Cooper, 1855; J. S. McCarty, 1856-57; William Anderson, 1858-59; M. Black, J. M. Parr, 1860; John Hill, 1861-62; J. C. White, 1863-64; G. W. Bowers, 1865-66; Charles Martindale, 1867-68; H. L. Lacey, 1869-70-71; George Havens, 1872-73-74; M. A. Teague, 1875-76; L. R. Streeter, 1877; Y. B. Meredith, 1878; J. F. Rhodes, 1879-81; Enoch Holdstock, 1882-83; J. W. Welch, 1884-85; R. D. Robinson, 1886-87-88; J. K. Walts, 1889-90-91; J. A. Lewellen, 1892-

93; Thomas Stabler, 1894; M. E. Nethercut, 1895-96-97-98; F. M. Stone, 1899-1900; Perry E. Powell, 1901-02-03-04; W. W. Martin, 1905-06-07-08; C. E. Line, 1909; L. J. Naftzger, 1910-11-12; Charles H. Smith, 1913-14; S. L. Cates, 1915; O. A. Trabue, 1916.

The church entertained the North Indiana conference at its regular session in April, 1909.

For many years the church has had the support of a strong and faithful choir. Among the former choristers have been Asa New, Dr. J. W. Sparks, Charles Millicent, Will Handy, J. E. Mack, D. M. Stuart and T. I. Morgan. Eugene E. Davis has been chorister for the past eleven years. During this latter period the choir has given one or two concerts annually, and has rendered a number of high-grade selections, such as "The Holy City," "Seven Last Words of Christ," "Ruth," etc. Miss Grace Anderson has been church organist for the past sixteen years.

Sunday School.—It would be difficult to say now just when the Sunday school was first organized. It has grown until, for the past several years, it has had an average attendance of about two hundred and eighty-five. It has the cradle roll, beginners, primary, junior, intermediate and senior departments. The Sunday school has six organized Bible classes holding charters from the State Sunday School Board: The American Bible Class, chartered March 15, 1909; the Ever Faithfuls, June 2, 1909; the Gleaners, January 19, 1914; Beacon Lights, March 10, 1914; Conquerors, February 4, 1915, and Cadets, February 14, 1915.

Following is a list of the superintendents who have served the Sunday school as far as the names can be recalled: Nelson Bradley, Adam P. Hogle, J. Ward Walker, John H. Binford, Alpheus Reynolds, Edward W. Felt, W. W. Haller, I. A. Goble, Charles H. Troy, Frank Larrabee, Samuel J. Offutt, James F. Reed, John W. Kendall and Elmer E. Gant.

Epworth Leagues.—The Wesleyan Chapter of the Epworth League was organized on April 10, 1896, and Ada New Chapter of the Junior Epworth League was organized on April 27, 1896.

The Ladies' Society.—There had been a ladies' society before the organization of the society referred to at the caption hereof. The present society was organized on December 7, 1892, during the pastorate of the Rev. J. A. Lewellyn. The record gives as a reason for the new society, that "the old organization had not only grown tired, but had retired to the silent shades of the past." It was organized for the purpose of rendering to the church every service possible, financially, socially and spiritually. It bought the lot on which the church now stands, and for which the sum of three thousand five

hundred dollars was raised. It also contributed two thousand five hundred dollars additional toward the construction of the church. Later, the ladies donated one hundred dollars to the Ada New church, and since that time have aided numerous local benevolences. The society endowed a bed in the Methodist Hospital at Indianapolis. For the past several years it has also furnished the weekly church bulletins, with which the members are familiar. The persons who have served as presidents of the society are, Mesdames Freeman Crawford, C. M. Curry, J. H. Moulden, E. E. Stoner, W. H. Scott, Ellen Bragg, S. S. Boots, J. T. Pierce, J. M. Larimore, Emma Justice, Martha Wilson, W. A. Coultrap, O. C. Brann, W. D. Getman and L. E. Dixon, who has served as president for the past five years.

Cosmos Society.—The idea of the Cosmos Society originated with Mrs. Pearl E. Tyner and was organized in 1895 with Mrs. L. W. Gooding as president. The original purpose of the society was to welcome strangers and to study the history and policy of the Methodist Episcopal church. It was not at first organized for the purpose of aiding the church by raising funds. Soon after the ladies had associated themselves together, however, the question of a new church was presented. It then took for its immediate object the raising of money with which to purchase a pipe organ for the new church. Money was raised by home socials, entertainments, fairs, exhibits, etc. Before the construction of the new church, the society also contributed to the public library fund. When the Bradley Methodist Episcopal church was erected in 1902, this society had a pipe organ installed at a cost of three thousand five hundred dollars. The society has also purchased a silver individual communion service, and in April, 1916, presented a marble baptismal font to the church. It now has a membership of about sixty-five. Following are the ladies who have served as president of the society: Mrs. L. W. Gooding, Mrs. George W. Duncan, Mrs. John Huffman, Mrs. Charles E. Henricks, Mrs. John Rosser, Mrs. Wood L. Walker, Mrs. Riley McKown and Mrs. E. S. Hart. In April, 1916, the society presented a baptismal font to the church.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church was organized in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1869. An auxiliary society was organized in the Methodist Episcopal church in Greenfield, Indiana, in 1880. Its very existence was one of ups and downs, until 1889, when the treasurer of the conference organization located in Greenfield, and new life and new members were added at each regular meeting. With a membership of over one hundred in the woman's auxiliary and sixty in the children's societies, it is recognized as a valuable asset in the church economy. It has educated two girls in Peking, China, and supports a Bible woman in Korea,

besides doing its pro rata share in the support of six missionaries sent out by the North Indiana conference. During the thirty-six years, approximately three thousand dollars have been raised for the cause. Its motto is "Saved for Service;" its aim, "Every woman in the church in the society, and every non-Christian woman in the world, a Christian." Several elect women, full of faith and courage, have made the work rich in fruitage during the years, and have gone to their reward. Others are efficiently filling their places. Mrs. John H. Binford has been president of the society for the past twenty-five years.

GREENFIELD CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

In an early day there moved from Kentucky to Greenfield four families who were advocates of the doctrines and practices of the Christian church. They were the Sebastians, Branhams, Offutts and Raineses. Between 1840 and 1854, ministers of this church occasionally visited Greenfield and meetings were held in private houses, the old seminary building, in the court house, and in the old Methodist church.

The church was organized in the old Methodist Episcopal church in the spring of 1854, under the ministry of Elder J. C. Thornberry. The charter members were William Sebastian, Elizabeth Sebastian, Joseph Clayton, Humphrey Offutt, Lewis Sebastian and Mrs. Amos. The form of organization consisted in the members signing an agreement to take the Bible as their rule of faith and practice. By the close of the year, the membership had grown to fifty in number.

The leaders in the work of erecting a church house were A. K. Branham and Lewis Sebastian. The former at that time was not a member of the church, but he donated thirty-five feet of the lot for the new church, the other ten feet being donated by Colonel Tague. This lot was on the east side of the court house square. The old court house, the first one erected by the county on the public square, was purchased for two hundred and fifty dollars. It was torn down and the brick carried across the street to form in part the walls of the new church. The building when completed cost two thousand dollars, and served the congregation as a place of worship for forty years. It is the building now occupied by the D. H. Goble Printing Company. Of those prominent in the church during these years, mention should be made of George Barnett, who was during most of that time an elder in the church.

The building now occupied by the church was begun in the year 1895, during the first pastorate of Rev. B. F. Dailey, who drew the floor plans of the building, of which the architect was John Felt. The building committee was



CHRISTIAN CHURCH, GREENFIELD

composed of Morgan Chandler, A. K. Branham, Dr. W. R. King, John Ryon and Morris Hinchman. The corner stone was laid on July 9, 1895. Addresses on that occasion were made by Elders Dailey, E. S. Conner and D. R. VanBuskirk. In the corner stone were placed a Bible, a history of the church written by A. K. Branham, copies of the newspapers published in the city, an account of the building enterprise, and a roll of the officers of the church and church organizations. The building cost about twenty-five thousand dollars, and was dedicated on February 23, 1896, by Z. T. Sweeney, of Columbus, Indiana. It was the first of Greenfield's modern churches and reflects great credit upon the enterprise and faithfulness of those who made it possible.

Among the earlier ministers who occasionally visited the church were John O. Kane, John B. New, Bennett Edmondson, C. Blackman and S. K. Hoshour. While on his last tour through the West, Alexander Campbell spoke from the pulpit of the old church.

The following men have served the church as regular ministers in the years indicated: Littleton Rains, 1855-58; A. F. Hobbs, 1858-61; J. C. McCullough, 1862. During 1863 and 1864 there was no pastor. George Campbell, 1865; Thomas Lockhart, 1866; James F. Sloan, 1867-69; Dr. A. G. Thomas, 1870-74; James F. Sloan, 1875; Walter D. Campbell, Anderson Chastaine, J. L. Parsons, 1888-90; E. S. Conner, 1891-93; B. F. Dailey, 1894-95; William Gard, 1896-97; B. F. Dailey, 1898; T. H. Kuhn, part of 1899; B. F. Dailey, December 1899 to March, 1904; F. B. Sapp, April, 1904 to May, 1906; V. W. Blair, August, 1906 to March, 1909; R. O. Rogers, May, 1909 to August, 1910; B. F. Dailey, 1911-12; M. S. Decker, 1913 to the present writing.

It will be noted that B. F. Dailey served the church as pastor four different times, aggregating over ten years. During his first ministry the church was built and during the last, a three thousand dollar pipe organ was installed. The church property as it stands today represents an expenditure of thirty thousand dollars.

Helping Hand Society.—One of the active agencies of the church has been the Aid Society, organized in the early history of the church, and renamed the Helping Hand Society in 1894. It paid on the new church building three thousand five hundred dollars. Under its auspices, the pipe organ was placed in the church. Over half of the cost of the instrument was paid by the Helping Hand Society. The faithful women who have worked in this society, have helped to tide the church over many a crisis.

The Missionary Society, auxiliary to the Christian Woman's Board of

W. Monfort, 1866, four years; Eben Muse, 1871, six months; John Dixon, 1872, four months; John B. Logan, 1873, ten months; Charles T. White, 1874, two years; Joseph B. Lowery, 1877, one year; Lewis Lorremer, 1878, two years; S. A. Jamison, 1880, five months; James H. Hawk, 1880, thirteen months; J. A. Brown, 1883; David R. Love, 1884, four years; J. P. Hutchison, 1889-91; S. S. Aikman, 1892-3; E. W. Souder, 1894-96; W. H. Sands, 1896-99; James Clare Leach, 1901-03; George C. Noetling, 1903-06; J. Gilmore Smith, 1907-08; Joseph B. Williamson, 1908-13; John F. Charlton, 1914-15; Wilfred Lindsay, 1915, to the present time.

Rev. David Monfort was a man of great spirituality, positive in character and beloved by all who knew him. He was not a profound preacher, but a remarkable talker; tender hearted and sympathetic, of good executive ability and a fine judge of human nature. To him the church was indebted for all the early labor done in said church and we may add that he was its founder. He conducted a very successful revival during his three years' pastorate and in 1860 he returned to Greenfield and conducted a second revival. Reverend Monfort received into the church one hundred and twelve members. He was the founder of a day school that was conducted in the Masonic hall for eight years. During this time we had no organized school system in Indiana, no county superintendent, no county institutes, and no standard of education by and through which teachers obtained their schools; but the man who taught for the least money and taught the most hours in the day was the most successful candidate. Yet this school, under the management of David Monfort and his successors, assumed a very high standard in point of education and multitudes of young ladies and gentlemen from abroad sought this school to complete their education, and a large number of teachers went forth from the school. This was the only denominational school ever taught in this county and all those who patronized it, or were familiar with its workings, will testify to its value.

The ruling elders who have constituted the sessions of the church are: John Foster, Joseph Mathers, Robert E. Barnett, Andrew Patterson. Hugh B. Wilson, G. B. Spinning, Thomas Cain, Franklin Gilchrist, James Comstock, Nathaniel P. Roberts, Marion Steele, L. A. Vawter, H. J. Williams. Later elders, with dates of appointment and period of service, are the following: Robert Williamson, clerk, October 14, 1900 (ceased to act April 1, 1907); George W. Souder, October 14, 1900 (died September 27, 1915); J. Warren Comstock, October, 1900 (died January 1, 1911); Jesse H. Bundy, October 5, 1905 (still serving); John A. Riley, clerk, April 9, 1907 (died December 8, 1911); L. E. McDonald, April 9, 1907 (served three years);



OLD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GREENFIELD



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GREENFIELD

Benjamin S. Binford, William P. Johnson, Arthur Williamson, William H. Smart, Earl Gambrel and Ernest Bovey. The latter six are still serving.

The deacons who have constituted its various boards are, Isaac Rardin, Benjamin F. Duncan, J. Edwards, H. C. Chapman, Daniel Chittenden, E. I. Judkins, John C. Butts, Jerome Williams, Warren Comstock, Walter Roberts, L. A. Vawter, John T. Lineback, John A. Hughes, George W. Souder, William P. Wilson, John Bohn, Alfred Rottman, Charles Carter, Lee O. Harris, W. P. Johnson, Frank S. Hammel, Arthur H. Williamson, Will A. Stewart, William H. Marsh, O. N. Boyd, R. L. Ogg and O. N. Dugan.

The auxiliaries of the church are the Young People's Societies of Christian Endeavor, junior and senior; Sunday school, Woman's Missionary Society and Ladies' Aid Society.

The church was organized with a membership of eighteen, as above named. When the congregation took leave of the old hall in 1868, it had grown to one hundred and forty. It has a present membership of about three hundred. Its members now worship in an elegant brick edifice, erected in 1906, at the northeast corner of Pennsylvania and South streets. This house was erected at a cost of twenty-four thousand dollars. The corner stone was laid on September 21, 1906, the address of the day being delivered by Dr. D. W. Fisher, president of Hanover College. The stone contains a copper box, in which were placed copies of the records of the church, papers, coins, etc. The house was dedicated, April 14, 1907, by Rev. J. W. Powell. The average attendance at services during the past several years has been approximately one hundred persons.

A Sunday school was organized in connection with the church in 1855. Following are the names of the persons who have served in the capacity of superintendent of the Sunday school since its organization: Rev. D. Monfort, Joseph Mathers, Robert Hull, W. G. Thomas, J. H. Stevenson, R. E. Barnett, H. B. Wilson, Marion Steele, R. E. Barnett, William A. Wilson, William Glascock, Quitman Jackson, A. H. Rottman, William Marsh, Dr. B. S. Binford and A. H. Rottman. Of the above, R. E. Barnett served for more than sixteen years. Q. D. Hughes also served as secretary for a period of fourteen years. The Sunday school as now organized has fifteen classes, with an average attendance of about one hundred and fifty.

Prior to the organization of this church, a Presbyterian church, "old school," was organized in this city by the Reverend Harper, of Madison county, in 1840. Their place of worship was the old Methodist Episcopal church which stood on South State street. In 1841 a Presbyterian church,

"new school," was organized by the Reverend Broadman. Its members worshipped in the old seminary building. Neither of these organizations was permanent and no authentic records of them are known to exist. It was not until the organization of the church in 1855 that Presbyterianism had any permanent organization in Hancock county.

ST. MICHAEL'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The first Catholics in Greenfield celebrated mass in the homes of the several families prior to 1860. In that year services were held for the first time in the old building which has been sold and removed to the south part of the city for the Mission church. The first mass was read by the Rev. Father Bessonies, the aged priest of St. John cathedral, Indianapolis, for a congregation of fifteen families. Father Bessonies read mass occasionally for the next two years; then, as now, there was no resident priest, and the congregation up to 1876 was under the control of the pastor of the cathedral at Indianapolis.

In 1862 Rev. Father O'Reily was pastor, followed by Father Brassett and Father McMullen, now of Richmond, Indiana. Father Aldering, now of St. Joseph's parish, Indianapolis, was the next priest to read mass. Then came Father Donovan, from Brownsburg.

In 1879 the control of the parish was given to the Franciscan Fathers, with their home at the Sacred Heart church at Indianapolis. At that time the church was organized and became known as St. Michael's Roman Catholic church. The first priest from the Sacred Heart church was Father Arsenius. Father Alexis took his place for three years and then Father Arsenius returned for two years.

Following are the names of the Franciscans who have been pastors of the church since 1877: Fathers Arsenius Fahle, Alexis Berenard, Rudolph Herstman, Angelus Bill, Lawrence Pauly, Simon Schwartz, Zachary Ehler, Valentine Dorenkemper, Jasper Thoennesen, Philibert Haase, Nazarius Kaiser, Alexis Bender, Hyacinth Schroeder, Amelian Zumkeller, Marian Glahn and Father Lendger.

Father Angelus was sent and read mass for four years. He was succeeded by Father Lawrence. At this time, the congregation becoming large, the priest began to accumulate a fund for the erection of a new church. Father Simon was sent instead of Father Lawrence; then came Father Zachary, who, finding that the old building was too small for his congregation, went to work to build a new one. In the early part of 1897, a building committee was appointed and plans drawn for the erection of the present edifice. The

contract was awarded to Peter Clements, of Indianapolis. The first mass was said in the present church before it was completed, February 27, 1898.

At present the church has about one hundred members. Mass is held on Sundays at nine-thirty a. m. and three p. m., with an average attendance of from fifty to sixty.

Instruction is given to the children by the priest in the teachings of the church. There are usually from ten to twenty in this class.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

The Methodist Protestant church of Greenfield, Indiana, was organized in the Presbyterian church in 1885, by the Rev. Hugh Stackhouse. There were forty-nine members, of whom Mrs. Josephine Knight and James T. Bodkin are the only ones who retain membership in the church. Services were held in the home of the pastor, Charles Evans, for about one and one-half years prior to the organization. For a short time afterward, services were held in the Grange hall. The congregation then worshipped for a time in the brick blacksmith shop which stood where the barn of the New Milling Company now stands, on East Main street.

The first trustees, George O. Knight, C. M. Kirkpatrick, Morgan Chandler, James T. Bodkin and S. O. Shumway, were elected in the winter of 1887. The following summer a building was erected on the site of the present church. On the day of the dedication, the lot on which it stands was presented to the Indiana Methodist Protestant conference by Nelson Bradley and wife, with a check for one hundred and fifty dollars. The membership was then weak, but possessed the spirit of earnestness. The members of the other churches, also many citizens, nobly came to their assistance and made the enterprise possible. Many of the liberal donors were S. O. Shumway, who had the church construction; W. C. Dudding, Nelson Bradley, Morgan Chandler, C. E. Kinder, J. T. Bodkin, C. M. Kirkpatrick, William A. Hough, William H. Pauley, George W. Crider, David L. Duncan, Joseph P. Knight and Mrs. W. C. Dudding.

The first church was built under the pastorate of Rev. J. C. Smith. The parsonage was builded under the pastorate of Rev. D. W. Evans, in the year 1891. The church was remodeled and enlarged in 1898 under the pastorate of Rev. D. W. Evans. In 1903, the annual conference, which convened at Muncie, set apart Greenfield as a station, with Rev. J. R. Moody as pastor. The following pastors have served this church: Rev. Charles W. Evans, 1885, one year; Rev. J. G. Smith, 1886-87, two years; Samuel J. Jones, 1888, one year; David W. Evans, 1889-93, five years; James L. Barclay, 1894, one

year; W. L. Martin, 1895, one year; David W. Evans, 1895-1900, five years; M. F. Iliff, 1901, one year; S. S. Stanton, 1902, one year; J. R. Moody, 1903-05, three years; W. W. Lineberry, 1906-08, three years; E. T. Howe, 1909, one year; J. A. Rhoades, 1910-11, two years; Clarence J. Kerlin, 1912-13, two years; A. Adam Ireland, 1914, one year. The present pastor is Rev. George A. Jewell. The present membership is two hundred and fifty.

The Ladies' Lookout Society of the church consists of about sixty members, and has been for a number of years a great financial aid to the church.

The Sunday school was organized in 1885, with Dudley Hudson as superintendent, who served for two years. Since that time the following persons have served as superintendents: Mrs. Alice Tague, one year; S. O. Shumway and Cicero J. Hamilton. In 1898 Lawrence Wood was elected superintendent and has served continuously for the past eighteen years, with the exception of three years, when the office was filled by Charles M. Gibbs, S. O. Shumway and Samuel Stevens, who each served one year. In January, 1916, Lawrence Wood was succeeded by Charles E. Walker, the present superintendent. The average attendance for the last several years has been from ninety to one hundred. In 1915 the average attendance was one hundred and twenty-two per Sunday. The school is divided into twelve classes, one in the beginner's department, two in the primary department, one junior, two intermediate, and six adult classes.

THE GREENFIELD FRIENDS CHURCH.

This church was organized in November, 1889, when Esther and Nathan Frame held a series of meetings in the old court house, and Westland monthly meeting granted them a meeting for worship. The next year Robert Douglas, of Ohio, preached for the congregation every two weeks, in the old Masonic hall. The charter members were J. K. Henby and family, P. A. Card and family, William Robb and family, J. J. Wylie and family, J. T. Binford and family, Eli Scott and family, Lemuel Harold and family, Charles Ratliff and family, M. Y. Shaffer and family, C. K. Bruner and family, Hannah Cook, Martha Binford and N. C. Binford.

The following summer, 1890, the present church building on North State street was erected. It was dedicated on December 15, and services have been held there regularly since. The building committee was composed of J. K. Henby, N. C. Binford, Eli Scott, Lemuel Harold and Mary L. Bruner. The late J. H. Binford bought the lot and did all the legal business for the congregation.

The preparative meeting, the business meeting of the church, was opened

by a committee consisting of J. O. Binford, Huldah Binford, Jonathan Jessup and Ann White, from Westland monthly meeting, on June 24, 1891. Elwood Scott, of Carthage, preached for the congregation a short time after the new building was moved into, in the spring of 1891. He was followed by Mary E. Miars, of Wilmington, Ohio, who preached from 1891-1894. Other ministers of the church follow: Lindley A. Wells, 1895--98; Orville Jones, 1898-9; Oscar Moon, 1899-1901; T. R. Woodard, 1901-2; Daisy Barr, 1902-4; Thomas E. Williams, 1904-5; Edgar H. Stranahan, 1905-6; Homer J. Coppock, 1906-8; Thomas R. Woodard, 1908-9; Isaac N. Stanley, 1909-10; Mary Miars Harold, 1910-14; Oscar H. Trader, 1914, to the present time. The average attendance is about sixty and the number of resident members one hundred and fifty-four.

A Sunday school was organized as soon as the building was ready for use and has been held regularly since. The average attendance is about fifty; number of classes, eight. The church has always had one or more adult classes. The following persons have served as superintendents of the Sunday school: C. K. Bruner, J. J. Wylie, E. C. Elliott, N. C. Binford, W. C. Henley and Wilfred Andrews. The church owns only the church building.

The Friends Sociable was organized fourteen years ago and has had a meeting monthly since. Its object is the study of history and work of the church and the development of social life.

The Foreign Missionary Society was organized in 1899, by Lucy H. Binford, who has always been its president. It has studied the uniform lesson books and met regularly each month. The membership is about fifty.

SHILOH PRIMITIVE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Shiloh Primitive Baptist church stands on the north side of North street, midway between East and Spring streets. The complete history of the church has been given in connection with the history of Blue River township, where the church was originally organized.

HEAVENLY RECRUIT HOLINESS ASSOCIATION.

A Sunday school was originally organized in the summer of 1895, by J. M. Havens and wife, A. C. Rossow and wife, Mrs. Howlett and others, at the corner of South Pennsylvania and Pierson streets. In December, 1897, this Sunday school identified itself with the Heavenly Recruit organization and selected H. S. Fuller as pastor, who began his work on January 9, 1898. The first trustees were Samuel M. Gappen, J. W. Melton and J. M. Havens. In the same year the old Catholic church was purchased and moved to lot 17

on Pierson street. The congregation continued to worship in this church until 1906, when a cement block building was constructed. The building committee was composed of Samuel M. Gappen, J. W. Melton and Rev. H. S. Fuller. The most of the cement blocks were made by the Rev. H. S. Fuller after he had been at work all day in the chair factory. The church was dedicated, May 19, 1907, by the Rev. W. W. Martin, of the Bradley Methodist Episcopal church. The indebtedness of the church was not paid at that time, but left the congregation in a rather cramped condition for several years.

The Sunday school has been conducted in the church and the following persons have served as superintendents: Douglas Shook, S. M. Gappen, Henry Hastings and J. W. Melton. Samuel M. Gappen, who has been superintendent for a number of years, is at the head of the Sunday school at this time.

The church now has about fifty members. The average attendance at services is about twenty-five. From four to six classes have been maintained in the Sunday school, with an average attendance of thirty-five. There are usually about fifteen adult church members in attendance at Sunday school. The congregation owns its own church and parsonage.

UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST.

This congregation was organized under the preaching of the Rev. Z. T. Mower, in 1897. He was assisted by Elder J. T. Roberts, then presiding elder of the district. The present brick church, on the southwest corner of Lincoln and Swope streets, was erected in 1898. The corner stone was laid on June 21, 1898, and the dedicatory services were conducted by Rev. W. R. Funk, of Dayton, Ohio, on Wednesday, October 10, 1898. Following are the names of the pastors who have served the congregation since the date of its organization: J. C. Mower, 1897-99; F. S. Minchell and wife, returned missionaries from Africa and who barely escaped with their lives at the time of the uprising of the natives against the missionaries, 1899-1900; C. A. and Laura Love, 1900-1902; F. H. Linville, 1902-3; S. B. Ervin, 1903-4; William J. Karstadt, 1904-5; O. F. Lydy, 1905-09; H. W. Robbins, 1909-13; A. D. Smith, 1913-14, Mack Crider, 1914-15; C. E. Small, 1915, to the present time.

The church at present has one hundred and fifteen members. The average attendance at services during several years last past has been about sixty-five. A Sunday school was organized in 1898. It now has an average attendance of about seventy-five. Eight classes are maintained and adult members of the church attend the Sunday school. Following are the names of the persons who have served as superintendent of the Sunday school since

its organization: ————— Myers, Viola Denny, J. H. Larimore and W. B. Ware.

The church has a Ladies' Aid Society which was organized in 1898, for the purpose of aiding in caring for the local expenses of the church. A Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor was also organized in 1909. Its purpose is to train the young people in the work of the church.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

This congregation was organized as a result of the encampment held at the fair grounds, August 29 to September 9, inclusive, 1901. At the close of that meeting a tent was pitched on a vacant lot at the northeast corner of Noble and Walnut streets. Elder S. Y. Huntington and James H. Niehaus and wife conducted services every night for almost two months, presenting to the people such subjects as Bible Sabbath Keeping, Soon Second Coming of Christ, etc. When cold weather set in, the tent was taken down and the lot purchased.

On November 10, 1901, the ground was staked off and a church completed, which was dedicated on February 9, 1902. The dedicatory sermon was preached by W. W. Prescott, of Battle Creek, Michigan. The following officers were elected for the first year: S. Y. Huntington, pastor; L. J. King, elder; Martin Dunn, deacon; S. H. Niehaus, treasurer; Mrs. Kate Huntington, clerk; Mrs. J. H. Niehaus, organist. The congregation continued to worship in this church for several years. Gradually, however, some of them moved away, while others were called to the Great Beyond, and for several years past services have been held at irregular intervals in the church.

HEAVENLY RECRUIT CHURCH.

The Heavenly Recruit church stands on the east side of A street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, on the east side of Brandywine creek. It was built in 1906, largely through the influence of John Lewis. He was assisted in his efforts by Ben Brewer, Samuel Harding and others. Lewis and Brewer, Henry Hastings and others have preached for the congregation, but there has never been a salaried pastor.

A Sunday school is conducted in connection with the church. Services are usually held on Sunday afternoons. The attendance is small.

ADA NEW METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Greenfield school board, in 1906, erected the school house on the east side of Brandywine. Mrs. Ada New was elected as teacher of this school

and continued her service there for a period of five years. In the meantime, she was not only the teacher of the public day school, but led in the organization of a Sunday school and church. She was pre-eminently the central figure about whom those institutions grew. The Sunday school was organized before the first term of the day school closed, and in the early spring of 1907 a board of trustees was appointed for the church in East Greenfield. This board was composed of Judge Robert L. Mason, Amos Chapman, William C. Droeger, Henry Owens, Ada New and Rev. W. W. Martin, of the Bradley Methodist Episcopal church. On May 10, 1907, this board held its first meeting at the residence of Mrs. New. The question of naming the new church was presented. The people of East Greenfield desired to have it named for its founder. On motion of Judge Robert L. Mason, seconded by Amos Chapman, the church was named "Ada New Methodist Episcopal Church." At a meeting of the board on May 20, 1907, Thomas Moxley was employed as architect to prepare plans and specifications for a building. It was also decided to build the church of boulders or cobble stones. On May 8, 1908, the church was attached to the Philadelphia circuit. Thursday, May 28, 1908, was set apart as "Boulder Day," when all of the people of East Greenfield, with others who were willing to contribute of their time, were to gather and bring in boulders or cobble stones, for the erection of the church. The work of building progressed slowly. The excavation was finished and cement foundation walls were built in 1909. During the summer of 1909, Judge Robert L. Mason resigned as a member of the board, and a new board was appointed by the quarterly conference of the Bradley Methodist Episcopal church. The new members of the board were Albert L. New, Joshua Barrett, George J. Richman, E. E. Gant and W. W. Haller. The board organized as follows: J. H. Barrett, president; George J. Richman, treasurer, and Ada New, secretary. Thomas Moxley having gone to the state of Oklahoma, William Gordon was employed as architect in 1909. He was directed to examine the work that had been completed and report thereon. He reported that the basement wall was insecure and submitted plans and specifications for reinforcing it. The question of erecting a cement or frame church was also considered by the new board. The frame and cement buildings were considered favorably by the board, because such buildings could be constructed at much less cost than a cobble-stone building. Mrs. New, however, was always strongly in favor of erecting a boulder church. At a meeting on October 12, 1910, it was moved by George J. Richman, and seconded by Albert L. New, that the church be incorporated under the laws of the state. This was done. Articles of incorporation were prepared by Mr. Richman

and were signed and acknowledged by all members of the board on October 17, 1910. On November 11, 1910, a motion was made and carried that the architect prepare plans and specifications for a frame building, it being feared that the cement foundation walls would not support a cobble stone structure, and the frame building being less costly. On November 26, 1910, Albert L. New, George J. Richman, Joshua H. Barrett, William Droeger and E. E. Gant resigned. In connection with this action of the board, the record contains the following entry: "This was discouraging, but faith in God was not lost. Ada New, secretary."

The new trustees appointed to take the places of those resigning were Rev. Paul Truitt, Nevil Reeves, William Droeger, Henry Owens and Ada New. The pastor, Paul Truitt, suggested, on November 27, 1910, that the Sunday school room be cut off, and that just the oblong building be erected. In relation to this suggestion the record recites: "The secretary objected, saying that if we only have faith in God, who could build all, since the Sunday school room is a great convenience, especially for the regular weekly meetings, Sunday school committees, etc., and would be a great saving of fuel, lights, etc."

On December 3, 1910, the trustees had another meeting, at which the question of cutting off the Sunday school room was presented. Some work of tearing down the foundation had already been done, which was causing dissatisfaction among the people. The pastor and Nevil Reeves spoke in favor of cutting off the room as suggested. Henry Owens finally cast his vote with them, which apparently decided the matter. The record of the meeting, however, recites: "The secretary expressed herself as opposed to this, but pledged to leave it with God and the men." The record under date December 5, 1910, recites further, "There being great dissatisfaction regarding the tearing down of the foundation, the pastor called a mass meeting of the citizens to see what the majority of the people desired. After a discussion, the majority vote was cast in favor of keeping the Sunday school room as at first planned."

In the meantime, funds had been collected and the work of constructing the cobble stone building had proceeded slowly. On April 17, 1911, however, the secretary made the following entry in the church record: "The walls are now finished to the square. Thank God, they are beautiful and substantial."

The corner stone of the building had been laid on October 4, 1908. Bishop John H. Vincent made the principal address on that occasion. The new house was dedicated on Sunday, September 17, 1911. The dedicatory

sermon was preached by Dr. William D. Parr, of Kokomo. The vesper service was conducted by Bishop Vincent.

The building committee at the time of the completion of the church was composed of the following men: William C. Droeger, Charles Warren and Alonzo Gibson.

The building is a beautiful cobble stone structure. For its very existence, all credit must be given to Mrs. New. The church was in process of construction for a period of four years. Her boards of trustees resigned because of the lack of funds, the apparent inability of raising funds, and because of the lack of business methods in the prosecution of the work. Probably, the church could not have been built if the ordinary rules of business procedure had been observed. Mrs. New possessed a faith that overcame all obstacles, and that transcended all possibilities of finest business organization.

CHRIST'S UNION MISSION CHURCH.

For several months prior to the summer of 1908 a number of the families in the western part of Greenfield worshipped at private residences and in rooms that were rented for that purpose. In that year Mrs. Malissa Cooper donated to the school trustees of Greenfield the real estate upon which the public library now stands. The house that stood upon this lot she gave to the people above referred to, to be used as a place of worship. The building was moved to the northwest corner of Walnut and Franklin streets, where it was remodeled for church purposes.

Lewis Shumway, Henry Tibbitts and James Finnell were selected as trustees to care for the property of the church. They have served in this capacity to the present. Among those who have worshipped here are John Johnson and wife, Dolly McPherson, Matt Richey and wife, Roy and Tilghman Shirley, William Rhody and wife and others.

A Sunday school has been conducted in the church, of which Henry Hastings, Tilghman Shirley and others have been superintendent. The Sunday school usually has an attendance of from twenty-five to thirty-five. Church services are held on Sunday mornings, also Sunday afternoons and generally on Tuesday evening. The church has never had a salaried pastor. Henry Hastings, Lucy Page and others have preached there.

CHRIST SCIENTISTS.

In July, 1914, the people of this faith in the city of Greenfield effected a little organization and arranged to meet at the homes of the members for worship, but generally meeting at the home of John Corcoran, on Douglas

street. In the spring of 1915 the rear room in the Gates block, over the book store, was rented, and since that time services have been held there on Sundays and Wednesday evenings. Following are the names of the people who have met for worship regularly with the little band of Christ Scientists: John Corcoran and wife, Mrs. Charles Williams, Mrs. George Davis, Mrs. John B. Hinchman, Mrs. Charles G. Gant, Mrs. W. S. Gant, Mrs. Caroline Goble, Mrs. Clyde Townsend, Mrs. Charles M. Gibbs, Mrs. John Halsall, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hudson, John Bohm, Sr., and Mrs. J. B. Knight.

THE TABERNACLE MEETING.

All the churches of the city united in an evangelistic campaign in November, 1914. A tabernacle was erected at the northwest corner of East and North streets. Ministers and laymen labored on its construction. Dr. H. H. Hall, of Pennsylvania, led the meeting, which continued for three weeks or more, during the month of November. All of the ministers and churches gave their support to the effort. Intense interest was manifested, and the tabernacle, which accommodated from fifteen hundred to two thousand people, was filled to overflowing every evening. Almost four hundred conversions were reported.

MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION.

On November 24, 1902, a permanent organization was effected among the ministers resident at Greenfield, known as the Ministerial Association. Its charter members included J. M. Thompson, pastor of the Baptist church; J. Clare Leach, of the Presbyterian church; Perry E. Powell, of the Methodist Episcopal church; S. S. Stanton, of the Methodist Protestant church; B. F. Dailey, of the Christian church; Daisy Barr, of the Friends church, and F. H. Linville, of the United Brethren church. Rev. Daisy Barr was elected president of the association and F. H. Linville, secretary.

At the first meeting the subject of tithing was discussed and the opinion prevailed that "it is as binding now as in former years." It was decided on that occasion to distribute a tract on "tithing."

The association is still maintained and includes all of the resident ministers at Greenfield. Regular meetings are held and matters for the general good are discussed.

CHAPTER XIX.

GREEN TOWNSHIP.

Green township, named after John Green, one of the very early settlers, is located in the north central part of Hancock county. It is six miles east and west by five miles north and south. The civil township lies in two congressional townships. Sections 12, 13, 24, 25 and 36, off of the west end of the civil township, lie in congressional township 17 north, range 6 east. The remaining twenty-five square miles composing the township lie in congressional township 17 north, range 7 east.

Green township was first organized at the September term of the board of commissioners, in 1832, and was formed from the northern parts of Jackson and Harrison townships. At that time it included all of what is now Green and Brown townships. Brown township was organized as a separate township at the September term of the board of commissioners, in 1833. Since that time Green township has had its present boundaries.

Its surface is generally level except along Sugar creek, where it is rolling. Sugar creek enters the township near its northeast corner, then comes down almost to the middle of the township and takes a westerly course almost to its west line. It then turns sharply, cutting the west line of the township about a mile north of its southern line. There is no other natural drainage, but a large number of open ditches have been constructed, both from the north and south, which empty into Sugar creek. These open ditches, with a system of tile drains, give the township a complete system of artificial drainage. The level surface of the township, together with a fertile soil, makes it admirably adapted to heavy farming.

The first land entry in the township was made by William Shortridge on May 26, 1829, who entered the northeast quarter of section 19, township 17, range 7. Among other families who came at a very early date and entered land in Green township, as shown by the tract book in the county recorder's office, are the following: James Alford, Frederick Jackson, Henry Collins, Levi Jackson, Harvey Scott, Matilda Edwards, George Baity, William Cass, Elizabeth Green, Ichabod Ashcraft, John L. Alford, Andrew Alford, George Davidson, George Y. Atkison, Henry Jackson, Samuel Smith, Joseph S. Watts, Joseph Murfin, Drewney Reynolds, Thomas L. Fuqua, Robertson Jarrett, George Shortridge, Andrew Bragg, Dempsy Jackson, John D. Cooper, Lucinda McCray, James Cass, William Willett, John Green, Alfred

Henby, Neri Jarrett, Isaac Magruder, Enos Jarrett, William Shortridge, Nicholas Jarrett, John McKinsey, David Hittle, William Barrett, Levi Rash, Samuel Wilson, George Henry, Morris Pierson, Elijah S. Cooper, Alford Thomas, Moses Gibbs, Robert Curry, Jacob Amick, Abraham Rhue, Robert Sanford, David McKinsey, Andrew F. Hatfield, Edward Barrett, Stephen Jackson, Robert Wilson, James Walker, Henry Hunt, Jonathan Dunbar, John Gibbs, Henry Manifold, James Judkins, William Amick, Logan Alford, Jacob Kingery, Harper Reed, Rolla Personett, John Power, Joseph Barrett, William Wilson, John Rash, James Wilson, Vincent Cooper, Paul Moore, Robert Jackson, Hugh Gibbs, James Drury, Isaiah Jackson, Seth Wilson, David Piper.

Following are a number of the industries of the township: Grist- and saw-mill, built by George Mason, in 1835, and located northeast of Eden on the northwest quarter of section 22, township 17, range 7. Grist- and saw-mill, erected by William Beeson, in 1836, on Sugar creek about two and one-half miles from Eden. Saw-mill, built about 1850, by Bragg & Guy, at Eden. Saw-mill, erected by Dr. Samuel A. Troy on his farm on the northwest quarter of section 23, township 17, range 7. It was later owned by Trueblood, Barrett & Trueblood, and Walker. During the seventies it was moved to the extreme southwest corner of Green township and located on the south half of section 36, township 17, range 6. Saw-mill, erected at Milner's Corner in 1873, by Walton, Rule & Miller, and operated for probably two years. Saw-mill, erected at Eden by C. Mingle, in 1875, or probably a little later. Saw-mill, erected by Stephen B. Tucker at Milner's Corner, in 1880, and operated for several years.

A tannery was established by Dudley Eaks in the northern part of section 36, township 17, range 6, probably in the latter thirties or early forties, and one was established at Lewisburg by John Price, probably in the latter forties or early fifties.

The Barnard sorghum factory, owned and operated by Elwood Barnard, was built in 1901 and has been operated every season since that time. It is the largest and best equipped plant of the kind in Indiana, having a capacity of twelve hundred gallons of sorghum per day, and a season's output of from twenty to thirty thousand gallons. Barnard's sorghum is a household word in Hancock and adjoining counties. It is the only manufacturing establishment now in Green township.

CHARLESTON.

At a very early date in the township's history a town was laid out on the west bank of Sugar creek about where it crosses the south line of the

northwest quarter of section 22, township 17, range 7. Its name appears in the county commissioners' record in connection with road construction. A cemetery is now located very near the site where the town was surveyed. Like Berlin in Center township, and many other towns that are platted in new territory, it never came into actual existence.

EDEN.

Eden, originally Lewisburg, was surveyed and platted on August 21, 1835. Though the record fails to show the name of the person making the plat, the deeds for the lots were executed by John L. Alford, who no doubt caused the survey to be made. The original plat consisted of thirty lots. To this one addition was made, by Levi Archer, on April 26, 1871, consisting of seventeen lots.

The commissioners' record shows that in 1836 George Henry was licensed to sell foreign and domestic merchandise at the town of Lewisburg. Since then small stores have been conducted at the town practically all of the time. Orville Baity conducted the store for many years. Lee Justice and Umberhower & Fuqua have been later merchants. It has also had its saw-mills, blacksmith shops, etc., during the years. A postoffice was maintained at Eden until the rural routes were established from Greenfield.

MILNER'S CORNER.

Milner's Corner is located at the northeast corner of section 23, township 17, range 7. It consists of a dwelling or two, a store and a blacksmith shop. No plat has ever been made, but business has been conducted there for more than a half century. Among the merchants of the town have been David McKinsey, John Dawson, Henry Milner, Nimrod Davis, Joseph Decamp, Caldwell & Keller, William and Joseph Bills, Tague & Brother, W. Vanzant, Charles H. Troy, Charles Alba, Sanford Gable and Frank Pritchard, the latter now conducting the store.

A postoffice was established here in 1868 and maintained until the Wilkinson rural route was established, May 1, 1903.

Among the physicians who have been located here are D. H. Myers, George Williams, Charles Pratt and S. A. Troy. Dr. Troy for a number of years had an exceedingly lucrative practice from this point.

The village has also had its blacksmith shops, saw-mills, etc., during its history. For many years Cyrus Manning & Son conducted the blacksmith shop. The elder Manning died several years ago and since that time the son has conducted the business.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in Green township was erected a short distance north-east of Eden. This was in the settlement built on the Greenfield and Pendleton state road. The second school house was built in the northeast corner of the township by settlers who evidently came over the Knightstown and Pendleton state road. Other houses were built as they were needed until finally ten districts were established. Ten single-room district schools were maintained in the township until the two-room building was erected at Eden in 1889, during the trusteeship of Charles H. Troy. The first district abandoned was district No. 10, known as the Purdue school, about one and one-half miles west and a little south of Eden. In 1900, during the trusteeship of Dr. William A. Justice, two additional rooms were built to the Eden school preparatory to the establishment of a township high school.

The first high school subjects were taught in the school during the winter of 1896-7 by I. H. Day. No definite course had been outlined, but work was introduced in the fall of 1897. The principals of the high school, since its organization, with the dates of their first appointments, are as follow: I. H. Day, 1896; John T. Wilson, 1898; J. M. Pogue, 1901; L. M. Luce, 1904; A. H. Symons, 1906; Charles Collingwood, 1907; J. A. Moore, 1911; O. W. Jackson, 1912; J. A. Moore, 1914; O. W. Jackson, 1915.

During the principalship of John T. Wilson the Eden high school became one of the most prominent of our township high schools. For several years it was regarded as probably second to none among the township high schools of the county. On account of the smallness of the attendance during recent years the school has not been given the advantages of development provided by later legislation. A three-year course has been maintained, and efficient teachers have been employed, but the school has never been certified nor has it ever had a four-years course of study. It has followed the first three years of the course outlined for the certified and commissioned high schools of the county.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Green township has a population of 1,035, as shown by the census of 1910. In the spring of 1915, 264 children between the ages of six and twenty-one years were enumerated in the township. During the winter of 1914-15 208 pupils were enrolled in the schools. Of these, 27 were in the high school and 181 in the elementary grades. The average attendance for the year was 151 pupils in the elementary grades and twenty-three in the high school. The total cost of maintaining the elementary grades during the year was

\$2,963.00; the total cost of maintaining the high school was \$1,540.75; the total amount paid teachers during the year was \$4,194.00; the estimated value of the school property as reported by the trustee, August 1, 1915, was \$25,000; the total assessment of taxables in the township was \$1,234.870; the township paid for the transportation of school children, \$1,449.85.

TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES.

The following men have served the township in the capacity of township trustee since the enactment of the law creating the office in 1859: Meredith Gosney, 1859; Edward Valentine, 1861; Joseph Barrett, 1865; Edward Valentine, 1866; Andrew H. Barrett, 1869; William L. McKinsey, 1874; Sidney Moore, 1880; Henry B. Wilson, 1882; Irvin Porter, 1884; Henry B. Wilson, 1886; Charles H. Troy, 1888; William A. Justice, 1894; James E. Barrett, 1890; Almon Murfin, 1900; Sherman Rothermel, 1904; Daniel J. Warrum, 1908; Walter A. Jackson, 1914.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The local courts of the township have been presided over by the following men: John L. Alford, 1833; Andrew J. Hatfield, —; John Ferguson, —; Elijah S. Cooper, 1841-46; James Jones, 1843; Miles Walker, 1850; Michael Cooper, 1853; William Cook, 1858-62-66; R. M. Fuqua, 1863; Isaac Barrett, 1867; J. M. Trueblood, 1869-73-77; W. T. Hamilton, 1870; W. R. Ferrell, 1846, 1855, 1859, 1878; John Price, 1848; M. M. Addington, 1848; William Barrett, 1849-54; Joel Manning, 1882-86; David H. McKinsey, 1884; William Collins, 1880; James W. Wilson, 1880; William R. Ferrell, 1882-86; James W. Jackson, 1886; William R. Ferrell, 1886-1890-94; James M. Trueblood, 1901; Samuel H. Trueblood, 1907.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Green township has contributed several names to the list of county servants, among whom are Andrew J. Hatfield, representative; Charles H. Troy, auditor; Elijah S. Cooper, county treasurer; Samuel Archer and Benjamin F. Pauley, sheriffs; Jonathan Smith and Daniel M. Ballenger, commissioners.

PHYSICIANS.

Among the physicians who have been located in Green township are Paul Moore, William Loder, Jones & Edwards, Samuel A. Troy, J. J. Carter, John and William A. Justice, and J. E. Ferrell, the latter being located at Eden now.



BARNARD FAMILY ORCHESTRA

HEAVY TAXPAYERS.

The following persons in Green township paid taxes in amounts larger than one hundred dollars during the year 1915: David H. Alford, \$135.56; Samuel Alford, \$116.29; Charles Z. Albea, \$216.15; A. C. and E. Albea, \$125.14; Anna B. Adkins, \$114.31; Martha Baden, \$117.16; John Brooks, \$113.22; David H. Baity, \$462.58; William M. Barnard, \$223.16; Elwood Barnard, \$198.41; Hiram N. Barrett, \$474.57; Daniel M. Ballenger, \$102.71; Elsie H. Berkebile, \$118.26; Thomas M. Carrollton, \$149.58; Mary J. Collingwood, \$155.49; James F. Cass, \$222.50; H. A. Cranfill and wife, \$136.09; Flora Curry, \$250.09; George P. Frank, \$124.83; Johnson H. Frank, \$181.20; Matthew L. Frank, \$346.68; Robert and Mary L. Fair, \$185.06; James M. and Viola George, \$102.50; Anthony T. Ginley, \$148.04; Levi A. Jackson and wife, \$117.16; Lambert Jarrett, \$100.52; Francis M. Jackson, \$114.10; Jesse B. Jackson, \$142.78; William A. Jones, \$141.92; Thomas J. Jones, \$232.14; William H. Keller, \$312.29; Edward J. Keller, \$228.29; Oliver P. Keller and wife, \$170.70; Isaac and Margaret J. Martin, \$231.51; Maggie Morris and children, \$113.45; Stephen A. Moore, \$289.83; John A. Morrison, \$129.43; Almond H. Murphin and wife, \$187.55; James T. McCarty, \$187.46; Ward T. Martindale, \$262.01; Orpha J. Murphin, \$101.40; Eliza Mingle, \$210.02; Marion A. Mingle, \$252.83; Lee D. Olvey (estate), \$1,020.54; William H. Piper, \$210.24; Thomas B. Piper, \$144.97; James F. Piper, \$258.20; Mary A. Pauley, \$122.86; Rosa Poole, \$129.74; Azel Shull, \$102.28; William H. Sherry, \$141.69; Mary F. Spurry, \$103.36; Charles H. Troy, \$383.25; Henry B. Wilson (estate), \$236.95; Archibald Wilson, \$310.76; Noah W. Wilson, \$106.21; Ida M. Wilson, \$280.75; Margaret E. Wilson, \$249.44; Elizabeth Warrum, \$100.10.

BARNARD FAMILY ORCHESTRA.

The Barnard family of musicians consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Elwood Barnard and their five children, Ethel, Olive, Helen, Anna and Robert.

Mr. Barnard was born on a farm near Eden. Mrs. Barnard, who was Miss Ola Gordon, was born near Knightstown, Henry county, Indiana. Both received their education at Spiceland Academy. Each had musical talent, but neither had an opportunity of developing it to any great extent. As their children grew up the parents gave them musical instruction until they had an opportunity to procure teachers for them. In 1899 the necessary instruments to form an orchestra were selected and each began taking lessons on the instrument chosen. The children drove from the farm in Green township to Fortville, a distance of six miles, then took the train to Indianapolis to take

their lessons at the Metropolitan School of Music. They developed rapidly and made their first appearance in public at the installation ceremonies of the Eden Masonic lodge in December, 1900. On March 29, 1901, they played for a school commencement at the Methodist Episcopal church in Eden. They also played for several other commencements in Hancock county during that season. On December 13, 1901, they gave their first concert in the church at Eden. In 1902 they played for all the common school commencements in Hancock county and for a number outside. They continued their study of music and in the spring of 1903 the family moved to Indianapolis. From that time their development was rapid. Their first chautauqua engagement was at Madison, Ind., in July, 1903. Since that time they have probably filled more chautauqua engagements in various parts of the United States than any other similar organization. During one summer under the management of the Redpath Chautauqua system of Chicago they played for one hundred and ten chautauquas. The family as a whole disbanded in the spring of 1909, after having toured a greater part of the United States and Canada in lyceum and chautauqua work under the management of the leading bureaus. Some of the younger members of the family, with the aid of others, continued the work under the family name until the spring of 1915, when the Barnard Family Orchestra ceased to be an organization.

EDEN CORNET BAND.

The first brass band was organized in Eden about 1887 and was known as the Eden Cornet Band. It was composed of the following members: Samuel H. Moore, E-flat cornet; Joseph W. Green, E-flat cornet; Elwood Barnard, solo B-flat cornet; Walter Cranfill, first cornet; Oliver N. Trueblood, first alto; Ernest J. Alford, second alto; James Cranfill, first tenor; James W. Jackson, first tenor; Joseph E. Jarrett, second tenor; Yancy Cranfill, baritone; James W. Johnson, E-flat tuba; Hiram Jarrett, bass drum; Albert E. Chappell, snare drum.

This band was organized, financed, instructed and managed by Elwood Barnard for a number of years, with the exception of a term of lessons given by Isaac Davis, of Greenfield. During this time there were quite a number of additions and changes, Walter N. Bridges taking up alto; Oren Moore, slide trombone; John W. Huston, tuba; Fred Huston, tenor; Samuel H. Trueblood, snare drum, Albert E. Chappell having dropped out.

The band did a profitable business during its life, furnishing music for rallies, Sunday school picnics, public speakings, and played a number of times for the Hancock County Fair Association.

EDEN CONCERT BAND.

After the old band became a matter of history, a new band was organized, known as the Eden Concert Band, under the management and instruction of Samuel H. Trueblood. This organization was maintained for about twenty years, or up until four or five years ago.

The following is a list of members and the parts they played during the existence of this band: Jesse Warrum and Gern Decamp, clarinets; Samuel H. Trueblood, Stewart Slocum, Frank Stewart, Charles Roberts and Ernest Warrum, B-flat cornets; Thomas L. Huey, Arnold Roberts, Edward Wagner, Clarence Dangler, altos; Lee F. Justice, Noble Beagle, Thomas M. Alford, tenors; William E. Burkes and Samuel H. Moore, trombones; James Barnard and Bert J. Cooper, baritones; Edward Decamp, Orville Baity and Albert Barnard, E-flat basses; James N. Warrum and Walter Huey, B-flat bass; Oliver Ball, Olen E. Ball and Edward M. Shull, bass drums; Lawrence Jarrett, H. D. Reeves and George Roberts, snare drum.

MILNER'S CORNER CITIZENS BAND.

By Noble H. Troy.

The Milner's Corner Citizens Band was organized on April 4, 1913, by the young men of this community for the purpose of a social pastime and developing their musical talents. It can be truly said that the band has pleased hundreds of people who have listened to their sweet strains of music. This organization is composed of the following members: Noble H. Troy, manager; Aubrey Thomas, director; Ralph Fisk, C. H. Jackson, Roy Hassler and Glen Johns, cornetists; Robert Troy and James Barnard, baritones; Dale Troy and Luther Barnard, trombones; Lon Godby, alto; Chester Alford, tenor; Jesse Hays, tuba; Edward Jackson and Robert Dorman, drummers.

LODGES.

Eden Lodge, No. 477, Free and Accepted Masons, was instituted May 26, 1871, with the following charter members: L. H. Riggs, E. S. Bragg, G. Morrison, A. H. Trueblood, D. H. Alford, T. T. Barrett, Samuel Alford, J. W. Green, G. W. Hopkins and A. W. Powell. The present number of members is one hundred and twenty-five. When the lodge was first organized it held its meetings in a room over Barrett & Company's store. In the year 1885 it was moved to the room over the old "Wagon Shop," where it remained until 1899. Then it was moved to the hall which it occupies at present. The lodge owns its own hall and a lot adjoining, and is in a pros-

perous condition. Its meetings occur on Saturday evening on or before the full of the moon of each month.

Eden Chapter No. 119, Royal Arch Masons, was chartered January 17, 1900, with the following charter members, who were also its first officers: W. A. Justice, high priest; Irven Barnard, king; H. B. Wilson, scribe; M. B. Walker, treasurer; Elwood Barnard, secretary; R. J. Sample, captain of the host; I. H. Day, principal sojourner; John H. Mugg, royal arch captain; John W. Hudson, master of third veil; Jesse H. Jackson, master of second veil; J. W. Trittipo, master of first veil; J. S. Bills, guard.

Eden Chapter No. 101, Order of Eastern Star, was organized April 23, 1890, with twenty-six charter members. The first officers were Carrie Barrett, worthy matron; Irven Barnard, worthy patron; Rosa Smith, associate matron. At present there are ninety-five members. The lodge has always held its meetings in the Masonic hall, on Saturday evening on or before new moon.

Hancock Lodge No. 705, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Eden, was organized March 13, 1893, with five charter members, Matthew L. Frank, Marion Ferrell, Samuel B. Slaughter, O. P. Barrett and William Chappell. At present there are about one hundred members. The meetings were held in the hall over Trueblood's shop. In 1901 the lodge was moved to the hall in which it meets at present. The lodge owns the building and the site upon which the building stands. It meets on Tuesday night of each week. An encampment was also organized at one time, but its charter has been surrendered.

Lodge No. 483, Daughters of Rebekah, was granted a charter on March 12, 1895. Following are the names of the charter members: Flora Barrett, Mary Mathews, M. O. Maley, Myrtle Taylor, J. L. Dangler and wife, Effie L. Alford, Minnie Jarrett, Daisy Jarrett, Cludie Huey, Orla Taylor, Dora West and Hattie Short. There are sixty members at present. Meetings have always been held in the Odd Fellows hall. Meetings are held the first and third Saturday night of each month.

CHURCHES.

Several of the early churches of the township are no longer in existence. Thus there was a Methodist Episcopal church known as Roberts chapel, located two and one-half miles southwest of Eden in the elbow of the road near the southwest corner of the northeast quarter of section 25, township 17, range 6.

At about the same time the Baptists also erected a small church house

along the west side of section 24, township 17, range 6, or about one and one-half miles west of Eden. It was moved into Vernon township probably about the time of the Civil War.

CENTER GROVE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

A class, from which grew what was later known as the Center Grove Methodist Episcopal church, was first organized in 1845 and worshipped at a point about three miles east of Eden. Their meetings were at first held at what was known as the Barrett school house. In 1855 the congregation erected a frame building at a cost of one thousand two hundred dollars, on the west side of the road that angles a little to the southwest through the east half of the northeast quarter of section 28, township 17, range 7, at a point probably twenty rods south of the north line of section 28. Services were conducted here until about 1897.

EDEN BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Eden Baptist church was organized northeast of Eden at the Crist school house in April, 1871. Among its charter members were G. W. Hopkins and wife, Gavin Morrison and wife, Ira Shafer and wife and S. F. Baker. Services were held for several years, but no pastor preached regularly for the congregation after the latter seventies.

EDEN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first meetings of the Eden Methodist Episcopal church were held at the private residences and barns of the members, Thomas Dawson, Robert Walker and Robison Jarrett. The first ministers were Stephen Masters and James Vess, followed by Reverends Donaldson, Leach and Richmond.

In 1838 the society erected a log house for worship in Eden on the ground where the present brick church stands. Here services were held until about 1860, when a frame building, costing about one thousand and five hundred dollars, was erected and was dedicated by the Rev. John S. McCarty.

In the spring of 1904 a meeting of the members was called and a subscription started for the erection of the present new building, the cost of which was about eight thousand dollars, one-half being subscribed before work on the same was commenced. It was dedicated by Bishop J. H. Vincent and the Rev. J. W. Zerbe, pastor, Sunday, October 13, 1904. The building committee was composed of Henry B. Wilson, D. H. Baity, Irven Barnard, B. L. Barrett, William Barnard and Elwood Barnard. The church trustees at that time included the above named, also John E. Barrett, John S. Spurry, Samuel Alford and A. E. Curry.

Among those who have served the congregation as pastors during the latter years are John S. McCarty, Thomas Stabler, M. Black, J. L. Ramsey, William Anderson, D. D. Powell, J. C. White, Lamb, Short, Tague, Bowers, Thomas, McDaniel, Covert, Southerland, Rogers, Bicknell and Girard; J. C. Tetro, 1893-94; J. H. Slack, 1895; F. M. Lacy, 1895-98; G. H. Myers, 1899-1902; J. W. Zerbe, 1903-06; M. M. Reynolds, 1907; Rhodes, 1907; W. E. Loveless, 1908-10; L. G. Black, 1911; F. M. Dawson, 1911-12; A. J. Duryee, 1912-15. The congregation at present consists of one hundred and forty members. The average attendance is about thirty or forty.

The Eden Methodist Episcopal church has been on many different charges. At one time it was with Curry's chapel and Mt. Carmel, with the parsonage located at Eden. Next it was joined with Philadelphia, then it was put on the Fortville charge, with the parsonage at Fortville. Later, Fortville was made a point within itself and Eden was put on the Ingalls circuit, with the parsonage at Ingalls. Next it was put on the Maxwell charge, where it is at present, the parsonage being located at Maxwell.

Previous to 1885 a Sunday school was conducted just for a few months during the summer seasons. Since 1885 it has been conducted every Sunday. In May, 1884, Elwood Barnard organized the first Sunday school that was conducted regularly, with L. H. Riggs, superintendent. For the first few years Mr. Barnard also took upon himself much of the responsibility of the Sunday school in managing and conducting its business and buying its supplies. The first winter it sometimes fell to him to build the fires. For many years he was choir leader and did a great deal to advance the people in singing and music. The average attendance at present is about one hundred. There are twelve classes at present. Adult church members take an active part. The following is a list of the superintendents: Irven Barnard, B. L. Barrett, Elwood Barnard, Ozrow Kemerly, John S. Spurry, D. H. Baity, Margaret Barrett, H. B. Wilson, Irven Barnard, I. H. Day and A. E. Curry. The Sunday school is supported by the farmers and their families and it is said to be one among the best Sunday schools, though not the largest, in the Richmond district.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Eden Methodist Episcopal church was organized in 1904, for the purpose of raising money to help build the new church. The organization was composed of the ladies who were members of the church and a few others. The organization paid over to the building committee about one thousand and five hundred dollars, which the ladies raised by giving dinners, festivals, and doing sewing, etc.

LICK CREEK CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The Lick Creek Christian church was originally located about forty rods east of the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 12, township 17, range 7. Among the charter members were John K. Rash, Lawson Fuqua, Joseph Winn, John H. Huston, Benjamin Legg and a Mr. Snodgrass. Among the first officers of the church were Joseph Winn, John Huston and John K. Rash. Among the ministers who served the congregation were J. W. Ferrill, Rev. Blaney, Robert S. Ackerman and Thomas H. Kuhn.

The church was maintained at the location above described until about 1893, when it was moved to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of section 11, township 17, range 6, in Vernon township. The congregation worshipped here until about 1896 when it was consolidated with the Christian church at Ingalls.

MAPLE GROVE FRIENDS CHURCH.

The Maple Grove Friends church is located a quarter of a mile east of the middle point of the west line of section 24, township 17, range 6. The congregation was organized during the latter seventies and worshipped for a time at the Purdue school house, which stood at the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 24, township 17, range 6. During the early eighties the present church building was erected. Among the men who donated fifty dollars or more toward the construction of the church were Lee D. Olvey, James B. Galbreath, George F. Lewark, Daniel N. Jackson, Jesse P. Cook, General W. Jackson, Monroe Gant and Jasper Cauldwell. The building committee was composed of Lee D. Olvey, James B. Galbreath and George F. Lewark. A Union Sunday school was organized while services were still held at the Purdue school house. It was afterwards moved to the church and named Maple Grove Union. On January 1, 1915, the name of the Sunday school was changed to the Friends Sunday school. There is an average attendance at church and Sunday school at present of about twenty-five.

Among the pastors who have served the church are Mrs. White, John Kittinger, Fred Bous and Rev. Hinshaw, the latter being pastor at this time. Among those who have served as superintendents of the Sunday school are Thomas McClarnon, George Lewark, Alfred Bills, General Jackson and Rose Cooper, the latter being the present superintendent.

The first church was destroyed by fire about fifteen years ago. Lee Olvey had kept up insurance on the church and the money received from the

insurance company was used toward the construction of the present building. Adjoining the church is a beautiful cemetery, formerly known as the Jackson and Olvey cemetery, and later simply as the Olvey cemetery. About 1906 Mr. Olvey expended quite a sum of money in improving the grounds, making cement walks, fencing, etc. Others donated days of labor, among whom were Joseph A. Fuqua, George Andis, Frank Andis and General Jackson.

MILNER'S CORNER UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

By Noble H. Troy.

The Milner's Corner United Brethren church was organized in May, 1885, in the school house (which is still standing) by Rev. William Gossett. It can be truly said of this venerable man that he was the means of bringing this portion of the county out of the mire, for by his preaching of the blessed Word the eyes of men and women were opened to the beauties of life and the hope of the great Beyond.

It was through the efforts of Rev. William Gossett that the present church building was erected in the summer of 1885. He was ably assisted in the work by Dr. S. A. Troy (deceased), James Keller (deceased), John Keller (deceased), F. M. Jackson, M. L. Frank and others. This church is in good spiritual and financial standing, surrounded by prosperous farmers.

The present officials are Dr. J. E. Shannon, superintendent; Rev. Alexander Eddington, pastor; C. H. Troy, secretary; James H. Bussell, treasurer; James Albea, E. J. Keller, A. E. Albea, Elmer McComas and Charles Alvea, trustees.

The Milner's Corner United Brethren Sunday school was organized by Charles H. Troy, April 1, 1886. Mr. Troy was elected superintendent and served five years, after which he was succeeded by Mrs. Hepsy Shipley, James R. Walker, W. P. Bussell, E. J. Keller, James M. Bussell. Charles H. Troy is superintendent at the present time.

The Sunday school is in a fine spiritual condition, has a membership of eighty and an average attendance of fifty; and we can truly say this school is blessed with good musicians, both vocal and instrumental; it has a fine piano and orchestra. The members of the orchestra are, Mary Troy, pianist; Noble H. Troy, violinist; Robert Troy, baritone; Dale Troy, trombone; Ralph Fisk and Charles H. Jackson, cornetists.

The present Sunday school officials are C. H. Troy, superintendent; Ruth Troy, secretary; James Bussell, treasurer; F. M. Jackson, Ellen McComas, Ralph Fisk, E. J. Keller and Charles H. Jackson, teachers.

JACKSON CHAPEL (UNITED BRETHREN).

Jackson chapel stands on the county line at the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 10, township 17, range 7. The present house was built during the summer of 1895 and was dedicated by the Rev. William Bell, of Dayton, Ohio, on December 4, 1895. Another church, known as White chapel, stood two and three-quarters miles west of the point above described, and on the Madison county side of the road. This house became dilapidated, and during the pastorate of the Rev. William Gossett the new house was constructed on the new location. The charter members were, Martha Mingle, Madison Mingle, Thomas Franklin, Mahala Franklin, W. A. Pritchard, Electa Pritchard, Herman Pritchard, Effie Pritchard, Carrie Jackson, Ellen Jackson, Levi Jackson, Louise Jackson, Hannah Milliner, Rosa Blakely and Mattie Pritchard. At present there are thirty-seven members.

Among the pastors who have served the church are, James F. Reynolds, William Demundren, Charles P. Martin, Morton Hobson, N. P. France, Alonzo Myer, A. C. Willmore, O. F. Lydy, W. M. Griffin, E. J. Jenkins, D. E. Johnson, Grover Wright and A. Edrington.

A Sunday school was organized in 1896, which now has four classes, with an average attendance of thirty-five. The adult members of the church are generally in attendance at Sunday school. Among the superintendents of the Sunday school are, W. A. Pritchard, Louise Jackson, Preston Chadwick, William Rogers, William Franklin, Ira Franklin, W. S. McCarty, Eva Albea. The average attendance at church services is about forty.

CHAPTER XX.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Jackson township was organized at the May term, 1831, of the board of commissioners of Hancock county, and was made to include all of what is now Jackson and Brown townships. At the September term of the board, 1832, Green township was organized, which was made to include all of what is now Green and Brown townships. This left Jackson township with its present dimensions. At the June term, in 1850, the board of commissioners organized Worth township, which included twenty-four square miles, or all of what is now included in Jackson township except a strip two miles wide crossing its south end. Thus from 1850 until the March term, 1853, of the board of commissioners, Jackson township consisted of a narrow strip two miles north and south by six miles east and west. This included, however, the more thickly settled portion of the former township along the National road, and gave Jackson township probably as many inhabitants as were included in Worth township above. Since March 11, 1853, Jackson township has had its present boundaries. It is six miles square. The civil township of Jackson lies in two congressional townships. Sections 1, 12, 13, 24, 25 and 36, along the west side, lie in congressional township 16 north, range 7 east. The remaining part of the township, consisting of thirty square miles, is located in township 16 north, range 8 east.

Its natural drainage consists of Six Mile and Little Six Mile creeks, both flowing south through the eastern part of the township. Nameless creek, formerly known as Straight creek, flows southwest through the central part of the township, and Brandywine creek drains six or eight sections in the northwest corner of the township. The township has also been well drained by a system of artificial drainage, including the large open drains with their covered arms.

The first land entry was made by William Oldham, who on November 20, 1824, entered the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 23, township 16, range 8, which lies about two and one-half miles north of Charlottesville. Other entries followed in rapid succession, and on the entry book may be found a number of the family names still familiar in the township and county. Among them are included, Margaret R. Bracken, James Davis, Elisha Earls, Francis Craft, George W. Hatfield, William Hawkins, Robert McCorkhill, John Kirkpatrick, Ezra Miller, Samuel Smith, Benjamin

Cooper, Lemuel D. Fort, James Oldham, Edward Lewis, Jacob Brooks, Jacob Slifer, John Lewis, Robert Earl, Andrew Pauley, Edward Barrett, James Dille, William Oldham, William Leamon, James Sample, Abraham Watson, William Hazlett, Thomas Hatfield, William Cox, David Scott, Elijah Ballenger, Robert White, John Wood, Calvin Roland, James Steele, David Priddy, John R. Jacobs, James Lowney, Samuel Longnaker, James Vanmeter, James P. Foley, James Fort, Jordan Lacy, Thomas Craft, Isaac N. Hill, Samuel Dille, William Scott, Robert H. Wilson, John Sample, Moses Braddock, William Ramsey, Rebecca Snodgrass, Henry Wilson, Meredith Gosney, John Stephens, Samuel Overman, Moses McCray, Michael Hittle, Richard R. Earls, Ebenezer Goble, William Kirkpatrick, George Craft, Jacob S. Hewey, Sovereign Earl, John Catt, Joseph Lewis, Joseph Fort, James Williams, James Hinchman, Solomon Hull, Joseph Pauley, Basil Meek and James Templeton.

Nameless creek furnished water power for several mills at a very early date. Of the mills established in Jackson township were the following: Grist-mill, erected by John Fort, in 1827, at about the middle of section 26, township 16, range 8, stood about one mile north of Charlottesville. A saw-mill was erected by David Longnaker about 1833, on Six Mile creek about the middle of section 23, township 16, range 8. A saw-mill was erected about 1855 on the west half of the northeast quarter of section 16, township 16, range 8, on the place known as the Henderson McKown farm. It was operated by different parties and was finally moved to the northeast corner of section 7, township 16, range 8, on a farm owned by Joseph Higgins. Another saw-mill, erected in 1860 by Walton & Rule, on the southeast corner of section 13, township 16, range 7, at what is commonly known as Leamon's Corner, was operated here until probably in the early seventies, when it was moved to Cleveland. In 1881 it was purchased by a Mr. Mingle and moved to Eden.

A tannery was erected about 1844 by James R. Bracken, probably along the east side of the northeast quarter of section 1, township 16, range 7, or just a short distance south and west of what is now Willow branch. A tile factory was erected in 1869 by Thomas L. Marsh and William Draper, just below the northwest corner of section 8, township 16, range 8. Draper finally bought the interest of Marsh and operated the factory until during the eighties. A blacksmith shop was operated during the thirties by Abraham Huntington, on the northwest quarter of section 1, township 16, range 7, or in the extreme northwest corner of the township.

The first nursery in the county was established immediately north of Charlottesville about 1840, by Isaac Barrett.

SCHOOLS.

The first school houses in the township were erected along the National road. The first school house was probably erected somewhere in the south half of section 31, township 16, range 8, in the extreme southwest part of the township. These of course were private schools. The first public school seems to have been erected at what is now known as Leamon's Corner. Another very early school was erected immediately north of Charlottesville, and a school that was very prominent in the early township was Cleveland Academy, erected one-half mile north and one-fourth mile east of Cleveland. The teachers of the county held their institute at this school a time or two, all of which has been discussed elsewhere. The first school at Charlottesville was erected on the bluff of Six Mile creek south of the National road. After the free school law was enacted, in 1852, the township was divided into nine districts. Later, two extra schools were built. The first brick school house in the township was constructed at the northwest corner of section 17, township 16, range 8, then known as district No. 11. The second brick house was constructed at the northwest corner of section 19, township 16, range 8, which has ever since been known as Leamon's corner. Later, brick houses were of course constructed in all of the districts of the township. Several of them were entirely destroyed by the storm of June 25, 1902.

Among the very early teachers of the township were James Loehr, Edward B. Sample, Burd Lacy, A. T. Hatfield, George W. Sample, William Sager, Jesse Leonard, John A. Craft, James Sample, Thompson Allen, C. G. Sample, H. H. Ayers, Nathan Fish, John McIntyre, John H. Scott, George W. Hatfield, Milton Heath, Penelope Heath and Catherine Stephens.

Among the later teachers that will be better remembered by the younger generations are William M. Lewis, A. V. B. Sample, who also served several years as county examiner of Hancock county, J. H. Landis, E. W. Smith, Ancil Clark, E. A. Lewis, George Burnett, S. C. Staley, Richard Warrum, George W. Williams, Vinton A. Smith, Edward P. Scott and Edwin Braddock.

During the eighties a county normal or two were held at Charlottesville. The regular high school work that was the beginning of the present system of high schools was installed in the fall of 1896, during the principalship of Charles Mauck. The school has been maintained since that time with the following principals: Charles Mauck, 1896-98; Ora Staley, 1898-1907; Will-

iam Stafford, 1907-08; Roscoe Thomas, 1908-13; Sylvester Moore, 1913-14; Walter Orr, 1914 to present date. Before the close of the term of 1912-13 the high school was commissioned by the state department and has been a commissioned high school since that time.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The population of Jackson township is 1,450, as shown by the United States census report of 1910. In the spring of 1915, 425 children between the ages of six and twenty-one years were enumerated for school purposes. There were 338 pupils enrolled in the schools, of which 53 were in the high school and 285 in the elementary grades. The average daily attendance in the elementary grades was 238; in the high school, 48. The total cost of maintaining the elementary schools for the year 1914-15 was \$5,109.58. The total cost of maintaining the high school was \$2,962. The teachers in the township were paid for the school year of 1914-15, \$7,128.60. The estimated value of all school property belonging to the township, as reported by the township trustee on August 1, 1915, is \$35,000. The total assessment of taxables in the township as represented by the assessor in 1914 was \$1,615,000. During the school year of 1914-15, 34 children were transported to school at a cost of \$857.50 to the township.

TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES.

Following are the men who have served Jackson township in the office of township trustee since the office was created, in 1859: Burd Lacy, 1859; David Priddy, 1863; Philip Stinger, 1867; George W. Williams, 1869; James B. Clark, 1871; A. V. B. Sample, 1874; Henderson McKown, 1878; James F. McClarnon, 1880; A. V. B. Sample, 1882; Elisha Earles, 1884; James L. Foley, 1886; Henderson McKown, 1888-90; Allen Hill, 1894; William C. White, 1900; George Burnett, 1904; William T. Orr, 1908; Marshall N. Hittle, 1914.

During the administration of David Priddy there was no bank in the county, and probably not a safe except the one in the county treasurer's office. Priddy kept the township funds in this safe and when it was robbed, on the night of January 12, 1866, about \$1,100 of this money was stolen. Priddy reimbursed the township from his own funds, but the amount was a complete loss to him. He had the sympathy of the community and a little effort was made at one time to raise funds to reimburse him. Nothing was accomplished, as far as can be learned, nor was he as fortunate as some of the later officials who were reimbursed by special acts of the Legislature.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The local courts have been presided over by a number of men, among whom are Basil Meek, 1831; Samuel Thompson, date unknown; David Templeton, 1832; Robert McCorkle, 1834-38-42-49-54; Henry Kinder, 1841; Edward Barrett, 1845; James P. Foley, 1846; G. Y. Atkison, 1848; John A. Craft, 1849-56; John Stephens, 1850; Andrew Pauley, 1855-60; Thomas M. Bidgood, 1858; John Reeves, 1859; Ellison Addison, 1859; W. M. L. Cox, 1860; William Brooks, 1862; Cyrus Leamon, 1864-72; G. J. T. Dilla, 1864; James McClarnon, 1865; John H. Scott, 1866; G. W. Landis, 1867-72-76; Elijah C. Reeves, 1868-72; Lafayette Stephens, 1869; Ira Bevil, 1870-74-78; John W. Wales, 1876; John E. Leamon, 1880; William R. Williams, 1880; Arthur Thomas, 1882; S. C. Staley, 1886-90; John W. Reeves, 1898; ——— Leamon, 1899; John F. Duty, 1902-09-14; John W. Reeves, 1902; Arza E. Cox, 1902; Daniel Burk, 1906; Dora Crider, 1906-10.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

The following men from Jackson township have served the county in official capacities: James P. Foley, Noble Warrum and John Addison, representatives; Jacob Huntington, John Barrett, C. H. Fort and Philander Collyer, county treasurers; Basil Meek, George W. Sample and William M. Lewis, sheriffs; John R. Reeves, recorder; J. H. Landis, surveyor; Richard Williams, Jordan Lacy, John Addison, John S. Lewis, Jacob Slifer, Sr., and Linza Walker, commissioners.

OLDER FAMILIES AND HEAVY TAXPAYERS.

Among the families that have long been established in the township are the Addisons, Braddocks, Barretts, Earls, Forts, Glascocks, Loudenbacks, McClarnons, Oldhams, Rocks, Simmons, Smiths, Scotts, Slifers, Thomases, Walkers, Warrums, Williamses and Derrys.

Among the heavy taxpayers of the township who paid taxes in sums exceeding \$100.00 in 1915 are: Joseph N. Addison and wife, \$260.87; Samuel M. Addison, \$254.03; John W. Addison, \$160.83; Alva A. Apple, \$127.68; Jacob E. Barker and wife, \$110.39; David H. Bundy, \$116.85; Nathan O. Cranfill, \$771.05; Frank Craft, \$151.33; Aaron E. Carroll, \$149.91; John T. Collins, \$176.89; Citizens Bank, \$142.50; William H. Eib, \$210.71; Noah W. Braddock, \$1,774.89; Freeman Braddock, \$588.59; George Brooks, \$128.06; Elijah A. Barrett (heirs), \$212.61; James M.

Brunson and wife, \$112.29; James H. Davis, \$123.69; Kem Derry, \$124.35; Martha K. Derry (heirs), \$288.80; John B. Dimick, \$154.85; Milo Goodpasture, \$178.69; Allen T. Hatfield (heirs), \$111.15; Marshall N. Hittle, \$151.85; Noah F. and Etta M. Loudenback, \$126.25; Perry Lewis, \$119.32; Sarah B. McGraw, \$173.31; Elizabeth J. O'Banion, \$107.16; Andrew Ormston and wife, \$122.74; Robert S. N. Oldham, \$280.44; Guy M. Oldham, \$127.58; George R. Smith, \$134.23; Thomas S. Smith, \$379.33; William H. Simmons, \$417.24; John S. Simmons, \$624.15; Mary E. Simmons, \$270.56; John E. Scott, \$118.18; Charles E. Sipe, \$170.14; Samuel N. Shelby, \$131.23; John W. Simmons, \$102.12; Martin R. Thomas, \$245.48; John W. Thomas, \$144.78; Leonidas R. Thomas, \$455.05; William D. Thomas, \$129.77; Albert Williams, \$101.16; John W. Williams, \$107.63; John W. Wales, \$266.76; William M. Wilson, \$147.25; Mary A. Johnson, \$173.47; Charles A. Jackson, \$139.46; James F. McClarnon, \$201.59; Robert S. McClarnon, \$328.32; David R. McClarnon, \$165.49; Daniel G. McClarnon, \$392.08; Frank McClarnon, \$129.86; Elizabeth Pierson, \$117.42; Harriet Patterson, \$193.52; John W. Reeves, \$129.57; Minerva Smith, \$182.59; John H. Smith, \$427.88; William L. Smith, \$132.81; Charity E. Simmons, \$149.34; Robert M. Simmons (heirs), \$248.71; George Scott, \$222.49; William D. Steele, \$111.24; S. C. Staley, \$195.32; William S. Thomas, \$133.19; Minor M. Thomas, \$155.61; Lucian B. Thomas, \$156.18; Safronia Thomas, \$197.22; C. M. Vandembark and wife, \$490.22; Andrew J. Walker, \$146.96; William P. White, \$120.27; Halbert F. Wilson, \$108.47.

TOWNS.

Jackson township has two towns—Cleveland and Charlottesville. Both are located on the National road; Cleveland at just about the middle of the southern part of the township, and Charlottesville in the southeast corner of the township.

Cleveland was originally known as Portland. It was surveyed and platted by that name on July 8, 1834. The original plat consists of sixty-four lots. No additions have ever been made to it. It was known as Portland until a few years prior to the Civil War. Reference to the early licensed grocers and tavern keepers will show that they gave their location as Portland. Like Philadelphia and several of the other smaller towns that seem to have crystalized and become incapable of further growth, Cleveland at one time did quite a great deal of business. A saw-mill was located there for a number of years, and with its store, blacksmith shop, physicians, etc., it became quite a business center for the community. It seems that after the

railroad was constructed, however, business sought other channels and for the past thirty or forty years Cleveland has simply had a store and a blacksmith shop, with now and then some other branches of business.

The town now has one frame church and has also become the meeting place of the Eastern Indiana Holiness Association, which has a camp consisting of a number of buildings at the northeast part of town.

CHARLOTTESVILLE.

Charlottesville is one of the oldest towns in the county. Its original survey was made by David Templeton, on June 16, 1830. The original plat consisted of fifty-six lots. Since that time the following additions have been made to the town: Foley's Addition, laid out by James P. Foley, December 28, 1853; fifty-nine lots. Smith's First Addition, laid out by Timothy F. Smith, January 29, 1868; twenty-nine lots. Smith's Second Addition, laid out by Timothy F. Smith, February 1, 1869; five lots. Chandler's Addition, laid out by George L. Chandler, February 3, 1869; five lots. Walker's Addition, laid out by Samuel Walker, February 2, 1869; four lots. Watson's Addition, laid out by William C. Watson, February 3, 1869; nineteen lots. Stringer's Addition, laid out by Philip Stringer, February 2, 1869; four lots. Edward Earl's Addition, laid out by Edward Earl, June 11, 1869; twenty lots. Edward Earl's Second Addition, laid out by Edward Earl, February 9, 1870; sixteen lots (or fifteen lots and one acre for school lot).

The very early business men of Charlottesville appear on the list of licensed grocers, taverns, etc. Among the later men were James P. Foley, Richard Probasco, William Thornburgh, Hutton & Overman, J. A. Craft, P. H. Bowen, William McGraw, W. S. Lane and H. F. Wilson.

Charlottesville was at one time an incorporated town. The petition asking for its incorporation was presented to the board of county commissioners at their June session, 1867, and was signed by John A. Craft, H. M. Morris, S. R. Danner, Henry Frederick, G. W. Dungan, Thomas Springstead, John Keller, Philip Stringer, Samuel Grunden, W. W. Thornburg, I. M. Jones, Lafayette Griffith, William Henley, J. N. Chandler, R. B. Weese, Gideon Johnson, H. Chambers, James Obanion, Warner M. L. Cox, W. H. H. Rock, J. H. Allison, Joseph Schaffer, Jeremiah Goddard, John Girty, Jacob Brown, Ira Schaffer, A. H. Allison and A. T. Lemay.

The petition showed that the town had a population of 254, including sixty-four voters. The board of commissioners set the 29th of June, 1867, as the time for holding an election to determine whether the town should be incorporated. Thirty-six votes were cast, all being in favor of the incor-

poration of the town. At the September session, 1867, the board of commissioners ordered "said town of Charlottesville incorporated under the name and style of Charlottesville." An election was held on October 7, 1867, at which the following men were elected as the first officers of the town: J. H. Allison, clerk; Henry Morris, treasurer; Sylvester Baker, assessor; John Girty, marshal; Thomas Springsteen, William Thornburgh and J. H. Allison, trustees, the latter declining to serve.

Charlottesville has one rural free delivery route, which was established on April 1, 1903.

CHARLOTTESVILLE EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

This was one of the unique corporations of Hancock county. The company was organized on March 7, 1870. Its articles of incorporation were recorded on April 15, 1870, in the miscellaneous records in the county recorder's office of Hancock county. The purpose of the incorporation as stated in the articles was "to buy, own and hold the necessary real estate in said town of Charlottesville, in the county of Hancock and state of Indiana, and to erect and maintain thereon suitable and sufficient buildings, and from time to time make such changes, alterations and repairs thereto as to the association may seem right and proper, and to establish, maintain and control a school or schools therein for the education of males and females, upon such terms and conditions and upon such plan or system as such association may from time to time agree upon and adopt." The capital stock of the association consisted of \$5,000 in shares of \$10 each, which could be increased from time to time as the interest of the association might require. Article 8 provided, "said association shall procure the ground laid off for a school house lot in Earle's Second Addition to the town of Charlottesville;" Article 9, "The main building to be first built shall be substantially built of brick, not less than forty-four feet square and two stories high."

Following are the names of the stockholders: T. F. Smith, W. H. H. Rock, John McGraw, R. C. Niles, Jacob Brown, Jacob Orr, H. P. Lantz, Thomas Springstead, Edward Earle, C. M. Rock, H. J. Bogart, John F. Girty, S. H. Brown, Hiram Griffith, Martin Fort, Daniel Bohn, John A. Craft, H. M. Morris, H. F. Miller, J. H. Allison, I. M. Jones, W. W. Thornburgh, John S. Orr, Henry Frederick, ——— Thompson, Henry Kinder, William Thomas, William Johnson, J. O. Lane, A. J. Lemay, Philip Stinger, John R. Hill, William Oldham, R. B. Weese, S. F. Williams, Isaac N. Bartlow, Jackson Galloway, Burd Lacy, Samuel Grass, John Addison, Joseph Higgins, Harvey B. Smith, W. S. Byrkit, D. C. Hasting, Meredith Walker, A. V. B.

Sample, Charles White, Frank Smith, Joseph Hill, James Wilson, Kitturah Fort, Daniel Grass, William Myers, John Taylor, Enoch Pierson, Thomas J Owens, Samuel Hill, A. J. Foley, W. B. Cox, George W. Landis, J. Lewis Coskins, William White, Zenos Bundy, Henry Burk, Robert H. Ross, Joseph B. Liddall, Z. W. Coffin, W. N. White, Henry Loudenback, Nathan C. Hill, George M. White, Harvey Galloway, Asenath H. Nicho, J. C. Stewart, Lafe Griffith, P. J. Bohn, Henry Carroll, Joseph Stultz, James Forts, Joseph Hoskins, Andrew Jackson, Jeremiah Goddard, J. H. Miller, James O. Powers, M. M. Thomas, Temple Stewart, William B. Tweedy, Anthony Smith, J. M. Clark, John M. Tygart, J. H. Kiser, A. M. Hoskins, William Wilkins, Rafe Orston, S. M. Wales, George I. Girty, Jehu Stewart and Robert Brown.

Pursuant to the purpose for which the company had been organized, it proceeded to erect the first brick school house which stood on the site of the present school, north of the National road and east of Charlottesville. After the completion of this building the Charlottesville Educational Association leased it to the town of Charlottesville for school purposes. The terms of the contract may be best seen from the contract itself, which was dated May 31, 1872, and of which the following are the essential parts:

"The trustees, directors, etc., have this day rented, leased and let unto the town of Charlottesville, for the term of twenty-five years from this date, for public school purposes, so much of the building and real estate hereinafter named as may be necessary for the public free schools of said town; and when said building shall have been finished as is hereinafter provided for, said town shall have possession for school purposes as aforesaid, of a sufficient portion of said building and ground whenever said town shall require the same for a public free school, and at the expiration of such term or sessions of such free public school aforesaid all of said property shall be delivered unto the possession of said trustees or directors, their successors, etc., of the said Charlottesville Educational Association, and shall remain in their possession and subject to their use and control, and be subject to be let or occupied by such trustees, directors, etc., until the same shall again be required for public free schools of said town as aforesaid. All of said property shall be delivered unto the possession of said trustees, directors, etc., at the end of said twenty-five years and all right or interest of said town under this lease shall forever cease and expire. And when during this lease said town shall not need any part of said property for the actual occupation of public free schools of said town, all of said property shall be subject to the absolute use and control of said trustees and directors of said association. And at any time during the continuance of this lease if the whole of said property shall not be necessary

for the use of such public free school, such remaining portion shall be subject to the use, occupation and control of said trustees and directors. And the trustees and directors of said association agree to complete said building ready for occupancy, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the use of such public free school, as soon as sufficient money is paid by the trustees of said town, but are not bound to complete any more than may be so necessary, and they agree to complete and provide with furniture for such school such parts as may be so necessary for such school, and have such part ready for occupancy as soon as the same shall be required by said town for such public free school provided sufficient money shall have been paid to do the same, and the trustees and directors of said association agree to keep said portion of said building in repair but are not bound to repair in cases of any unnecessary waste or damage, nor destruction by fire or the act of God, committed during the occupancy by said town.

“And in consideration of the above of the agreement made by said lessors said school trustees of said town, for said town, agree to put a good plain plank fence around said school lot and said school trustees agree to pay said lessors the sum of \$2,000 in further consideration of this lease, and the said school trustees and town shall devote all available means now on hands in the payment of said \$2,000, and said town shall levy and collect money as fast as possible for said town to do to pay the sum of \$1,500, and the remainder of said \$2,000, to-wit: \$500 shall be paid in full within twenty-four years from this date, but if after said \$1,500 shall have been paid, the said trustees and directors of said association shall need said money remaining for repairs the said town, on demand of the trustees and directors of said association, etc., shall pay the sum of \$50 annually, until the same shall be paid, commencing with the day of such demand, but in any event said whole sum shall be paid within twenty-four years as aforesaid. Formally closed, dated May 31, 1872, and signed, sealed and acknowledged by T. F. Smith, H. M. Morris, Anthony Smith, Enoch Pierson, William Oldham, John Addison, John A. Craft, as trustees on the part of said association, and by John McGraw and Isaac N. Bartlow, school trustees for the town of Charlottesville.”

This rather unusual procedure did not prove to be wholly satisfactory to everybody concerned. The mention thereof made in the local papers shows that it later became more or less of a local political issue in the township. It seems too, that the town of Charlottesville did not comply with the terms of the contract, or at least “did not devote all available means now on hands in the payment of said \$2,000.” Possibly the town did not “levy and collect money as fast as possible for said town to do to pay the sum of \$1,500.” At

any rate the Charlottesville Educational Association brought a suit in the Hancock circuit court and recovered a judgment against the town of Charlottesville for the sum of \$600, in June, 1873. (Cause No. 533 in the Hancock circuit court.)

The above judgment remained unpaid, other debts accumulated, portions of the town were disannexed, and on August 24, 1880, Charles M. Butler, prosecuting attorney for the eighteenth judicial circuit of Indiana, of which the Hancock circuit court formed a part, filed a bill of information in said court in which he alleged, charged and averred "that the said corporation, the town of Charlottesville, have forfeited their charter in the manner and way following, that is to say: That said corporation, the town of Charlottesville, since its organization has failed and refused to keep the streets in repair and has failed and refused to take steps to promote the interests of the citizens. That said corporation has allowed judgments to remain unpaid against it for more than a year. That there is now and has been for more than three years last past a judgment of the Hancock circuit court, of Hancock county, Indiana, in favor of the Charlottesville Educational Association and against said corporation of the town of Charlottesville, amounting in the sum of about \$700 remaining unpaid, and the said prosecuting attorney would further inform the court that said corporation is insolvent and unable to pay all of its *bona fide* indebtedness, and that said corporation has exceeded her authority in this: That she has narrowed the corporate limits of said town, thereby relieving numerous persons from contributing their proportionate share of taxes into the corporate fund, thereby increasing the taxes on the property of the residue of the citizens of said town, and releasing and relieving Daniel Grass and Edward Barrett from any corporation taxes, all of which is contrary to the form of the statute in such cases. Wherefore, the said Charles M. Butler demands that the charter of said corporation be forfeited and that a receiver be appointed to discharge her indebtedness, etc."

And the court after having this information under consideration, and "after having heard evidence adduced and being sufficiently advised in the premises, finds that all matters and facts set forth are true. It is further ordered, adjudged and decreed by the court that all the rights and franchises of said defendant, the town of Charlottesville, be forever forfeited and lost to her and her agents of every kind or character, and the court now here appoints P. Jacob Bohn a receiver, who shall give bond to the satisfaction of the clerk of this court, who shall reduce the assets of said defendant to possession and pay the debts of said corporation under the same rules prescribed for the government of administrators." (State vs. town of Charlottesville. Cause No. 3333 in the Hancock circuit court.)

Mr. Bohn refused to qualify as receiver and James M. Barrett finally qualified. Under the order of the court he made a tax levy or two and raised funds to pay the town's indebtedness. The charter was forfeited on October 19, 1880, and Charlottesville never reincorporated as a town.

During the summer of 1886 the brick school that had been constructed by the Charlottesville Educational Association was blown down and it became necessary to construct another building. The Educational Association was insolvent. James L. Foley, trustee of Jackson township, therefore filed his petition for the appropriation of real estate for school purposes during the summer of 1886. He alleged in his petition that it was "necessary for the purpose of erecting a public school house thereon to purchase the real estate owned by the Charlottesville Educational Association, being the school lot in Earle's Second Addition to the town of Charlottesville; that the directors of the Educational Association own the lot in fee simple; that they have failed to use it for educational purposes and that said association is wholly insolvent." He therefore asked the court for the appointment of appraisers to appraise and assess the value of said real estate and to make such further orders in the premises by the appointment of a commissioner or otherwise to divest the title of said real estate from said Charlottesville Educational Association and to vest the same in Jackson school township; to forever quiet the title to said real estate in said Jackson school town as against said association.

James F. McClarnon, Lucian B. Thomas and John H. Lane were appointed appraisers on June 8, 1886. Upon the filing of their report the township paid to the clerk of the circuit court the sum of \$250 and the court ordered the title quieted and vested in Jackson township as prayed. (Foley vs. Charlottesville Educational Association. Cause No. 5269 in the Hancock circuit court.)

The second brick building and the one that stood until just a few years ago was then erected by James L. Foley, in the fall of 1886. This school house was condemned by the state board of health in the spring of 1911. William T. Orr, township trustee, then employed George W. Gordon to draw the plans and specifications for the present building. It was erected during the summer and fall of 1911 at a cost of approximately \$30,000. At present it stands as the newest and probably the most modern township high school building in the county.

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

Sardis Lodge No. 253, Free and Accepted Masons, at Charlottesville, was organized on January 25, 1860, with the following charter members:

John A. Craft, Richard Probasco, Joseph Loudenback, J. M. Chandler, Dr. A. B. Bundy, Ellison Williams, Thomas N. Bidgood, George W. Sample, John Shipman, John Thompson, Jr., William W. Thornburgh, Albert White, Joseph J. Butler, Joseph R. Hunt, Samuel B. Hill, Edward Butler, Temple Stewart, Andrew Pauley, Ambrose Miller, Thomas Conklin, S. A. Hall, C. E. Allison, William Cook, Joshua Moore and John Kiser. The first meeting place of the lodge was on the second floor of the building on the north side of Main street above the store then owned by John A. Craft. John A. Craft was the first worshipful master, Samuel B. Hall the first senior warden, and C. E. Allison the first junior warden.

A charter was granted to the lodge by the grand lodge on May 29, 1860. The organization was maintained until 1878 when the building and all of the effects of the lodge, except the records, were destroyed by fire. There was no other room that could be used for lodge purposes and the members, feeling that they were unable to build, surrendered their charter on November 20, 1878. Among those who acted as worshipful master in the lodge were John A. Craft, A. V. B. Sample, Jesse Leaky and I. B. Smith.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

Charlottesville Lodge No. 277, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was granted a charter on May 22, 1867. The lodge was organized with eight charter members: A. H. Miller, Thompson B. Burch, R. B. White, P. Johnson, John Johnson, William S. Hill, Drury Holt and George S. Chandler. It has a present membership of one hundred and seventeen. The lodge meets every Saturday night in its own building, which consists of a two-story frame house forty by sixty feet, with two business rooms on the first floor and the lodge room on the second floor. The property of the lodge is worth about \$4,000. It has a degree staff under the management of Charles W. Ramsay, which has achieved a high degree of excellence in the presentation of lodge work. It has given the work in many halls, including those at Carthage, Arlington, Knightstown, Dunreith, Lewisville, Cambridge City, Greenfield, Eden, Fortville, McCordsville, Wilkinson and Shirley.

DAUGHTERS OF REBEKAH.

Blonda Lodge No. 318, Daughters of Rebekah, was instituted on January 28, 1890, with eleven charter members. At present the lodge has one hundred and ten members.

CHARLOTTESVILLE BRASS BAND.

The first brass band was organized at Charlottesville about 1869 or 1870, by W. L. Niles. The members of the band were W. L. Niles, leader; Isaac J. Hatfield, C. M. Niles and Homer Hackleman, cornetists; James Danner and Charles Owens, altos; William Scott, tenor; Alvin Johnson, baritone; Jere Hilligoss, tuba; Foster Miller, bass drum; Charles Leamon, snare drum.

Mr. Niles was the only teacher of the band. He had had two years of instruction under Prof. L. W. Eastman, who was the teacher of the first Greenfield bands. About 1871 or 1872 the people of Charlottesville assisted the boys in raising money to purchase a new set of band instruments, and also a band wagon and uniforms. The organization was then maintained, with a few changes, during the seventies. In December, 1883, a reorganization was effected, and the greater number of the members named above, with a few others, incorporated under the laws of the state. The new band, as shown by the miscellaneous record in the county recorder's office, was composed of William L. Niles, E-flat cornet (leader); Isaac J. Hatfield, E-flat cornet; Willie White and Omer Hackleman, B-flat cornets; C. M. Niles and Charles Owens, altos; Frank Craft and Edward Carroll, tenors; John A. Johnson, baritone; Wilbur Carroll, tuba; Foster Miller, bass drum; Charles E. Leamon, snare drum. This band continued to play until in the nineties. Isaac J. Hatfield was its leader during the last few years of its existence.

CITIZENS BANK OF CHARLOTTESVILLE.

The Citizens Bank of Charlottesville opened its doors for business on November 1, 1913, with the following officers and directors: James F. McClarnon, president; Luther F. Symons, vice-president; Clarence Haskett, cashier; H. T. White, C. F. Binford, J. M. Addison and H. M. Fort, directors. The capital stock of the bank is \$10,000. Following are the stockholders: J. N. Addison, Charles F. Binford, Irvin H. Binford, Ernest H. Bond, H. M. Fort, Levi Gurley, Ezra Hill, Amos Hill, Allen Hill, Hawley Hall, Robert Hall, Clarence Haskett, Mary Hanna, Roy Lowe, James F. McClarnon, S. H. Murphy, W. L. Niles, W. C. Overman, Mina Overman, Andrew Ormston, Donald J. Peacock, W. E. Ross, H. T. White, F. E. White, Frank Weeks and Zona M. White.

The present officers are James F. McClarnon, president; Robert Hall, vice-president; Clarence Haskett, cashier; H. T. White, C. F. Binford, J. N. Addison and H. M. Fort, directors.

CHARLOTTESVILLE BURIAL CLUB.

The Charlottesville Burial Club was organized on January 27, 1912, by W. R. Walker, with Willard Lowe, president; W. R. Walker, secretary and treasurer, and Joseph N. Addison, George Haman and Guy Oldham, committee. The club was organized with two hundred and twenty-five members. It now has a membership of three hundred and forty. It is maintained by making assessments in advance, the money being placed in bank for payment on the death of a member of the club.

The membership is divided into three classes: Those from two years of age to twelve years of age pay twenty-five cents and receive \$50 at death; those aged from twelve years to forty-five years pay fifty cents and receive \$100 at death; members from forty-five to sixty years of age pay seventy-five cents and receive \$100 at death. Money is paid directly to the members of the family of the deceased, and any undertaker may be employed. No applicants are received for membership unless they are in good health.

Eleven deaths have occurred in the club since its organization, including ten adults and one child. No officer receives a salary; expenses only are paid. The club has made a gain at each assessment and at present has a deposit in bank from which to draw. W. R. Walker has been secretary and treasurer of the club since its organization.

CHARLOTTESVILLE THURSDAY CIRCLE.

In December, 1911, some women of Charlottesville, feeling a desire for a closer social tie and also intellectual development, met together and organized what is known as the Charlottesville Thursday Circle. Its object is to aid in general culture through the programs, to strengthen bonds of friendship, and afford some profitable social life to busy women. Each year the work has been of a solid nature and has been a source of much wholesome pleasure and broader culture. The work for 1916 is to be on "Our Country," devoting some time to Indiana because of the centennial.

The first president was Mary E. Roland. She was followed by Edith J. Hunt and Cora L. Craft. The president for 1916 is Doris Binford. The circle conducted a lecture course in 1912-13 and has done some philanthropic work. It belongs to the Federation of Clubs of the sixth district and also to the Federation of Country Clubs of Hancock county. In January, 1915, it joined with the latter club in celebrating the birthday of Lee O. Harris, at Greenfield. Although organized only a short time the club can already see the real advantage of such an organization in the better development of its members.

LEAMON'S CORNER.

Leamon's Corner is located on the range line where sections 13, 18, 19 and 24 meet. It has always been a well-known corner in the township. For many years a postoffice, a little store, a blacksmith shop and a saw-mill were maintained there. The postoffice was kept by Cyrus Leamon from a very early day, but was discontinued in the summer of 1881. The blacksmith shop was operated for a number of years by Bud Phillips, son of Thomas Phillips, who had had a blacksmith shop for a number of years in Blue River township. The little store was kept until about the time the postoffice was taken away.

STRINGTOWN.

Stringtown is located in the extreme southwest corner of Jackson township, in section 36. In the early history of the township Rufus Scott maintained a store there for a number of years. One Danner operated a blacksmith shop and William Baxter had a little chair shop. Just across the road to the west, in Center township, at a later date stood Newhall's saw-mill. The railroad maintained a switch there and the accommodation trains stopped to let passengers on and off. At a still later time a machine shop and foundry was built just south of the National road and adjoining the east line of section 35, township 16, range 7, by the Trees. This machine shop is still operated by L. J. Trees and is thoroughly equipped for doing iron work, repairing of engines, machinery, etc. It is one of the well-known corners in the county.

RAILROADS.

Jackson township has two railroads and two interurban lines. The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis follows the township line between Jackson township and Blue River township. A branch of the Big Four and the Indianapolis & Newcastle interurban cross the southwest corner of the township for a distance of a little more than a mile. The Terre Haute, Indianapolis & Eastern traction line follows the National road through the township from east to west.

MISSIONARY UNION BAPTIST CHURCH.

There were several churches in the early history of the township that are no longer in existence. Among them was the Missionary Union Baptist church. This church was organized on July 19, 1852, at what was known as Pleasant Hill, which stood probably a half-mile east of the range line and one-half mile south of Willow Branch. The first house of worship for the Baptist

congregation, however, was erected at the southwest corner of section 16, township 16, range 8, or just across the road from where Center school house is now located. This house was erected in 1856 and was used by the congregation until 1878. At that time it was torn down and moved to a point one-half mile west of Leamon's Corner. The new church stood at the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of section 24, township 16, range 7.

Among the original members of the church were William Brammer and wife, Samuel E. Wilson and wife, John O. Moore and wife, and James Brammer. Among the later members were Benjamin Clift, A. C. Dudding and S. W. Felt, all of whom took an active interest in the work of the church. Services were conducted by the congregation until at some time in the early nineties, when on account of deaths and removals, the church organization was dissolved and the building sold.

The Baptists also held regular services at the residence of Silas Huntington, in the extreme northwest part of Jackson township for a number of years during the very early history of the township. The New Light Society also had a little log church in the northeast corner of the township, where they worshipped for several years in that very early day.

SIX MILE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church stood about one and one-half miles north of Charlottesville. Its location is still indicated by the cemetery at the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of section 26, township 16, range 8. A history of the church is included as a part of the history of the Charlottesville Methodist Episcopal church.

CENTER CHURCH—SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

The church building used by this congregation is still standing at the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 24, township 16, range 7. It was erected in 1879 at a cost of probably \$500. The first trustees of the church were Joseph O. Binford, Aaron White and John S. Lewis. Among its pastors were Joseph O. Binford, Micajah M. Binford and Winbern Kearns. Services were discontinued during the nineties. The church was originally organized in 1878 and services were conducted at the Leamon's Corner school house until the above church was constructed, in 1879.

PLEASANT HILL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Pleasant Hill church was organized at the residence of Moses Braddock, in 1834. At first it belonged to the Knightstown circuit. Among the

early ministers who aided in the organization of the church were Benjamin Cooper, Alfred Thomas, F. C. Holliday, John F. Truslow, W. W. Hibben and James Hill. During the ministry of the two latter, in 1837, a class was organized composed of Polly Burris, Margaret Braddock, Nancy Braddock, Barbara Braddock, Benjamin Cooper and wife, Alfred Thomas and wife, John M. Thomas and wife, and David Thomas and wife.

In 1838 the membership contributed their labor and built a little log church which was used for worship as well as for a school. The seats were made of split poles and in one end was a huge fire-place about six feet in width. Along the north side of the room was a narrow oiled paper window. Among the early teachers who taught in this church were Isaac Barrett and Frances (Brown) McCray, the latter of whom taught twelve successive terms. In 1839 L. P. Berry preached the first sermon in this house. George Havens, Greeley McLaughlin, D. F. Straight and D. W. Boles were among the early ministers who preached at the log church. In 1841 the church was made a part of the Greenfield circuit. In 1852, under the pastorate of Francis M. Richmond, a new church house was erected, at a cost of about \$1,000. Both this building and the former church stood about eighty rods east of the range line and one-half mile south of Willow, in the northwest quarter of section 6, township 16, range 8.

The first trustees of the church were John Jones, George Fisk, Elisha Earles, John M. Thomas and David Thomas. A Sunday school was opened in the church in 1839, by David Thomas, and was maintained as long as the church remained in Jackson township. After the Big Four railroad was constructed, which now passes through Willow Branch, the congregation erected a new house, which is the church now standing at the west side of Willow.

CHARLOTTESVILLE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Some of the first settlers in the vicinity of Charlottesville were Methodists. In the early pioneer times they held services in a school house one mile north of town on the west bank of Six Mile. Later a small frame church was built at the Six Mile cemetery, two miles north of Charlottesville. This church cost \$70 in money; liberal donations were made in work and material and the church was dedicated by John B. Burt in 1838. The first trustees were Benjamin Fort, Raleigh Ramsey, Andrew Jackson, Anthony Fort and William Oldham. Traveling preachers found their way to the church for many years, when it finally became necessary to have services in town. At this time the town school house stood on the east bank of Six Mile and was used until a church was built.

James P. Foley donated a lot in his addition to Charlottesville, which helped greatly in building the large frame church which was dedicated in 1855, by Rev. Cyrus Mutt, a graduate of Asbury University. The pastor then in charge was the Reverend Mendenhall. This church was remodeled and new seats purchased therefor in 1890, through the efforts of Rev. T. D. Tharp, assisted by the Ladies' Aid Society, of which Mrs. George Girty was president.

The storm that swept through the county on June 25, 1902, did great damage to the church. Soon thereafter the pastor, Rev. James A. Ruley, called the trustees together to plan a new church. The people had had their crops destroyed by the storm and were very much discouraged, but the pastor, with an efficient board of trustees, was successful. The work was begun in 1903. Thomas Moxley, of Greenfield, was employed as architect, and Winfield S. Lane, of Charlottesville, took the contract for the construction of the church. The trustees at that time were Robert S. N. Oldham, William McGraw, Winfield S. Lane, James C. Pratt and James Cranfill.

The new church is a frame structure, and part of the timber of the old church, in good preservation, was used in the new building. During the pastorate of Rev. William Anderson the parsonage burned down and was rebuilt. In 1893, under the leadership of the pastor, Rev. J. W. Bowen, the parsonage was papered, painted, and a new veranda built, at a cost of \$125. Again in 1902-03 the parsonage underwent needed repairs: was painted, a new dining room built and the veranda extended, costing about \$100. This work was done by the efforts of the pastor, Rev. J. A. Ruley.

The corner stone of the new Methodist Episcopal church was laid with short appropriate ceremonies, September 21, 1903, the pastor, J. A. Ruley, officiating, assisted by Rev. Omer Hufford, pastor of the Christian church, and Rev. Benjamin Hutchins, pastor of the Friends church. In the corner stone was placed a tin box containing the names of the church membership, a history of the church, a picture of the pastor, a Bible, a hymn book, *Sunday School Journal* and the *Western Christian Advocate*.

The new church was dedicated on January 31, 1904, by Dr. William D. Parr, assistant secretary of the Church Expansion Society, assisted by Rev. G. E. Hill, presiding elder, and by Dr. Perry E. Powell, of Greenfield, and J. F. Radcliffe, of Knightstown. A sum of \$2,100 was raised to liquidate the indebtedness by one o'clock. In the afternoon Doctor Hill conducted memorial services in the church, assisted by the following ministers: Albert Cone, of Greenfield; J. F. Radcliffe, of Knightstown; J. T. Scull, of Carthage, and J. A. Ruley, the pastor. Additional money was raised in the evening for

the benefit of the church. Among the large pledges was that of \$100 by class No. 7, composed of fifteen young men, taught by Mrs. W. S. Lane. The Ladies' Aid Society subscribed \$500 in addition to the previous contribution of \$500.

The new church has five rooms, a vestibule, auditorium, lecture room and pastor's study. Between the lecture room and auditorium is a rolling partition. The floors are bowled, elevated and carpeted throughout. Memorial windows were donated by friends of deceased loved ones. The names in the windows are Mrs. Anna Probasco, Mrs. Eunice Allison and daughter, Mrs. Achsah Lemay Wilkinson, Martin Fort and wife, William and Sarah Oldham, Alexander T. Foley and wife, Elias and Maria Roberts, Joseph and Leah Evans, Homer Kemp Ruley, Mrs. Louise Naftzger, Miss Rua B. Lane; also the Epworth and Junior Leagues.

PIONEER CHURCH WORKERS.

A history of Methodism at Charlottesville would not be complete without mentioning the names of some of the old pioneer members, who have long since passed away, and some of their children and grandchildren are members of the church today. Mrs. Anna Probasco, wife of Peter Probasco, is said to be the mother of Methodism in this vicinity. Mrs. Probasco was the first Sunday school worker here and was superintendent, secretary, treasurer, teacher and chorister, and often swept paths in the snow so the children could get to Sunday school in the school house, before any church was built. She was very active in all church work and would ride on horseback, and sometimes go on foot, to collect money to carry on the work. At one time when the water was high and she could not get across the creek she secured the services of two men and had a large tree felled for a foot log. It is said, by the way, that if that tree were standing today it would be worth fifty dollars, but trees were plentiful in those days.

The home of Peter Probasco was one of the stopping places for traveling preachers, who went on horseback, and who many times arrived with wet clothes, having forded the swollen streams. They found a welcome with Mr. and Mrs. Probasco, who loaned them clothes while their wet clothing was dried. Mrs. Anna Probasco lived to be nearly one hundred years old. One of her children, Mrs. George Kinder, of this place, is still living. Many other homes also welcomed the preachers, and at quarterly meeting at the Six Mile church the people came for many miles and were entertained. The meetings were spiritual and were greatly appreciated, and the church was crowded to its utmost.

William and Sarah Oldham and family, and James P. Foley and family took a great part in this work, and also the families of James and Nancy Lemay, Benjamin Fort, Andrew Jackson, Rolla Ramsey, James Lakin, Henry Woods, Anthony and Katurah Fort, Reuben Loudenback, Isaac Hill, Jesse Atkins, Joseph Tygart, Richard and John Probasco, Mrs. Sarah Earl, Mrs. Phebe Bartlow, Mrs. Parkhurst, Mrs. Abigail Goddard, Mrs. Sarah Armston, Mrs. Lafayette Steffy, Mrs. Isaac Leamon, William Johnson, Charles White, and Jackson White, a local preacher; Dr. Daniel Grass and family, Martin Fort, Talbert Fort, Henry Morris, Edward Barrett, David and Mary McClarnon, Reuben Niles, Robert Jewell, Henry Carroll, Joseph and Leah Evans and their families, and Mrs. Eunice Allison, who lived to be more than ninety years old.

Rev. John T. Hatfield, now widely known as the "Hoosier Evangelist," was for many years a class leader and was a great help to the church as a special leader in the doctrine of holiness. Alexander T. Foley was also a class leader and co-worker with John Hatfield. At that time Thomas McClarnon, who was then eighty-one years old, was the class leader and was very active and enthusiastic.

The first Epworth League was organized in 1890, by the pastor, Rev. T. D. Tharp, and wife.

The ministers who have served on this circuit cannot all be given in order. Among the first were John B. Burty, Kelley, McDonald, Metts, Stout, Kinnan, Beamer, Armstrong, James Havens, Milton Mahin, Thomas Stabler, Ambrose Stevens, D. F. Straight; J. C. Clayton, 1860; F. A. Sale, 1862; J. W. Lowery, 1863-65; W. E. McCarty, 1866; S. Saulsbury, 1867; J. S. McCarty, 1868; James Pierman, 1869; E. L. Freeman, 1870; William Anderson, 1872-75; W. E. Curtiss, 1875-77; M. Waymann, 1877-79; James Leonard, 1879-81; I. N. Rhodes, 1881-83; Charles Harvey, 1883-86; R. S. Reed, 1886-88; A. M. Patterson, 1888-90; T. D. Tharp, 1890-91; J. H. Slack, 1891-93; J. W. Bowen, 1893-95; E. F. Albertson, 1895-96; Albert Cone, 1896-98; Earl F. Naftzger, 1898-1902. James A. Ruley, who came here in 1902, had been abundant in his labor, as was also his wife, who was superintendent of both the Sunday school and Junior League, and was an ardent worker in the missionary cause.

Pastors who have been in charge of the Methodist Episcopal church since the dedication in 1904, are M. R. Pierce, J. W. Richey, William E. White-lock, W. H. Gray, Rolla I. Black, J. W. Miller, M. A. Harlan, and E. H. Taylor, present pastor. Several young men and women have gone out from this church to work in other vineyards of the Master. Among the number

the Rev. Maurice Barrett, who graduated from Depauw University in 1912, and from the School of Theology, Boston University, in 1915, and who was recently appointed as a missionary to India by the Bradley Methodist Episcopal church, of Greenfield, should be mentioned. In November, 1915, he conducted a revival, the result of which was one hundred and twenty converts, the largest number in the history of the church. This revival stands alone as the most successful within the memory of any of its now living members.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

An Evangelical Lutheran congregation was organized at Charlottesville by Reverend Wells, about 1847, or a little earlier. In that year a frame church was erected on a lot donated by Daniel Bohn at the north edge of town. Among those whose families worshipped here were Daniel Bohn, Daniel Fries, Thomas Dungan, John Blessinger, Michael Shaffer, John Lenox, W. H. Ferris, Zachariah Fries, Michael Fries, Jesse Dawson and John Kinder. Philip J. Bohn and some of the Danners and Schultzes were also probably members of this church. The first pastor to preach in the new church was Rev. S. P. Snider. Others whose names can be recalled were Reverends Friday, Jackson Cromer, John Cromer, and Thompson.

The Lutherans were prosperous for several years, at one time having a membership of about one hundred and fifty. The members scattered, however, and services ceased to be held during the early sixties. In the latter eighties the house was bought and remodeled by the Christian congregation that had just been organized.

CHARLOTTESVILLE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The Christian church at Charlottesville was organized in 1888, with thirteen charter members: T. J. Owens and wife, George Herkless and wife, Mrs. Anna Fort, Mrs. Ettie Niles, Mrs. Dorzena Smith, Mrs. Rebecca Rock, Anthony Smith and wife, Macklin Jeffries, Henry Waldon and John Bell, Sr. Only four of the charter members are now living: Mrs. Herkless, Mrs. Ettie Niles, Mrs. Dorzena Smith and Mrs. T. J. Owens, now Mrs. James McClarnon.

The little congregation had no place of worship but later it secured an old abandoned Lutheran church building, remodeled it and furnished it so that it was satisfactory for a place of worship until the organization became sufficiently strong to erect a new house of worship. The first church building was erected in the north part of town and continued to be occupied until it was destroyed by the storm on June 25, 1902. A few months later a new building was commenced and by the donation of work and money was rapidly

pushed to completion. This building is now standing. It is a substantial frame church with a seating capacity of four hundred. It was dedicated in 1903 by the Rev. Omer Hufford.

The pastors who have served the congregation are Reverends McHargue, Kuhn, Shults, Collins, Gard, Campbell, Willoughby, Burkhart, Hufford, Thompson, and Hosier, the latter being pastor of the church at this time. The church has had a prosperous Sunday school from its earliest organization. Among those who have served as superintendents of the Sunday school are Mrs. Anna Fort, Mrs. John Fry, Mrs. Niles, Hugh Conway, Messrs. Jeffries, Shelby and Davis, Miss Nellie Davis, and Mrs. Nellie White, who is the present superintendent. The church has an auxiliary organization known as the Willing Workers, consisting of thirteen members.

CHARLOTTESVILLE FRIENDS CHURCH.

This church was established during the latter sixties. The house of worship is located south of the railroad in Rush county, but a number of the residents of Charlottesville worship there. A Sunday school is conducted in connection with the church.

CLEVELAND METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

A little congregation of Methodists was organized in the northwest part of Jackson township about 1840. It seems that at first they worshipped at private residences, but in 1850 erected a church just a short distance north of Cleveland. Among the charter members were Wesley Williams and wife, Elisha Earle and wife, John Sample and wife, Joseph Barrett and wife, Andrew Smith and wife, Thomas Hatfield and wife, George Hatfield and Deborah Earls.

The congregation worshipped at the church above described until during the latter sixties, or possibly until 1870, when the church was moved to Cleveland and remodeled. The same building is still standing, though it was again remodeled in 1913. The congregation has grown until now there are one hundred and fifty members.

A Sunday school was organized when the church was first built, or soon thereafter, which now has an attendance of eighty-five or ninety, and more than one hundred are enrolled. Practically all of the adult members of the church attend the Sunday school. Theodore Miller is the present superintendent.

Among the pastors who have lately served the congregation are the Reverends R. I. Black, Miller, Harlan and Taylor, the latter being pastor at



CHARLOTTESVILLE M. E. CHURCH



NAMELESS CREEK CHRISTIAN CHURCH

this time. The church now forms a part of the Charlottesville circuit. When the remodeled building was dedicated two years ago Mrs. Vinnie Hatfield and Mrs. Phebe Miller were present, as the only members who had also attended the dedication of the church during the sixties.

BROWN'S CHAPEL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Rev. Joseph Williams and others conducted a camp meeting in 1838 and organized a class in the neighborhood of Wesley Williams, on the line between sections 19 and 20, township 16, range 8. A year or two later they built a log church which was used for worship until about 1861. About that time, after a number of the original members had moved away and others had died, a reorganization was effected by the Rev. D. S. Welling, in the school house on the Robert Smith farm, at the northeast corner of section 36, township 16, range 7. William Leamon, James M. Clark and William Williams were elected trustees. Harvey Collins, Thomas Shipp and S. M. Lowden were among the first pastors.

In 1868, during the second pastorate of Thomas Shipp, a new house of worship was erected, at a cost of \$1,000, on the corner described above, known as Brown's chapel. Robert Smith, J. M. Clark, C. G. Sample, John M. Leamon and Peter Crider were trustees. The house was built by J. P. Clark and was dedicated in October, 1868, by Rev. George Brown, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The church was named Brown's chapel in his honor. This house was used until 1898, when it was repaired and remodeled. The building then stood until June 25, 1902, when it was destroyed by the cyclone that swept over Hancock county.

A new church was at once erected, which is now standing. It is a neat frame house standing on the site of the former building. A Sunday school is conducted in connection with the church, with an average attendance of probably forty-five. Preaching services are held every two weeks and prayer meetings every Thursday night.

PENTECOSTAL CHURCH OF THE NAZARENES.

This little congregation was organized at Stringtown in February, 1915, by F. E. Harding, present state superintendent of the Nazarene church. It included the following members: John Mitchell and family, Charles Mitchell and family, Nathan Derry and family, Benjamin Lowe and wife, Mrs. Nancy Mitchell, Miss Frankie Crider and Arthur Crider. A sum of \$500 was subscribed for a new church on the evening of the organization. Grover Van Duyn and wife donated a plot of ground for the church at the northwest corner

made by the crossing of the National road and the east line of section 35, township 16, range 7. The church will stand just across the road from Trees' shop. Some work has been done on the new house which is to be completed in 1916.

The Nazarene church is a comparatively new organization. The first church of this order was organized in 1895. It teaches the Wesleyan doctrine of Christian perfection, but has a Congregational form of church worship.

EASTERN INDIANA HOLINESS ASSOCIATION.

In the fall of 1907 a great revival was held under a tent at Cleveland, under the leadership of John T. Hatfield and others. As a result of this meeting a number of persons, on September 7, 1907, associated themselves together as a corporate body under the laws of the state. This incorporation adopted the name appearing as the caption hereof. The purpose of the association as stated in its articles, "is the salvation of souls and to promote holiness." Its plan "is to carry on religious services and to promote religious worship."

The original incorporators were John T. Hatfield, Milo Goodpasture, Roscoe Thomas, Thomas Williams, John O. Mitchell, Maurice Barrett, John Williams, John M. Havens, Maud Thomas, John Butler, and Evert Chalfant. The first officers were Milo Goodpasture, president; Roscoe Thomas, vice-president; John T. Hatfield, secretary; Thomas Williams, treasurer and general superintendent; John O. Mitchell, John M. Binford, Rev. John Seelig, John Williams, Rev. John Butler, John W. Crawford, John W. Thomas, John Havens, Frank Edwards, William Macy, Rev. Homer Cox, H. H. Mitchell, Rev. Maurice Barrett, Rev. Evert Chalfant and T. B. Leary, trustees.

The association now owns ten acres adjoining Cleveland on the northeast, and has erected a number of buildings thereon, including a large tabernacle, and other buildings for the temporary residence of people who may come to attend the yearly revival services. Trees have been set out, and over the entrance appear in large letters the words "Salvation Park." Two revivals have been held each year since the fall of 1907, each covering a period of several weeks. Great throngs of people gather at these revivals and much religious enthusiasm is evinced. The first meeting is usually conducted in June, the second one in September. The association preaches the doctrine of justification and of immediate, entire, sanctification.

NAMELESS CREEK CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

At the northeast corner of section 17, township 16, range 8, stands the house of worship of one of the oldest congregations in the county. For sev-

eral years prior to any regular church organization there seems to have existed among the settlers a co-operation in spiritual matters, although they differed somewhat in their religious beliefs. They erected a rude log house for worship and named it "The Union Meeting House." It stood a few rods south of the present church. Like many of the early places of worship, it was built of unhewn logs, with clapboard roof, and puncheon floor. The doors were hung on wooden hinges, and the seats, without backs, were made of puncheon with heavy wooden pins for legs. The house was heated in cold weather by burning charcoal in an open space in the puncheon floor at either end of the room. The charcoal was obtained by burning, during the summer or autumn months, large piles of wood covered with a thin layer of earth.

Realizing the need of a permanent church organization, a council of elders was called to "constitute a church in Gospel order." The council met at the house of Daniel Priddy, September 8, 1839. It was presided over by Elders John Walker and Peter Reder, and the following named persons: Aaron Powell, Elizabeth Powell, Sisom Siddle, Elizabeth Siddle, Lemuel Perrin, and Charlotte Tygart, who, "upon being examined and found in the faith of the Gospel were constituted a legal church of Jesus Christ."

The minutes also show that: "The church in council being regularly organized covenant our faith to be as follows, to wit: we believe the Old and New Testament to be the Word of God and of Divine authority and the only true and infallible rule of faith and practice of all Christians to follow. As such we take the Word of God for our man of council which is able through faith in Jesus Christ to make us wise unto salvation."

Thus was formed a nucleus of men and women with avowed principles of faith and practice which attracted kindred spirits, and in a few years such men as Samuel Smith, Jordan Lacy, Meredith Walker, John Level, John Street, Peter Furman, Hardy Wells, Aaron Powell, John B. Simmons, Elbert Wales, and a number of others with their families united by obedience and letter with the little band already organized.

The records of the church also show with what degree of care the members sought to carry out the injunction, "Let everything be done in decency and good order." The officers, for instance, were chosen not as "lords over God's heritage, but as servants of the church." On February 13, 1841, the members sitting as a council "say that the church at Union Meeting House shall be called the Reformed Baptist Church of Christ." On December 18, 1844, "the Reformed Baptist Church met at Union Meeting House for the purpose of striking off a part of their peculiar name, and the church say that their name that has been known heretofore as the Reformed Baptist Church

of Christ, the words, Reformed Baptist shall be struck out from their name, and the church hereafter shall be designated and known only as the Church of Christ." Thus it seems that those pioneers were not only anxious that the church be one of "gospel order," but that its name should honor the Master.

The second house of worship, a substantial frame structure, forty by sixty feet, was erected in 1853. It served its purpose for more than half a century. The present house, a modern rural church home, was dedicated July 10, 1904.

The congregation is widely known throughout the county for its benevolent and missionary spirit. It has a membership of one hundred and fifty, a well organized and graded Sunday school, and an auxiliary of the Christian Women's Board of Missions, numbering twenty-six members. The church has had as ministers in the past such men as Elders John Walker, Drury Holt, James Conner, Daniel and David Franklin, James, James W., Samuel, and E. S. Conner; Seth Bennett, Robert Edmundson, G. C. Price, Jacob Blount, Omer Hufford, B. F. Dailey, William Mullendore, W. R. Carter, Joseph Sherritt, Carl Van Winkle, and Frank W. Summer.

The average attendance at church service for the past several years has been about one hundred and fifty. The average attendance at Sunday school has been probably seventy-five. Among the superintendents of the Sunday school have been James T. McClarnon, Orange Julian, George Smith and Marshall N. Hittle, the latter having served about sixteen years, since 1897

CHAPTER XXI.

SUGAR CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Sugar Creek township is six miles square and is located in the southwest corner of the county. It was laid out as one of the three original townships on April 7, 1828, and included the entire western portion of the county. Various changes have been made in its boundary lines, all of which may be followed by referring to the chapter on county government.

Twelve sections, or a strip two miles wide off of the western side of the civil township, lie in congressional township 15 north, range 5 east; the remaining portion of the civil township, consisting of twenty-four sections, lies in congressional township 15 north, range 6 east.

The township is drained principally by Sugar creek, which enters the township just west of the northeast corner thereof, and flows in a southwesterly direction, crossing its southern boundary just below New Palestine. Little Sugar creek crosses the extreme southeast corner and Buck creek flows through the northwestern part of the township. Several large open drains have been constructed, all of which flow into one or other of the above mentioned creeks. With the exception of a narrow strip bordering Sugar creek, the township is level or gently rolling. The soil is fertile and the township is admirably adapted to heavy farming.

The first land entry was made by George Worthington, who entered about two hundred and forty acres, including the present site of Philadelphia and the land lying to the north and west thereof. The first entry in the southern part of the township was made by Jacob Murnan, who located just below New Palestine in 1823. Among the family names that are still familiar in the county are the following, taken from the tract book showing who entered land in Sugar Creek township: Arthur Carr, John Eastes, William Sanders, August Langenberger, Thomas Schreiber, Anton Wishmeier, Reuben Barnard, Owen Griffith, Robert Carr, Henry Hawk, Christopher Black, Abraham Hudson, Ludwick Richmann, Michael Murnan, William McCance, Rachel Collyer, Gerret Snodgrass, Henry Wright, Quiller Shockley, Darius Cunningham, Jacob Murnan, Robert Snodgrass, Matthius Luse, Samuel P. Seward, Charles Fish, Albert Lange, Jacob Schramm, John C. W. Racener, Jacob Huff, George Worthington, William Pierson, Ovid Pierson, Morris Pierson, John Dance, Hervey Bates, Jonathan Dunbar, Amos Dickerson, Henry Racener, Jonathan Evans, James Hinchman, Joseph Conner, William

Murnan, Samuel Cones, George Leachman, John Powner, George Lipscomb, Jacob Jones, Micajah Martin, John Hager, Henry Steinnire, Henry Ruschaupt, Andrew Fink, Henry Fink, George Hickman, William Black, James Parker, David McNamee, James P. Wilson, John Delaney, Andrew McGahey, Peter Pellus, Wellington Collyer, John Ashcraft, John Snodgrass, Jr., Joseph Cones, Samuel Shockley, Benjamin Snodgrass, Henry Brandenburg.

The Brookville state road was constructed through what is now the southern part of the township before the county was organized. In 1835 the National road was constructed across the northern part of it. These two roads caused the first people to locate in the northern and southern parts of the township, and, of course, the first business houses, including the groceries, taverns, etc., were located along them. James Parker and Peter N. Newland, and, later, J. Ross and Hugh Kelly, opened taverns along the National road. John Delaney operated a tavern along the Brookville state road many years before the Civil War, on the site of the William Nichols homestead, or where Henry Lantz now lives, about one mile west of New Palestine. It is said that Mrs. Delaney was known as a good cook for many miles along the old state road.

Amos Dickerson, John Delaney and Jonathan Evans opened small groceries along the Brookville road in 1831, 1833 and 1838, respectively. John Eastes opened a little grocery along the National road in the western part of the township in 1832, and in 1838 Atherton & Avery established the first grocery within the present site of Philadelphia. In 1838 the first towns were also platted—Philadelphia on April 8, 1838, by Charles Atherton, and New Palestine on October 1, 1838, by Jonathan Evans.

A number of mills were also established along the creeks and in other parts of the township. Among them are:

Grist- and saw-mill, erected on Sugar creek by Stephen Bellus, about 1828, two miles north of New Palestine. This mill stood near the north end of what is known as the Pitcher farm. It was later owned by Amos Dickerson, Myron Brown, Uriah Emmons, George Kingery and Lewis Burk. It stood until about 1872. A saw-mill was erected by Black & Brother, on Sugar creek, one mile south of Philadelphia. This mill was operated until about the close of the Civil War, or possibly a few years later. A saw-mill was established in 1850 by James Smith on Little Sugar creek, about forty rods east of the west line of the west half of the southwest quarter of section 34, township 15, range 6, immediately east of the present residence of Ralph G. Logan. A saw-mill was erected on Sugar creek by Lewis Burk, about 1850, or possibly

a little later. It stood one-half mile north and one-half mile east of New Palestine. It was later owned by David Ulrey, John Kingery, Henry Ashcraft, James Boyce and James Murnan. The interest of all these persons in and to the mill and the mill race was purchased by John M. Pitcher during the latter eighties. The amount of water in the creek was becoming too small during the dry seasons to be relied upon for power and Mr. Pitcher placed his threshing engine in the mill and operated the mill with steam power until in the early nineties. He delighted in running the mill at evenings; lanterns were hung about the place and the saw could be heard until nine and ten o'clock at night. It became a very attractive place to the children of the neighborhood, who congregated there to play or watch the men at their work. Just a few rods northwest of the mill was a very fine spring. Mr. Pitcher excavated at this spring and put in a layer of cement. From the cement an iron pipe about two inches in diameter was brought up, and the water from the spring came up the pipe. The spring was visited by numbers of people who came into that community. It has been covered since the mill has been abandoned.

A saw-mill, erected in 1850 by Kelly & Brother, one mile west of Philadelphia, was operated for a number of years, and one erected by James B. Conover in 1856, a short distance west of Sugar creek on the National road, was operated about three years. A saw-mill erected by Matthews & Reed about 1856, stood in the north central part of the township and was operated about five years. A grist- and saw-mill was erected by Thomas Tuttle in 1857, on his farm about two miles southwest of New Palestine in the vicinity of Swamp school house.

A saw-mill, erected by Gemmer & Vogel about 1850, stood about one-half mile northeast of New Palestine in what is now the barn yard on the Anton F. G. Richman farm. The Gemmer farm and mill were later taken over by Thomas D. Walpole. Other owners were Charles Wright and John M. Pitcher. William Gordon finally bought the mill and removed it. A grist-mill was erected at New Palestine in 1856 by Henry Gates and William Ball. Later owners of the mill were Scott & Davis, Joseph Conner, Charles F. Richman, Adam T. Hogle, Benjamin F. Wilson, Elbert Helms, Hayden Pierson, William T. Eaton and Fralich & Waltz. The mill burned about 1886, while owned by B. F. Wilson, but was rebuilt. The present owner is John Waltz. A grist-mill, built about 1882 or 1883, at Philadelphia, by a man named Mints, was operated six or eight years, and a grain elevator, built at Philadelphia by Hudson Smith and others about 1883, was operated six or eight years.

A saw-mill, erected at Philadelphia during the seventies by Rufus

Black, was operated for ten or fifteen years. A saw-mill, erected at Gem in 1871, by the Stutsmans, burned in 1879, but was rebuilt and operated until 1902. Chris Fink, the last owner of the mill, sold it to James Webb, who removed it to a point northeast of Maxwell. A saw-mill was erected at New Palestine in 1878, by Fred Gessler. The mill was operated a number of years by Mr. Gessler, when George Waters bought it and ran it until four or five years ago. A grist-mill was erected at Philadelphia about 1882 by some Henry county parties, who operated it for several years.

A planing-mill and bent-wood factory was erected at New Palestine by Drake Brothers about 1889. It was purchased a few years later and very much enlarged by James Madison, who now owns and operates it.

At present there are two mills in the township—the planing-mill owned by James Madison and the grist-mill owned by John Waltz, both at New Palestine. About ten years ago a grain elevator was built at Gem, which has been operated for several years by Fred Thomas.

TAN YARDS.

John E. Baity established a tan yard on the McNamee farm just south of school No. 4, in 1845. In 1847 Alexander Ogle built a small tannery near Philadelphia. Early in the fifties Thomas Swift operated a small tannery at New Palestine.

TILE FACTORIES AND BRICK YARDS.

The first tile factory in the township was built by Jacob Schramm, at the northwest corner of section 18, township 15, range 6, about 1863. It first manufactured what were known as horseshoe tile, which were open on one side. After four or five years Mr. Schramm began the manufacture of flat-bottomed tile. Work was suspended at the factory during the seventies.

William Roesner established a tile factory on the south side of the National road, just west of Gem, about 1865. It was bought by Fred Wicker in 1875, but resold to Roesner in 1882, who operated it until seven or eight years ago.

Shellhouse, Spurry & Armstrong built a factory on the south side of the Brookville road, one mile east of New Palestine, in 1869. Benjamin F. Freeman, Edward P. Scott, William Reasoner and others had an interest in this factory at different times. No tile has been manufactured there since about 1882-3.

Anton F. G. Richman established a brick yard in 1880 on the north side of the railroad and on the west side of the road just one-half mile east of the overhead bridge at New Palestine.



OLD SCHOOL HOUSE AT NEW PALESTINE, KNOWN AS "UNION HALL" DURING
THE CIVIL WAR PERIOD

BLACKSMITH SHOPS.

With the establishment of the towns of New Palestine and Philadelphia, blacksmith shops were located there. Reuben Barnard, father of Ex-County Treasurer William C. Barnard, however, built a shop in 1832 on his farm on the county line, about one mile east of the southwest corner of the county.

SCHOOLS.

The first school houses in the township were pole cabins, covered with clapboards and supplied with "cat and clay" chimneys and puncheon floors. They were not public buildings, but were constructed by the citizens as they settled in different sections. One of these school houses was located on the north side of the National road just east of Philadelphia. Another was located in section 5 on the south side of the National road, where the National road crosses the east line of that section. It was known as the Brown school house. About 1890 this school was moved one-half mile west and located on the north side of the National road. In 1902 it was moved to Gem, where the building now stands, between the National road and the railroad, in section 6.

Another building was located in the east central part of section 8, possibly forty rods west of the east line of section 8. It was known as the Mills school. The McNamee school was located in the southeast corner of section 7. The Morford school, which has since become known as the Caraway school, was located in the southeast corner of section 16. "Number 6," as the school has long been known, was located in the southeast corner of section 28. It has been known as the Brandenburg school and as the Gates school. Near the center of section 26, township 15, range 5, was located the Hickman school, or, as it has since been known, the Tuttle school, and Swamp school house. The first school at New Palestine was located in the northeast part of town, in the back part of what is still known as the "old school yard," on which Huber's blacksmith shop is now located.

All of these houses were built on the same plan. Some of them had two, others had three windows. The lights were eight by eight. The door was so low that a large man had to stoop to enter.

Some of the first teachers in the township were George Robinson, Daniel Valentine, Richard Lindsey, Reuben Barnard and Eliza Barnard. The names of the later teachers will be found in the list of teachers given in another chapter.

About 1853-4 several families came from Cincinnati and settled in the

neighborhood of the Hickman school. They seemed to be progressive and at once set about soliciting donations from the patrons of the school for a more modern school house. They succeeded in getting enough subscriptions to erect a frame building. This was the first frame school house in Sugar Creek township, and the first school was held therein in 1855. An interesting little incident occurred in this connection: Among the citizens of the neighborhood was a mulatto named Lafe Cambridge; he had subscribed and paid his money toward the construction of the building. When he sent his children, however, objections were raised because they were colored and the children were not permitted to attend.

About ten years after the building of this house the township paid each individual for his interest in the school and the house became the property of the township. For many years the Tuttle school bore the reputation of being one of the best and most advanced schools in the township. One Daniel Ransdall taught the school many years ago. He was afterward elected clerk of the city of Indianapolis and since that time has served as clerk of Marion county. From 1889 to 1893 he was the marshal of the district of Columbia, and since then has served as sergeant-at-arms of the United States Senate.

Not much progress was made under the system of township management in vogue prior to 1859. In that year Robert P. Brown was elected as first township trustee of Sugar Creek township and school affairs took a change for the better.

An agitation was started about that time for a new building at New Palestine. Different citizens advocated its location in sections 29, 30, 31 and 32. Some of these points were three-fourths of a mile from New Palestine. The new law, however, required that the school house should be built where it would accommodate the majority of the children of the school district. The new township trustee, with the advice and direction of the state superintendent, built the old frame house that is now known as the "old school house." For a number of years past it has been used by Mr. Huber for storing machinery. It was built in 1860. In the east end of the building was a township room, where the township trustee transacted his business and where elections were held. A number of citizens also made arrangements with the township trustee to build a second story, which was to be used for different purposes. Dances and exhibitions were held there, and during the Civil War it became known as "Union Hall." It was here that Thomas C. Tuttle's company of "Anderson Guards" was organized.

In 1866 the number of school children of the district became so large that more room was necessary and the township trustee bought the interest of

each stockholder and converted the hall into two school rooms. The house was then used for school purposes until the spring of 1884, when the brick building, which is still in use, was constructed.

An agitation was begun for a new building, however, long before 1884. Some of the articles that appeared in the local papers are interesting for the spirit and the conditions they reflect. Among the local items sent by the New Palestine correspondent to the *Hancock Democrat*, appears the following, published February 12, 1874:

“Mr. E. P. Scott, our efficient and gentlemanly trustee, is discussing the propriety of building a new school house that will be an honor to this place. If the school funds for that purpose are not sufficient the citizens propose to donate liberally.”

In this connection it is interesting to observe the peculiar twist that politics are able to give anything that may have been said. During the following summer Mr. Scott became a candidate for reëlection. On August 13 he felt called upon to issue the following statement for publication in the *Hancock Democrat* to set himself right before the people of his township:

“Editor *Democrat*:—I wish to announce through your paper, to the Democracy of Sugar Creek township and citizens generally, that the person who gave notice through the *Greenfield News* of last week that I intended, if reëlected township trustee, to build a ten thousand dollar school house for New Palestine corporation, out of the township fund, did so falsely and without foundation; and I particularly request such person to represent the truth, if nothing more. This was done to belie me and, if possible, to insure my defeat. I sincerely ask a candid review of my past official conduct, then judge for the future. I am, etc.,

“EDWARD P. SCOTT.”

On January 6, 1876, someone interested in the school situation at New Palestine sent the following letter to the *Hancock Democrat* for publication:

“Mr. Editor:—Having become tired of waiting for someone to agitate the question of erecting a new school house in our town, if you will be so kind as to allow me a small space in your very excellent paper, I propose to make a few remarks regarding it. In the first place, the present building does not afford sufficient room. It will accommodate but one hundred and twenty-five pupils comfortably. There are one hundred and ninety-seven enumerated in the district and one hundred and seventy-six enrolled in school. This leaves fifty-seven pupils to be crammed in after the manner of loading hogs in cars. Only one room is fit for school purposes.

“In point of wealth the district is above the average, and the citizens

ought to possess sufficient energy to aid the trustee to provide a respectable school house. Can they celebrate the centennial year in a better way? Citizens, are you ready? Are you educated up to the point that will enable you to appreciate the advantages a new school house will bring you? I have not room to enumerate them, but they are many. Trustee, are you ready for the crowning act of your administration? Perhaps you will be condemned, but certainly not by the intelligent class. Let us be up with the spirit of the times. QUID EST ID."

On February 28, 1878, the following paragraph again appeared among the items from the correspondent at New Palestine:

"There is much said (and more thought) of erecting a commodious school building. Look out, McCordsville, Fortville and Charlottesville! When the time comes for our old shell to come down we'll have the best house in the county outside of the county seat. The house we have is considered dangerous and it is so crowded that many children are kept at home by sickness engendered in its badly ventilated chambers. Our citizens are able, and they are unanimously willing to build. If we had room and comfort we could enroll over two hundred scholars. In fact, this is the place to establish a full-fledged high school."

On May 20, 1880, the New Palestine correspondent hopefully wrote, "A new school house is being wanted and will be built sometime in the future." That the agitation was not without results appears from the following paragraph taken from the Fortville items in the *Hancock Democrat*, on February 3, 1881: "Mr. Barnard, trustee of Sugar Creek township, inspected our school building today. He expects to erect one in New Palestine next summer."

Mr. Barnard did advertise for bids for the construction of a school house in August, 1881. A dispute, however, arose among the patrons as to its location. Some wanted it north of town, others west of town; others felt that it ought to be located within the town. Being unable to satisfy the patrons, Mr. Barnard dropped the matter. But this did not allay the agitation. Shortly thereafter the following appeared among the local items from New Palestine: "The citizens of New Palestine are somewhat exercised about the school house question, which we hope will finally be settled for the good of all. As it is necessary to have something done in this direction, we hope, for the good of the cause, that sober second thought will prevail over those who wish to rule or ruin."

In 1884 the new building came. It was erected jointly by the town of New Palestine and Sugar Creek township. The school board of New Pales-

tine was composed of Christian H. Kirkhoff, Ernst H. Faut and William A. Wood. Sylvester Wagoner was the township trustee. R. P. Daggett, of Indianapolis, was employed as architect and the contract was awarded to Levi Pearson for five thousand and seventy dollars. The school town of New Palestine issued bonds to the amount of two thousand and five hundred dollars, which were sold to raise funds for the construction of the building. These bonds were finally taken by Gustav and August Schramm. Because of current statements that they would never be paid and that the purchasers would be losers, the Schramm brothers at first refused to accept them. To satisfy the Schramms, the school board and others gave their personal promissory notes as collateral security for the bonds. They were paid before they became due.

Elaborate exercises were held, both at the laying of the cornerstone of the building and at its dedication. The history of the laying of the cornerstone is contained in a short poem, written by William Parish, which was published at the time in the *Hancock Democrat*. Mr. Parish was then a youth, probably in the advanced grades of the schools. Since that time he has been the editor of the local paper at New Palestine, and now resides at Louisville, Ky. Following is the poem:

THE LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE.

The sun shone down with radiant heat,
As the people came to see the feat;
This feat of which I am going to speak
Took place in the town of Sugar Creek.

Speeches and prayer were said, but was no dome,
'Twas only the laying of the corner stone.
Some spoke of bygone days in tales,
How they used to roll logs and thresh with flails.

They spoke of children now and children then,
What is now and what might have been;
Of the old log house and puncheon seats,
And windows of greased paper sheets.

They laid down the stone with many a thought,
Yet not thinking just how they were brought.
In other generations, when razed to the ground,
How the people will wonder when the articles are handed around!

First in the box the history was laid down,
Then the cards of the business men in town;
And some coins of different worth
Were dropped in with little mirth.

Then came Mr. Pearson, a mason by trade,
And the box with brick was nicely overlaid.
In future years when we're under the grass
Other generations will know what came to pass.

What we do and what we are,
And back many generations just how far;
Also of our school systems old and new,
And they can tell their children how we used to do.

The Board came out in full array;
They thought 'twould be a glorious day.
The speakers great and speakers small,
They each had a word for us all.
In thoughts I know I'm not alone
On the laying of the corner stone.

On the evening of November 22, 1884, the new house was dedicated. The building was lighted with Chinese lanterns from top to bottom. It was thrown open to visitors at 6:30, and was soon crowded to the utmost. There were speakers upstairs and downstairs. State Superintendent Holcombe was present, as were also County Superintendents Dobbins, of Shelby county, and Harlan, of Marion county. Superintendent R. A. Smith and Ex-County Superintendent John H. Binford, of Hancock county, both made addresses. Ballard's orchestra furnished the music for the occasion. A feature of the exercises of the evening was the presentation to the school of a large blue silk banner, inscribed with the words, "Education is the Life of Liberty." This banner was presented by E. H. Faut and remained in the school for years afterward.

In 1895 some of the early dreams were realized when a systematic high school course was established. Frank Larrabee began the work and was followed by George J. Richman, 1900-1903; Elmer Andrews, 1903-12; Kirby Payne, 1912-13; W. W. Winn, 1913-16. A three-years course was maintained in the school until 1908, when a fourth year was added, and the school was certified under the new system adopted by the state. During the trusteeship of Van B. Cones a heating plant was installed and an addition was built to the house to accommodate the growing number of pupils. The addition was constructed by Charles F. Richman. The taxation for the support of the joint school was becoming very burdensome to the town of New Palestine, and when the addition to the building had to be constructed, the school board was abolished and the township again took full charge of the school. The high school received its first commission at a meeting of the state board of education, in February, 1916.

Two men stand out prominently in the history of the New Palestine school. During the seventies the school had a very bad reputation for discipline, etc. A number of teachers had been unsuccessful, when William A. Wood appeared upon the scene. He was a small man physically, yet he possessed the disciplinary ability necessary to "straighten out" the school.

Mr. Wood remained in the school for twelve years or more, and during the latter seventies and eighties stood as one of the first teachers in the county. Elmer Andrews took charge of the high school in 1903, and remained principal of the school for a period of nine successive years. During his services the school was certified and was placed upon a firm foundation, from which, in all probability, it will never be shaken.

It is also worthy of record that Charles Ballard has been the janitor of this school for just about a quarter of a century.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sugar Creek township has a population of 1,673, as shown by the United States census report of 1910. In the spring of 1915, 425 children between the ages of six and twenty-one years were enumerated in the township. Two hundred and ninety-three pupils were enrolled in the schools during the winter of 1914-15. Of these, 40 were in the high school and 253 in the elementary grades. The total cost of maintaining the elementary schools for the year 1914-15 was \$6,940; the high school, \$2,396. The teachers were paid for the year, \$6,170. The estimated value of all school property is \$25,000, as reported by the township trustee on August 1, 1915. The total assessment of taxables in the township, including New Palestine, as reported by the assessor in the spring of 1914 was \$2,011,010. Sixty children were transported to school at a cost of \$1,694 to the township.

TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES.

Following are the names of the men who have served the township in the capacity of trustee since the office was created in 1859: Robert P. Brown, 1859; Ernst H. Faut, 1865; Edward P. Scott, 1872; David Ulrey, 1876; William C. Barnard, 1878-1880; Sylvester Wagner, 1882-1884; John E. Dye, 1886; Albert Helms, 1888; Ezra Eaton, 1890; John Manche, 1890; Henry Fralich, 1894; Van B. Cones, 1900; Velasco Snodgrass, 1904; John Burkhart, 1908, and Scott Brandenburg, 1914.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Following are the names of the men who have presided over the local courts of the township, with the dates of their appointment or election: Charles Atherton; George Leachman, 1834-1870; G. W. Robinson, 1844; George O'Brien, 1846; Adam Hawk, 1851-1860; George Barnett, 1856; W. H. Dye, 1868; E. S. Bottsford, 1872; Henry A. Schreiber, 1874; George W. Kingery, 1878; John M. McKelvey, 1880-1888; Daniel W. Place, 1882;

John G. Jacobi, 1884-1888; Andrew J. Downing, 1888; Adam P. Hogle, 1894-1914; George E. Lamb, 1898; Levi McCormick, 1900; Homer Leonard, 1906-1910.

Among the earlier justices of the peace the name of George Leachman appears more often probably than the name of any other justice in the county. From the date of the organization of the county until the early seventies his name appears upon practically all of the deeds and mortgages from the southern half of Sugar Creek township. Of late years the name of Adam P. Hogle has been prominent as a justice.

Jones township for a number of years included a part of Sugar Creek and also a part of Buck Creek township. During its existence the following men served as justice of the peace for that township: Charles Atherton, 1843; Daniel Skinner, 1840-45-50; Isaac Travis, 1846; Joseph Marshall, 1849; Abraham Stutsman, 1851; John H. Hazen, 1852; Allen Caylor, 1852.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

A number of the humble servants of the people have been chosen from Sugar Creek township, among whom are Samuel Shockley, commissioner and representative; William McCance, Enos O'Brien, John O'Brien, William H. Dye, John E. Dye, Edward P. Scott and John Manche, county commissioners; R. P. Brown, treasurer and sheriff; E. H. Faut and W. C. Barnard, treasurers; John V. Coyner, county surveyor; Charles J. Richman, auditor; George J. Richman, county superintendent of schools; Edward Eikman, joint senator; Mack Warrum, sheriff.

RAILROADS AND INTERURBANS.

Sugar Creek township has two railroads and two interurban lines, the history of which is given elsewhere.

GERMAN SETTLEMENT.

The nucleus of what has since become generally known as the "German Settlement" was formed in 1828. In that year Carl Julius Leopold Albert von Bonge was banished from the Fatherland because of participating in a political revolution. Bonge was a nobleman and had received a classical education in Prussia, his native state. He came to Sugar Creek township and entered the southeast quarter of section 12, township 15, range 5. A companion, Albert Lange, who was also banished by Prussia came with Bonge and entered the northeast quarter of section 14, township 15, range 5, the land upon which school No. 3 is now located. Bonge's land was just north



ERNST H. FAUT



WILLIAM C. BARNARD

and west of this school. Bonge remained in Sugar Creek township until about 1840, when he removed to Marion county. Lange had moved to Terre Haute a few years before and had taken up the profession of law. He was later elected mayor of Terre Haute and served twice as auditor of Vigo county. During the Civil War he served two terms as auditor of the state of Indiana.

About 1833 Anton Wishmeier came from Minden-on-the-Weser, in East Prussia, and settled in the north central part of section 24, township 15, range 5. His buildings stood about eighty rods southwest of the present German Lutheran church. A tree or two of the old orchard may still be standing. When Wishmeier came he brought his wagon, harness and farming implements from Germany. He bought horses in Baltimore and drove from that city to the home just mentioned.

In 1834 Dr. Rosenberg, who had gone from Germany to the state of Illinois, wrote some articles for the Sunday school journals of East Prussia. He described the beauties of Illinois, dwelling especially upon its broad prairies, its beautiful flowers, etc. Through reading this literature a group of about sixteen young people at the town and in the vicinity of Minden-on-the-Weser were inspired to seek their fortunes in the state of Illinois. They left home on Easter Sunday, in 1835, and set sail from Bremen, reaching Baltimore after a stormy passage. Several of the group remained at Baltimore and at other points in the East; others came by wagon from Baltimore to Wheeling, West Va. Their goods were stored in large, heavy oak boxes, some of which may still be found among their descendants. One wagon was sufficient to carry their effects. A few of the company rode, while others walked. At nights sleeping apartments were made, both in the wagon and under the wagon. They were all in good health and, from their own reminiscences it seems that they had quite a jolly trip crossing the mountains of Pennsylvania and western Virginia. From Wheeling they came by boat to Cincinnati, and there at the wharf stood Dr. Rosenberg. To their bitter disappointment, if not to their utter consternation, he told them that the state of Illinois was the unhealthiest spot on the face of the earth; that milk sickness was so prevalent that people were dying everywhere. Several of the company wept. Others, including Ludwig Richmann, were acquainted with Anton Wishmeier, who had settled in Sugar Creek township, and in their extremity they decided to find him.

A wagon was procured and the company started northwest from Cincinnati, reaching the National road probably at Cambridge City. They then came on to Greenfield, where it seems that the taverns were filled. The

driver finally rented a blacksmith shop for the night. Here the company stayed, and the next morning went on west to the point now known as Brier's switch. Arthur Carr lived on the west half of the southeast quarter of section 1, township 15, range 5, and their first night in Sugar Creek township was spent at his residence. From this point they found Wishmeier, and the remaining members of the company made other homes in Sugar Creek township. Among them were Christian Spilker, William (Luke) Rosener, Christian Steinmeier, Sr., and his three children; Christian Steinmeier, Jr., and his two daughters, Louise and Sophia; Lewis Richmann and Louisa Bohne, and probably one or two others. Louise Bohne was married to Lewis Richmann soon after they reached their destination. She is familiarly remembered as "Grandma" Richmann throughout the western and southern parts of Sugar Creek township. It was she who became the author's foster-mother in his infancy; who spoke the sweet gentle words and who gave him the kindly care that his own mother was not here to give.

Among other Germans who came and whose descendants may still be found in the township, are Jacob Schramm, France Landwehr, Christian Schildmeier, Christian Miller, Anton Eickman, C. Henry Rosener, F. L. Christian Rosener, Anton Fink, Gottlieb Ostermeier, Christian F. Hoff, Anthony Kirkhoff, Charles Kloppe, Wilhelm Langenberger, Christian Knoop, William Borman, Carl Oswald, Adam Merlau, Benjamin Rothe, Carl Breuer, Wilhelm Ruschaupt, Anton Meier, John Greim, Conrad Gundrum, George Lantz, Ernest H. and Ernst W. Faut.

Jacob Schramm sent an agent named Havemeier from Germany to select some land for him. Havemeier selected the southeast quarter of section 12, township 15, range 5, in Sugar Creek township. He also had a house built, part of the ground cleared, and in 1835 Mr. Schramm came. He soon became one of the most enterprising farmers and citizens of the county. He erected the first frame barn in Sugar Creek township, which is still standing. While the National road was being planked he also constructed a plank road from his home on the south side of section 12 to the National road. He charged toll for the use of this road, and the people from that vicinity and those located south and east of his residence commonly took the plank road to Indianapolis to do their marketing. He also established the first tile factory in Sugar Creek township, making first the "horseshoe" tile, and later the flat-bottomed tile. This factory was established about 1863, soon after Isaac Beeson began manufacturing tile in Blue River township. During the fifties, and before the manufacture of tile in the county, he had a carload of stone shipped which he used to put in blind ditches. He accumu-

lated a great deal of wealth during his lifetime and used portions of it in traveling. He made several trips to Germany, and at least one to Jerusalem and other points in the Holy Land. Before his death he was instrumental in having a free gravel road constructed in the German Settlement, and by virtue of a clause in his will he left two thousand dollars, the income of which was to be used for the maintenance of the road.

William Borman, though of very humble station, lived to be just about one hundred years of age. He died in the early eighties. As a young man he had been in the Napoleonic wars, and was one of Napoleon's soldiers taken from Prussia in his famous campaign against Moscow.

Germans kept coming into the neighborhood of the settlement until about twenty-five years ago, since which time there probably have been no accessions at all by immigration. Some of the older families have entirely disappeared, but the descendants of most of them may still be found in the community. They have been a frugal, industrious people, and have made their portion of Sugar Creek township a garden spot in the county. The land has been drained, roads have been constructed and the best of buildings may be seen upon their farms.

Ernst H. Faut located at New Palestine and took up the trade of a blacksmith. He was shrewd and intellectual, and soon came to be an influential man, not only among the Germans, but as a man of the county. He served both as assessor and township trustee of Sugar Creek township, and later as county treasurer of Hancock county. He used to say that he carried the vote of the old German Settlement in his vest pocket, and this came near being a literal truth. They laid before him all their troubles, foreign and domestic, and counseled with him upon all matters. He wrote the wills of the living and the obituaries of those who had passed through the veil of eternity.

GERMAN CHURCHES.

The first German church is said to have been established in 1836 by a number of Germans who came from Hamburg, Germany. They built a little log house on the west line of section 24, township 15, range 5, just south of the railroad. The first minister was a man named Kiebler. He was followed by the Rev. Muth, a United Brethren minister, who is mentioned in connection with other churches in the county. It seems always to have been denominated an Evangelical Association.

The Germans who settled to the north and east of this locality came principally from East Prussia. They held tenaciously to their old form of worship and in 1841 called the Rev. J. G. Kunz, of Indianapolis, to preach

for them. Rev. Kunz preached every fourth Sunday for several years and laid the foundation of the present

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.

This congregation at first worshipped in the little log church located on the west half of the southwest quarter of section 24, township 15, range 5. It stood on the east side of the road, immediately south of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railway and just across the highway from the present Schildmeier cemetery. The congregation worshipped in this little log church until 1851, when the present frame church was built. On March 28, 1845, Christian Schildmeier and Maria, his wife, sold and conveyed to the "Church of Zion," in consideration of two dollars and fifty cents, one-fourth acre upon the following express conditions: "That said land is to be used for no other purpose but for a burying ground and that there shall never be a dwelling house built on said land, and further, that the members of the Church of Zion shall fence said ground with a good fence and keep said fence in good repair, and should the meeting house that is adjoining the above described burying ground be discontinued at any time hereafter, the said Christian Schildmeier and his heirs or assigns are to have the burying ground back for the sum of two dollars and fifty cents." The burying ground above described is the ground now known as the Schildmeier cemetery.

The ten acres of ground now owned by the congregation, upon which the church, school, parsonage and teacher's residence are located, was first bought from Anton Frederich Wishmeier and Maria Wishmeier, his wife, on September 24, 1848, for one hundred and fifty dollars. It is located near the middle of the north line of section 24, township 15, range 5. The grantees named in the deed from the Wishmeiers are Anthony Reasoner, Charles Henry Reasoner, Christian Rethmeier, William Lewis Reasoner, Christian Spilker, Charles Rethmeier, William Brier, Anthony F. Wishmeier, Anthony F. Rabe, Charles Miller, Gottlieb Ostermeier, Anthony Eikmann and Christian Schildmeier. The deed recites that the real estate is conveyed "as a site for a school house and parsonage, and it is stipulated between the parties respectively that if any other person of the neighborhood shall join in the association or company and pay their proportion for the land, and have their names recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose, then in that case those persons so joining shall be joint sharers in the real estate."

The first parsonage and a little log school were built on this real estate in 1848; the church, as stated above, was not built until 1859. The Rev. A. Brandt was the first resident pastor, who came about 1848 or 1849. The



REV. J. G. KUNZ,
For almost 30 years pastor of the German Lutheran Church



GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH, PARSONAGE, TEACHER'S RESIDENCE AND
SCHOOL, SUGAR CREEK TOWNSHIP

relation between Brandt and the congregation seems to have been rather unpleasant; for some cause he brought suit against Christian Schildmeier, one of his members, and was twice defeated before George Leachman, a justice of the peace. The congregation did not support Brandt in his contentions, and a split occurred which came near causing the dissolution of the church. A number of members living to the north and west withdrew permanently and organized the German Evangelical church, which now stands just west of Cumberland. Others in the immediate neighborhood withdrew and never returned. Brandt was followed by Revs. Hermann and Scheurmann. It developed that Hermann was a free thinker. His congregation came to feel that his sermons did not ring true, and finally one of the brethren asked him whether he believed that Jesus Christ was the Son of God. "Certainly," replied Rev. Herman, "we are all sons of God." This lacked a great deal of satisfying the orthodox German, and the congregation had another crisis to pass through. Rev. Kunz was then recalled and remained as pastor of the church from 1853 until 1882.

The land above referred to was held in the name of the entire membership of the congregation, as shown by the deed, until October 13, 1857, when it was deeded to Christian Frederick Reasoner. The following members are named as grantors in this deed; Charles Rethmeier, Elinore Rethmeier, William Brier, Christina Brier, Anthony Wishmeier, Elinore Wishmeier, Anton Rabe, Louise Rabe, Charles Miller, Christina Miller, Gottlieb Ostermeier, Sophia Ostermeier, Anton L. Reman, Sophia Reman, Christian Schildmeier, Maria Schildmeier, Anton Frederick Reasoner, Louisa Roesner, Charles Henry Rosener, Sophia Rosener, Christian Hoff, Christina Hoff, Ernest Creger, Sophia Creger, Christian Miller, Christina Miller, Henry Meier, Louise Meier, Christian Rethmeier, Elinore Rethmeier, William Rosener, Christian Spilker, and Sophia Spilker.

On November 10, 1857, Christian Frederick Reasoner and Elinore Reasoner, his wife, conveyed the church lands back to Henry Meier, Charles Meier, Anton Henry Reasoner and C. Henry Reasoner, trustees of the German Evangelical Zion's church of Doe creek. The deed recites that this conveyance is made "with the express condition that said land shall be used for religious and school purposes of said denomination, and further, should a split occur in the congregation, then the right of the property in said land shall go exclusively to that portion which shall adhere, without reservation, to the full and true confession of the above named Evangelical Lutheran church, whether such portion shall be the majority of the entire congregation or not." The congregation still holds the land by virtue of this deed.

The original frame church was built by a man named Kaiser, in 1859, at a cost of eight hundred dollars, and was dedicated on September 26 of that year. It was remodeled in 1892 by Charles F. Richman. A pipe organ was installed and dedicated on June 18, 1899. The services in the church were conducted in German until 1902, when English services were held in the afternoon on one Sunday of each month. On October 12, 1903, a resolution was adopted to have English and German services every third Sunday. On January 2, 1905, a resolution was adopted to have English services only on the morning of every third Sunday; all other services were to be conducted in German. This resolution still stands.

A Ladies' Aid Society was organized in the church in 1903; it now contains thirty-two members and meets once each month at the home of one of the members. Its purpose is to help poor students who are preparing for the ministry, and to keep up the interior of the church. The Ladies' Society bought a new altar for the church in 1903. It has papered the church twice, and in 1914 paid for revarnishing the benches. During the pastorate of Rev. Henkel the society and the entire congregation contributed generously toward the education of his sons for the ministry.

The old log school house which stood between the present parsonage and the church was used until 1878. At that time the present school house was built. A new parsonage was built in 1885 by Charles F. Richman, and the parsonage was enlarged by the addition of several rooms in 1893. Following is the list of pastors who have served since the organization of the present congregation: J. G. Kunz, 1853-1882; Frederick Zagel, 1882-84; William K. Kaiser, 1884-92; H. Henkel, 1892-1903; F. Markworth, 1903 to the present time. G. Markworth, the father of the present pastor, has acted as assistant pastor of the church since 1905. For many years, in the absence of the pastor, Henry Meier, whose name appears so prominently in the history of this church, read sermons from the books of Dr. Walter or Dr. Luther. Several of the above named pastors also taught in the church school. Rev. Kunz taught in the old log building and also in the present building for a period of almost thirty years. He had a large family of girls and at different times they assisted him, especially his daughters, Maria and Bertha.

During the sixties a teacher, named Lahusen, was employed by the congregation. He was to receive a salary of possibly one hundred and eighty or two hundred dollars per year, and was to "board around" with the people, staying one week at each house. He stayed part of the year on this plan, but one night, while he was boarding at Noelting's, he disappeared and never returned, nor was anything ever heard of him afterward.

Following is also a list of teachers who afterward served the congregation: Schoenhart, 1879-81; Wagner, 1881-83; M. Kunzelman came about 1883 or 1884 and stayed until 1897; Oscar Gotch, 1897-1902, after which Mr. Kunzelman and the Rev. Markworth each taught a few months. William Binder was called in October, 1903, and remained until March, 1905; Theodore Markworth taught from September, 1907, to December, 1909; Carl Buuck, February 10, 1910, to October, 1912; Rev. Markworth then taught again for several months. The present teacher, Gustav Scheiderer, was called in September, 1913.

To the German Lutherans the house that has been dedicated to the worship of God is a sacred place. For this reason they will permit no meetings to be held within the church except regular services and business meetings for the administration of the affairs of the church. Nothing of a secular nature is permitted to come in. Even the Christmas entertainments for years and years have consisted of exercises by the children in telling the story of Christ's birth and reciting the prophecies, etc., pointing to Christ. The children are taught the Bible and Bible history in the parochial school, and they are able to recite verses of Scripture with ease. They have a beautiful custom of responding to the questions of the pastor on Christmas eve within the hallowed precincts of the church. The following little statement concerning these Christmas entertainments appeared in the *Hancock Democrat* on December 30, 1880: "At the German Lutheran church, under the superintendency of Rev. J. G. Kunz, the Christmas tree and the appropriate declamations and the Christmas songs, and the extra large amount of presents on the occasion, was surely the greatest affair ever exhibited in Hancock county. This congregation is the most numerous in membership and wealth, and the members are very liberal in their donations for church and school purposes and have celebrated Christmas in the greatest manner imaginable, which would have been a credit to a metropolitan city, as it is much credit to the church and its worthy minister and will bear imitation."

The writer of the above article, who listened to the "declamations," probably did not understand German, and did not know that these "declamations" consisted of portions of the Scripture. The Christmas tree, with the angel at its top and its burning candles, has always been a feature of the Christmas entertainment. Any departure from the simple Christ story that has always been so beautifully and joyfully told by the children must detract from the beauty of their Christmas celebration. The children are always young—the story never grows old and never becomes tiresome.

THE GERMAN CORNET BAND.

Rev. Henkel had some knowledge of brass instruments and band music, and organized a band among the boys of the congregation, when he came to the Settlement in 1892. Several soon dropped out, but the following members played for several years: Fred Wampner, Christian Hoff, Will Knoop, Henry Knoop, Fred Bruns, George Sander, Otto Schramm, George J. Richman, Fred Harmening, Lewis H. Merlau, Lewis Richman, Henry Brier and Ed Knoop.

They had no instructor except the pastor for a short time. They were all laborers on the farms and gave only their spare time to practice. The band never succeeded in playing a very high grade of music, yet during the summer of 1896 they played a number of the marches of John Philip Sousa, who was then the march king of the world. After that year the band declined and the boys finally quit entirely. Later a new band was organized which played for two or three years.

ALBRIGHT GERMAN CHURCH.

A new frame church was erected on the east side of the county line, just below Julietta, in 1866, and became known as the Albright German church.

Services were conducted in German until about 1890, after which they were conducted in the English language on certain Sundays of each month. The German membership began moving away, others died, and after about 1895 services ceased to be held. Since that time the church has been sold and moved away. Among those who were faithful for many years should be mentioned Elinore Custer, Fred Schmoe, Mrs. Weber, of Julietta, and the Fink family.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, the first town in Sugar Creek township, was platted on April 11, 1838, by Charles Atherton, the original plat consisting of eighteen lots. The record fails to show by whom the survey was made, but in all deeds of conveyance the lots are described as being in Charles Atherton's original survey.

Two additions have been made to the town since then. Pearson's addition, known as Second addition, was laid out on June 7, 1839, by Ovid Pearson, and contains forty-two lots and six outlots. A third addition, known as Clark's addition, was laid out on April 2, 1864, and consists of nineteen lots.

For many years after the town was laid out Charles Atherton was the general merchant and postmaster. During the latter fifties a man named

Berry also operated a grocery, in which he sold liquor. The ladies of the town and vicinity took exception to this part of his business and conspired together to rid the town of the evil. Berry received an intimation of what was about to happen, locked up his store and left town. The ladies, however, made an entrance, some say through a window, and others say they battered the door down. However, that may have been, the liquor was found and poured upon the floor. Soon thereafter the owner left for other parts.

Later merchants were Allen McCane, Joseph Marshall, G. W. Willett, Samuel McConnaha, J. B. String, J. B. Conover, Oscar Meek & Brother, John Garner and H. F. Wilson. The present merchants are Raymond Wilson and Mr. Swarms. Elzy Grigsby also sells groceries from a room in the rear of the barber shop.

The early physicians of the town have been mentioned elsewhere, but the list of later ones includes Drs. Eubank, King and Bell.

During the latter seventies and eighties a great deal of business was transacted at Philadelphia. It was an important little railroad town. There was a saw-mill, grist-mill and a grain elevator, and the Stutsmans and Benjamin Elliott had a blacksmith shop. The first brick school house in the township was also erected at Philadelphia in 1873.

Very few improvements have been made in the town during the past fifty years and the older citizens tell us that it remains very much as it was from their earliest recollection. The postoffice was removed when the Greenfield rural routes were started in 1902.

PHILADELPHIA METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first meetings of the people which resulted in the organization of this church were held about 1835. The people who attended at that time were Charles Atherton, Sr., and family, William Brown and family, Mrs. Willett, Jonathan Hornaday and family, Thomas J. Smith and family, Joseph Gray and family, and likely others.

In the very early history of the church meetings were held in an old log school house that stood on the north side of the National road, near the east end of town, and, later, in a frame school house built by James Boyce and Joseph Marshall, on the north side of the National road about the middle of town. Services were also held in the large reception room of Willett's tavern, on the south side of the National road, and at the old Pennsylvania station and freight depot, which burned down about 1878 or 1879.

Among the early ministers were Mr. Edmondson, J. B. Burch, Abraham Kuntz, Rev. Havens, William Anderson and Rev. Colclazier. The latter

was the minister about the time the present church house was built. The Rev. Abraham Kuntz, and his wife, who was a sweet singer, held a very successful revival in the old school house in the winter of 1854-5. The present house was built in 1856 and was dedicated by Bishop Ames. At that time it stood about twenty rods south of where it now stands. Ten years ago the building was moved to its present site, and since that time has been remodeled. A Sunday school has been conducted in connection with the church ever since about 1850.

The church belonged to the Greenfield circuit until the Greenfield church was made a station, in 1879. At that time the Philadelphia circuit was formed, including Philadelphia, Eden, Curry's Chapel and Sugar Creek, under the pastorate of Harvey Sutherland. Among the ministers of the church, and the dates of their appointment, are Harvey Sutherland, 1878; William Anderson, 1879; Hosea Woolpert, 1881; A. C. Gruber, 1884; William Peck, 1885; D. H. Guild, 1888; E. W. Reinhart, 1890; John Heim, 1891; William Ramsey, 1893; H. H. Compton, 1895; S. F. Harter, 1896; M. C. Pittenger, 1899; Albert Luring, 1900; L. P. Pfeiffer, 1901; F. M. Waggoner, 1904; H. Hardingham, 1905; ——— Barton, 1906; M. M. Reynolds, 1906; C. A. Hile, 1907; F. Greenstreet, 1909; Paul Truitt, 1909; E. H. Taylor, 1911; Leroy Huddleston, 1912; J. B. O'Connor, 1915.

PHILADELPHIA CHURCH CEMETERY.

This cemetery, long known as the Hawkins cemetery, was surveyed in May, 1871, and presented by Joseph Hawkins to the trustees of the Philadelphia Methodist Episcopal church. The price of the lots were fixed at six dollars, the proceeds to be used in caring for and ornamenting the ground. The trustees of the church were to fence the ground, keep it enclosed, and keep up the cemetery. The deed was delivered by Mr. Hawkins to the trustees of the church at a meeting attended by a number of the members. Several people present made short talks, and W. S. Fries, the surveyor, gave a discourse upon "The Sacredness of the Grave."

Additions have been made to the cemetery since that time. It was maintained by the church until 1908. In the fall of that year it was incorporated under the laws of the state of Indiana and has since been in the hands of the lot owners.

FRIENDS CHURCH AT PHILADELPHIA.

The Friends church at Philadelphia was organized as a result of a great camp meeting held at Dye's lake in the fall of 1886, by Eli Scott and a party

from Indianapolis. The camp-meeting was held in the open air until the nights became too cool, when a large tent was erected. There was much enthusiasm and before the meeting closed the following families, with others, had banded themselves together for the purpose of organizing a church: Clarence L. Black and wife, Emma Jane Gilson, John Short and wife, Mrs. Jennie Colestock, several members of the Fields family, James Shelton and wife, Henry Hawk and wife, Armenus McKelvey and wife, John McKelvey and wife, Oliver Smith and wife. During the spring and summer of 1887 a church was constructed on the north side of the National road at the west end of Philadelphia. For several years Revs. Eli Scott, Hunt, Mrs. Carter, and others preached to the congregation. Some of the members moved away, others withdrew to other churches, and after a few years services ceased to be held in the church. The house stood vacant for a number of years and was sold a few years ago to Mrs. Flora Stant, of Philadelphia.

During the winter of 1897-8, Rev. Mower, a United Brethren pastor, conducted a revival for several months in this house in an effort to organize a United Brethren church at Philadelphia. The effort, however, was not successful.

SPRING LAKE PARK.

Spring Lake park is located about one-half mile southwest of the town of Philadelphia. The gully now occupied by the lake originally contained a number of springs and in 1884-5 William Dye conceived the idea of putting a dam across the west end of it to make an artificial lake. It was surrounded by woods, and on the south lay eight or ten acres or more of timber, an excellent picnic ground. The dam was constructed and the place, then known as Dye's Grove, was opened to Sunday schools, lodges, and other organizations for picnics. A passenger steamer, which was able to carry about thirty persons, was built on the lake in 1886. It was a small steamboat, but it attracted a great deal of attention in the vicinity for a summer or two. The employees of the "Pan-Handle" Railroad Company held their annual picnic there in 1886. A camp meeting was also held in 1886, the result of which was the organization of the congregation of Friends at Philadelphia. It has been used as a picnic ground more or less ever since that time. Boats, as well as facilities for bathing, have always been maintained.

During the latter eighties one of the great sham battles of the county was fought there. In the course of time the place became known as Spring Lake park. In 1901, after the Indianapolis & Greenfield traction line had been built, a summer theater was opened and was maintained for two summers.

Often, however, the singers and actors had the entire building to themselves and after the second season the theater was not reopened. A baseball park was maintained, which drew large crowds on Sundays during 1903. The park has changed hands several times; E. E. Matthews owned it for several years, when it was bought by a company of persons who platted the entire tract for residence purposes in the spring of 1912.

PHILADELPHIA CORNET BAND.

A brass band was organized at Philadelphia in 1874, and incorporated under the laws of the state. Its articles of incorporation may be found in the miscellaneous record in the county recorder's office in the court house at Greenfield. The names of the members of the band, as shown by these articles of incorporation, were Marion Philpott, William Dye, Jr., Sam Martin, William Eddins, Charles Gilson, Henry C. Stutsman, John Stutsman, J. A. Stutsman, J. M. Stutsman, Charles Stutsman and Armenus McKelvey.

This band, with a changing membership, continued to discourse strains of music to the little town until in the eighties. It had a very handsome, old-fashioned band wagon, high at each end and low in the middle.

NEW PALESTINE.

New Palestine was laid out, October 1, 1838, by Jonathan Evans, six months after the town of Philadelphia had been laid out. It first consisted of fifteen blocks and thirty-six lots. Since that time a number of additions have been made to the town, as follows:

North West Addition, laid out by Conrad Gundrum on February 18, 1854, and consists of twenty-three lots.

Walke's Addition, laid out August 7, 1867, and consists of twenty-five lots.

Kirkhoff's Addition, laid out by Anthony Kirkhoff, October 9, 1873, and consists of six lots.

Kirkhoff's West Addition, laid out by Anthony Kirkhoff on January 2, 1875, and consists of ten lots.

Anderson's Addition, laid out by H. P. Anderson, April 10, 1872, and consists of thirty-nine lots.

Hobbs' Sub-Division of parts of Anderson's and Kirkhoff's West Addition, made by Pliny F. Hobbs, May 25, 1865, and as subdivided consists of five lots.

Coyner's Survey, laid out by Susan M. Coyner, December 21, 1886; embraces a re-subdivision of lots 7, 8 and 9, of H. P. Anderson's Addition.

Correction of Kirkhoff & Anderson's Addition, by order of town trustees, May 2, 1873, because of imperfect description of said plats.

Anderson's Second Addition, laid out by Hayden P. Anderson, March 13, 1895, consists of three lots.

Anderson's Third Addition, laid out by Hayden P. Anderson, November 9, 1903; consists of eleven lots.

Claffey's Addition, laid out by Amelia E. Claffey, June 13, 1905; consists of twelve lots.

Jonathan Evans was the first merchant and the postmaster at the town. Evans's place of business was located on the southeast corner of Main and Bitner streets, where the drug store and bank are now situated. Among the other very early merchants were Amos Dickerson, who lived on the north side of Main street, on the west side of the first alley west of Bitner street, Andrew McGahey, Robert King, S. S. Johnson and Joseph Cones. These were followed in business by Shockley, Brown, Schildmeier, Shreiber, Rupkey and others.

About the time of the war, or a little earlier, a frame business room was erected at the northeast corner of Main and Bitner streets. This room was occupied at different times by Freeman & Westlake, Kassebaum, Freeman, Eaton & Gates; Eaton & Son, Waltz & Richman, Richman & Son, Richman & Kitley, Peffley & Kitley, Peffley, Geisel Brothers. Kassebaum is said to have made a fortune in this building about the time of the war and following. W. T. Eaton & Son were in business there for many years during the seventies and eighties and up into the nineties.

Another frame business room was erected about 1860 where the three-story brick building known as the Vansickle building now stands, on the north side of Main street about the middle of town. It was built by H. P. Anderson and later occupied by Vansickle & Helms, Vansickle & Westlake, Vansickle & Nichols, Nichols & Nichols, Waltz & Richman, Short & Ashcraft, Geisel & Kitley, and Albert Geisel.

During the nineties Henry Nichols erected a little room on the south side of Main street just a few lots west of the street leading to the school house. Later his present brick building was erected, which he occupied for a number of years and which has since been occupied by others.

INCORPORATION OF TOWN.

The petition asking for the incorporation of the town of New Palestine was dated May 22, 1871, and was presented to the board of county commissioners at their June session, in 1871. The petition was signed by the

following named persons: E. J. Richardson, John Gundrum, Sanford Furry, H. A. Schreiber, Jesse Matlock, Jacob Buchel, M. M. Hook, Albert Freeman, John W. Kingery, Reason Hawkins, M. M. Alexander, Pliny Hobbs, Amos Eversson, Henry H. Eaton, John Mausner, John P. Armstrong, J. A. Schreiber, J. C. White, S. H. Bennett, Jefferson Ulrey, Eli Stout, Calvin Bennett, Robert D. Stirling, Samuel S. Davis, Thomas J. Beeler, Edward Hudson, G. Stineback, Samuel C. Willis, G. H. Robinson, D. J. Elliott, Benjamin H. Rice, James Laroer, George Kingery, Wesley Eaton, Hiram Murnan, W. H. Foster and B. F. True. The petition also showed that the town had a population of two hundred and seventy-nine people, with seventy voters.

The board of commissioners fixed the fourth Saturday of June, 1871, and the depot at New Palestine as the time and place for the voters to meet to determine whether the town should be incorporated. The election was held as ordered. The report thereof made to the board of county commissioners showed that a majority of the votes had been cast in favor of the incorporation, whereupon the board ordered and declared the town incorporated under the name and style of New Palestine.

The first election of town officers was held on March 29, 1872, at which the following men were elected: Samuel Hook, clerk; Benjamin F. Rice, treasurer; Hiram Murnan, marshal; John S. Vansickle, assessor; trustees, Henry Gates, eastern district; Henry A. Schreiber, southern district; Matthias M. Hook, western district.

For many years the town had great difficulty with its name. The postoffice was known as Sugar Creek. The railroad and express stations as Palestine, and the name of the town itself was New Palestine. Because of a town named Palestine, in Kosciusko county, Indiana, people were often having their mail and other matters missent, that were directed to Palestine. A great deal of mail, of course, was addressed to Palestine instead of Sugar Creek, by people who simply knew the name of the town. Through the efforts of E. F. Faut and Congressman Bynum, the name of the postoffice was changed from Sugar Creek to New Palestine, on January 16, 1889. The name of the railroad station and express office was also changed to New Palestine.

The citizens of New Palestine have always taken an active interest in the administration of their local affairs. Tickets for town offices have usually been nominated along party lines, yet frequently citizens' tickets, etc., have been nominated. In 1874 two tickets were placed in the field, one, the "Law and Order" ticket, the other, the "Common Sense" ticket. As is usual

in politics, the "Common Sense" people were defeated. Since that time "Citizens'" tickets have frequently been nominated, but the political ticket has usually been successful.

BLACKSMITHS AND OTHER MECHANICS.

The names of E. H. Faut, Charles Faut, Conrad Geisel and Gus Smith are among the early blacksmiths of the town. The Faut shop was operated until the death of Charles Faut, about three years ago. Conrad Geisel's shop was closed about ten years ago. Gus Smith, whose shop stood on the west side of Bitner street, just across from the old school house, was bought out by John Huber and William Trentleman, in 1882. They were young men at the time and conducted the shop under the name of "Our Boys" until 1887. At that time Mr. Huber took over the shop and Mr. Trentleman began work for the Faut Brothers. In 1899 he again opened his own shop, which he has maintained to the present.

Charles F. Richman has been a carpenter and contractor at New Palestine for over a half century. Some of the best dwellings in the vicinity, including also churches and schools, stand as monuments to his workmanship. Perry & Pliny F. Hobbs also contracted for a number of years during the eighties and later. At present Chris Rosenbaumer is the principal contractor. Eli Stout has for many years been a house painter, while Charles Ballard has painted the buggies and carriages.

WATER SYSTEM.

A gas well was drilled in the creek bottom just below the hill in 1901, or possibly a year earlier. It was a failure, but an artesian well remained. In March, 1902, Max Herrlich installed a "ram," by means of which the water has been forced into the tank elevated on a derrick about fifty feet high on the hill just northeast of town. He then piped the town, to all parts of which gravity forces the water. It is used for all purposes. The school has used this water since 1902.

NEW PALESTINE BANK.

On August 10, 1892, the first bank at New Palestine opened its doors for business in the rear of the brick building standing on the northeast corner of Main and Bitner streets. This bank was promoted by Luther Erganbright and James Pritchard, though Mr. Erganbright took charge. It opened on rather slender capital, but grew into a prosperous institution. In the spring of 1893 it was reorganized under the state law with a capital of twenty-five

thousand dollars. It also moved from its old location to the Vansickle block on the north side of Main street, about the center of the town. This organization was composed of William T. Eaton, president; Luther Erganbright, cashier; Miss Cora Shaeffer, John Manche and Henry Fralich.

The bank continued to do business until July, 1895, when Mr. Erganbright withdrew. It shortly afterward surrendered its charter and quit the banking business.

Through the efforts of William T. Eaton, the present New Palestine private bank was organized and opened its doors for business on September 20, 1897. The bank at that time was owned by William T. Eaton, president; Henry Fralich, cashier; Edward Fink, John H. Binford and Anton F. G. Richman. After several years of successful management Mr. Eaton retired on account of ill health and disposed of his holdings to the remaining stockholders. After Mr. Eaton's retirement Edward Fink was elected president, Henry Fralich, cashier, and Miss Maggie Fralich was employed as assistant cashier and bookkeeper. After the death of Anton F. G. Richman, in 1908, his son, Charles, took his father's holdings and became a member of the firm. In the spring of 1911 Miss Maggie Fralich severed her connection with the bank. Before her retirement Edward Fink had familiarized himself with banking business and upon her resignation took an active part in the administration of the bank's affairs. In the spring of 1912 John H. Binford died and his son, Paul, who was appointed administrator, represented his father in the bank. In August, 1912, Charles P. Weiser, of Indianapolis, was employed as bookkeeper and later was made assistant cashier. In September, 1912, Henry Fralich's retirement as officer and stockholder in the bank necessitated a complete reorganization thereof, which resulted in the selection of the following stockholders: Charles J. Richman, Benjamin G. Faut, Edward Fink and Paul F. Binford. The present officers are Charles J. Richman, president; Benjamin F. Faut, vice-president; Edward Fink, cashier, and Charles P. Weiser, assistant cashier.

NEW PALESTINE MAIL.

For a number of years previous to the Civil War, New Palestine had only two mails per week—one from the west, on Tuesday, and one from the east, on Friday. The mail was carried on horseback. During the winter months there were sometimes no deliveries for weeks because of bridges being out between Indianapolis and Rushville. "Bridges out" was a valid excuse for the star route carrier. He drew his salary whether the mail was delivered or not, if he had a legal excuse for not carrying it. Sometimes the

patrons made up a donation and hired the postmaster at Philadelphia to go to Indianapolis and get the Sugar Creek postoffice mail. During the Civil War the people, of course, were anxious to get the news. Frequently a number of them clubbed together and had the *Indianapolis Journal* sent out on the "Pan-Handle" railroad and thrown off at Gem. (It will be remembered that the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railway was not completed until 1869.) All those in the club had to take turn to go after the morning paper. By this method the people of the vicinity were kept informed as to the events of the war. After the war and until 1869 a star route from Philadelphia to New Palestine was established and Thomas O'Riley had the contract for carrying the mail. He brought the mail three times per week. After the railroad was completed, of course, mails were delivered daily at New Palestine.

Two rural routes have been established from New Palestine, route 1, in July, 1902, and route 2, in September, 1905.

TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGNS.

A fuller history of the temperance movements is given elsewhere. One of the exciting events in the life of New Palestine was the explosion that blew up the saloon, on October 16, 1881. Of a similar nature was the blowing up of the pool room on May 21, 1882. In 1899 a very bitter temperance campaign was led principally by Rev. John S. Ward, of the Methodist church, and Dr. O. C. Nier.

TOWN LIGHTS.

Two efforts were made at New Palestine to drill for gas, following its discovery in 1887, but the quantity produced by each well was so small that it proved unprofitable. Gas was piped from the vicinity of Fountaintown, however, and during the latter eighties the citizens of New Palestine used it for cooking and heating purposes and the streets of the town were lighted by gas flambeaux. The gas pressure became low in two or three years and was found insufficient for practical purposes at New Palestine. About 1900, or a year or two later, an acetylene light plant was installed in the town hall that stood on the northeast corner of the school ground. From this plant the streets were lighted until the explosion, which occurred in the fall of 1906. During the following year another plant was installed on the hill just south of the railroad and north of the extreme east end of town, and the town was again lighted until the summer of 1915, when the Indianapolis & Cincinnati Traction Company installed electric light. Since then the town has been lighted with electricity.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The New Palestine fire department was organized in April, 1893, with Max Herrlich as chief. The company consisted of twenty-four men. A hand engine was purchased, which was used until the burning of the town hall, in 1906. Large cisterns were constructed in the streets and distributed in various parts of town. After the burning of the town hall, in 1906, in which the equipment of the fire department was destroyed, a new gasoline engine was purchased, which is still in use.

EXPLOSION OF ACETYLENE LIGHT PLANT.

One of the most serious accidents that ever occurred at New Palestine was the explosion of the acetylene light plant, on the evening of October 1, 1906. The streets of the entire town, as well as some of the residences, were lighted from the plant, which was located on the ground floor of the town hall, which stood at the northeast corner of the present school ground. A Republican caucus was being held on the second floor on that evening, at which W. H. H. Rock, chairman of the Republican county central committee; Elmer J. Binford, candidate for judge; William A. Hough and James F. Reed, all from Greenfield, were present. A number of local Republicans were also there, including William Toon, Perry Hobbs, John O. Branson, Frank Hanes, John Hittle and Warren Coffey. The mechanism in which the gas was produced was out of order, and the gas leaking from the tank filled the lower room of the building. A disturbance of the light upstairs was observed and the town marshal, John L. McCune, went below to investigate. He struck a match at the door, which caused the explosion, wrecking the entire building. William Toon was fastened under the debris of the building and was immediately burned to death in the flames caused by the escaping gas. Perry Hobbs and John O. Branson were also severely burned. All of the other members present were injured, some seriously and others slightly.

NEW PALESTINE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The New Palestine Methodist Episcopal church was organized in 1830, in a school house, near where the cement block factory now stands, at the rear of the old school ground. Among the prime movers and first members of this organization are found the names of David and Catherine McNamee, George H. and Mary Robinson, Thomas Swift and wife, Lewis and Phebe Burk, Joseph and Elizabeth Conner, John and Sophia Ashcraft, Joseph and Elizabeth Monjar, Adam Hawk and wife, Whitfield True and wife, Dr. B.

F. True and wife, Henry and Nancy Gates, Benjamin Freeman and wife, Dr. J. M. and Mary Ely, Benjamin McNamee and wife, William Leachman and wife, Hiram Chambers and wife, John Johns and wife, H. Hough and wife, Jane McVey and Eliza Jones. The first trustees of this society were William Thomas McVey, Dr. J. M. Ely and David McNamee.

The first church building was erected in the summer of 1856 and was dedicated the following September by Thomas Eddy. There is now a membership of two hundred and fifty-one; average attendance, one hundred and twenty-five.

The ministers who have presided here from time to time are as follow: James Conner, J. L. Sneeth, J. W. McMullen, Andrew Kitchen, Ephraim Wright, Wray Rosencrans, Jenkins, Ransdall, Patrick Carlin, P. R. Roberts, Thomas Sharp Whitmore, Jesse Miller, F. M. Turk, White, Benjamin, Augustus Teris, McCaw, B. F. Morgan, E. A. Danmont, George Winchester, W. B. Clancy, J. L. McClain, Albert Cain, L. D. Moore, T. B. McClain, John G. Ghaffer, J. N. Thompson, W. S. Troyer, E. D. Keys, H. O. Frazier, Merritt Machlan, J. S. Ward, William Zaring, John Machlan, J. P. Masson, W. D. Woods, Frank H. Collier and P. R. Cross. The circuit of many points was obliterated in 1884, and New Palestine became a station.

In 1901, under the pastorate of John S. Ward, the old frame structure gave way to one of brick and stone, modern in every particular, at a cost of eight thousand dollars. The building committee was composed of Dr. O. C. Neier, William Lantz, Moore Holden, Conrad Geisel and Benjamin Faut. This committee was organized by electing Dr. O. C. Neier, president, William Lantz, treasurer, and John S. Ward, secretary. Plans were submitted by Architect Allen, of Indianapolis, and the contract was awarded to Charles F. Richman. Work began on July 15 and the building was dedicated on December 15, 1901.

The present officary of the church is as follows: Trustees, William G. Lantz, John M. Ashcraft, Benjamin Faut, John Manche, Roscoe Andrews, Edward Fink and A. P. Hogle; stewards, A. P. Hogle; president, Walter Faut; secretary, Roscoe Andrews; treasurer, Francis Leonard; Ella Hogle, Alice Schreiber, Laura Kincaid, W. H. Trentleman and Flora B. Lantz; Sunday school superintendent, Forbes Leonard; president of the Epworth League, Ralph Ruschaupt; president of the Ladies' Aid Society, Flora Lantz; chorister, Henry C. Nichols; organist, Myrtle Schreiber.

A new parsonage was erected by Charles F. Richman in 1910, at a cost of three thousand five hundred dollars.

The Sunday school established in connection with the church meets on

Sunday morning and has an enrollment of two hundred twenty, with an average attendance of one hundred and fifty. Forbes Leonard, the present superintendent, has an able corps of teachers, as follow: Rev. R. R. Cross, men's Bible class; A. P. Hogle, ladies' Bible class; Mrs. A. H. Geisel, junior girls; Murray Addison, junior boys; Loraine Cross, intermediate; Lillian Ulery, intermediate; Mrs. Joseph Fritts, primary; Myrtle Schreiber, beginners.

Three adult classes comprise one-half the attendance and are mostly church members. The superintendents, as nearly as can be ascertained, have been as follow: Benjamin Freeman, Henry Merlau, Dr. Hook, Dr. Christian Kirkhoff, W. D. Place, A. P. Hogle, Ezra Eaton, David Ayres, L. L. Erganbright, C. M. Jackson, William Ashcraft, T. G. Short, Walter Faut, Elmer Andrews, Raymond Lantz, Clara Armingier, James Hawk, Forbes Leonard.

An Epworth League was organized in 1892; the present membership is thirty-six. Devotional meetings are held each week and socials are given each month. Ralph Ruschaupt is the president.

A "Mite Society" was organized in 1886, consisting of the ladies, members or friends of the church. The officers are, Mrs. Stewart Nichols, president; Mrs. Alice Schreiber, vice-president. This society was reorganized in a few years and named the Ladies' Aid Society, with Ella Hogle as president and Mrs. Alice Schreiber, vice-president. Then followed as president, Mrs. Mary Gundrum, Mrs. Anna Neier, Mrs. Ella Machlan, Emma L. Jackson, Margaret Collier, Maud Lantz and Flora Lantz. Mrs. Kate Weber is the present vice-president; Mrs. Fink, treasurer; Gertrude Andrews, secretary. The total membership numbers sixty loyal, noble-minded women. There are various committees to look after the welfare of the church and parsonage, and visit the sick. Meetings devotional are held the first Thursday of each month.

GERMAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The German Methodist Episcopal church was organized in the spring of 1851. Its charter members were John D. Faut, Christina Faut, Anthony Kirkhoff, Mary Kirkhoff, Conrad Gundrum and wife, John Lange and wife, Jacob Lange and wife, Henry Fink and Elizabeth Fink. The first trustees of the church were John D. Faut, John Manche, Anthony Kirkhoff, Henry Fink and Conrad Gundrum.

In 1852 the congregation erected a house of worship in the northeast part of New Palestine, adjoining the old school ground. Among the ministers of the church were the Revs. Philip Doer, Wilke, Heis, Ficken,

Krill and others. Services were held by this congregation until within a decade of the close of the last century. At that time the greater number of Germans had departed this life and their children preferred to worship in English. They consequently united with the English Methodist Episcopal church at New Palestine. About the close of the century the congregation sold their property to Max Herrlich.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH (DISCIPLES OF CHRIST).

The first presentation of the Disciples' plea for an apostolic teaching of the Gospel at New Palestine was made by Elder New. He came in 1866, at the invitation of a few scattered brethren of that body living in the community. From this time the members of the church were visited at irregular intervals by a number of itinerant brethren. The early gatherings were held in groves along the banks of Little Sugar creek in the summer, and in private homes in the winter. A number of services were also held in the German Methodist church. Later they were held in the school house at New Palestine, where an organization was perfected on September 4, 1870, under the leadership of W. R. Low, who became the first pastor. The following resolution was subscribed to on that day:

"We, the undersigned members of the Body of Christ, agree to congregate ourselves together for the worship of the true God and the edifying of each other in love; to be governed by the word of God exclusive of the dictations and commandments of man." Signed by Michael H. Hittle, Elizabeth R. Hittle, Sanford Furry, Henry Bussell, Albert Freeman, Harriet Freeman, Malinda Bussell, Margaret Kameran, Rachel Kameran, Ethelbert Richardson, Malinda Richardson, Minerva Wheeler, John P. Armstrong, Eliza J. Armstrong and Lavina Pitcher. The names of Hayden P. Anderson, J. M. Pitcher and Thomas Parish were soon added to the list of charter members.

Shortly after the organization was effected the congregation was denied the use of the school house and services were held in the railroad depot, which had been built and given to the town by Hayden P. Anderson, who was then freight agent. In 1871 Mr. Anderson also donated ground and a house of worship was erected thereon, at a cost of one thousand five hundred and fifty dollars. This building was dedicated on Thanksgiving day, November 25, 1871, by W. R. Jewel, of Danville, Ind. At this time George B. Richardson, M. H. Hittle, J. P. Armstrong, J. M. Pitcher and H. P. Anderson were chosen as deacons.

Some of the early ministers of the church were W. T. Hough, J. A.

Lockhart, John A. Navitz, W. H. Boles, Rev. Roberts, Barzilla Blount and Dr. H. W. McCane. Among the later ministers have been some of the most prominent of the brotherhood: L. E. Sellers, national secretary of the Christian Temperance Board; H. A. Pritchard, president of Eureka College, Eureka, Ill.; E. E. Moorman, now pastor of Englewood church, Indianapolis, and A. L. Ward, pastor of First church of Lebanon, Ind.

The house of worship was remodeled in 1906, and was dedicated in September of that year by L. L. Carpenter, of Wabash. In this building the following persons have served as pastor: Carl Barnett, under whose leadership the building was remodeled; Clarence Ridenbach, 1908-1912; A. Burns, 1913, and Herbert J. Buchanan, the present pastor, who began his work in 1914.

A very successful evangelistic meeting was held in the church in March, 1914, at which thirty or more members were added to the church roll. It also made it possible to employ ministers who could give all their time to this church.

A Sunday school was organized at the time of the organization of the church. J. P. Armstrong was superintendent for a number of years. The school now has an enrollment of about ninety members and is well organized. The graded system of lessons is used, and the adult department is well attended by the church membership. The present superintendent is Everett Snodgrass. Mrs. W. H. Larrabee is superintendent of the elementary department.

The Helping Hand Society has been an effective auxiliary of the church for the past eighteen years. Its present officers are Mrs. E. C. Brandenburg, president; Mrs. William Gunn, secretary; Mrs. W. H. Larrabee, treasurer. A Christian Endeavor Society was organized in March, 1914, with a score or more of young people as charter members. Charles Leonard was the first president of the society. An auxiliary to the Christian Woman's Board of Missions was organized in October, 1914. It is in a prosperous condition. Mrs. William Gunn is the president. The church is now enjoying a period of its brightest history. Fifty members have been added to the church during the past two years. The resident membership is one hundred and seven.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL ZION'S CHURCH.

The German Evangelical Zion's church was organized on October 22, 1887, through the efforts of Rev. P. G. H. E. Wittich. Rev. Wittich, who had come over from Germany several years before, had been educated in the

German universities. He spoke a beautiful German, but a broken English. He had a clear voice and a magnetic personality. It was these qualities that enabled him to accomplish his work at New Palestine and vicinity so successfully.

The little congregation at first worshipped in the German Methodist church that stood in the northeast part of town, adjoining the old school ground. Later it worshipped in the hall of what is now known as the Vansickle building. In this hall it celebrated its first Christmas festivities in 1887.

In the meantime steps were taken for the erection of a new building. A building committee was appointed, composed of John G. Jacobi, Peter Kissel, William Ruschaupt, George Hack and Anton F. Schildmeier. In the spring of 1888 work was begun and the building was completed and dedicated in the fall of 1888.

The charter members of the church were Frederick Gessler, Jacob Denkel, John G. Jacobi, Ernst H. Faut, Max Herrlich, Wilhelm Ruschaupt, Henry Clapper, George Hack, Charles Harking, Johann Gessler, George Gessler, Wilhelm Gessler, Jacob Stroh, Anton F. Danner, F. H. Waltke, Anton F. Schildmeier, George H. Waltke, Anton L. Jacobi, Henry Ruschaupt, George Freigel, Jr., Louis H. Jacobi, Anton Craft, Henry Weber, Peter Kissel, Henry Ruster, Wilhelm Hupe and Johann Kroening. Of the above, Henry Ruschaupt, George Hack and John G. Jacobi are still members of the church.

The congregation has a good frame parsonage on the church ground, erected in 1893. Following are the pastors who have served the church: Rev. Wittich, October, 1887; Fred Dreer, June, 1891; Theodore Kettlehut, July, 1892; C. G. Kettlehut, November, 1895; Daniel Bretz, May, 1898; John Haussman, January, 1900; Charles Meyer, June, 1901; William J. Crammer, October, 1902; H. C. Toelle, September, 1909; A. B. Meyer, January, 1913; Theodore Schory, April, 1915. The average attendance at the regular services of the church is probably sixty.

A Sunday school was also organized in October, 1887. There are now seven classes, with an average attendance of sixty-five. The adult members of the church also attend Sunday school. Among the superintendents are George Freigel, Max Herrlich, Herman Ehlert, Mrs. Louise Kissel, Rev. H. C. Toelle and Christian Rosenbaum.

The church has a Ladies' Aid Society and also a Young People's Society. Both are prosperous and doing a live and wide-awake work, spiritually and financially.

This church was made the beneficiary in the will of Anton F. Schildmeier, one of its members, who departed this life in the spring of 1915. In Article 8 of the codicil to his will, Mr. Schildmeier provided: "It is my desire that in the settling up of my estate the trustees of the German Evangelical church at New Palestine shall receive five hundred dollars to be applied to funds for the purchase of a pipe organ for the church." This amount was paid to the trustees of the church by the executor, Henry Schildmeier, on October 27, 1915.

CROWN POINT CEMETERY.

This cemetery was first laid out by Elizabeth Cones, on December 20, 1870. At that time it contained forty-one lots. Other additions were made later, but the older portion of the burial ground gradually fell into decay and became overgrown with weeds and brush. Ten years ago there was a feeling among the lot owners that some steps should be taken for the better care of the cemetery. There seemed to be a division among the people, and, on the one hand Charles H. Faut, W. H. Garver, William S. Toon, N. P. Brandenburg and John L. Boring attempted to incorporate the cemetery under the Voluntary Association act. A number of other persons interested in the cemetery joined in a petition which was addressed to the board of county commissioners of Hancock county, asking for an incorporation of the cemetery under a special statute providing for the incorporation of cemeteries that had long been in use. Charles H. Faut and others at once placed their articles of incorporation on file with the secretary of state under the name of the Crown Point Cemetery Association. Those who proceeded before the board of county commissioners stopped at the close of the proceedings before the commissioners. A law had been passed, however, which stipulated that no incorporation should be held complete, and that no incorporation could exercise corporate powers until its articles of association had been placed on file with the secretary of state. This was not done for the cemetery until in the summer of 1909. When the articles were presented to the secretary of state it was found that there were already articles on file for an association known as the Crown Point Cemetery Association. Though the incorporation of the cemetery under the Voluntary Association act was invalid, it nevertheless placed the name on file in the office of the secretary of state, which prevented the other interested parties from incorporating under the same name. A further petition was then filed with the board of county commissioners asking that the name be changed from Crown Point Cemetery Association to the New Palestine Cemetery Association, and the incorporation has been known by that name to the present.

Since the incorporation of the cemetery many improvements have been made. All brush and weeds have been cut down from the old part. The cemetery has been leveled, and has now been sown to grass. Streets and alleys have been improved, a new entrance has been constructed from the west, and, withal, the cemetery is now one of the most beautiful in the county.

LODGES.

New Palestine Lodge No. 404, Free and Accepted Masons, received its charter on May 25, 1869, with the following charter members: F. M. Hook, J. P. Armstrong, Conrad H. Shellhouse, Edward P. Scott, Burroughs Westlake, B. F. Stutsman, Calvin Bennett and J. P. Vernon. The first steps toward the organization of the lodge were taken in January, 1869, when the grand master appointed the rest of the officers necessary to perfect the organization. The lodge has grown from eight charter members to a present membership of one hundred and three. When the Vansickle hall was built the lodge took an interest in the building and was given a ninety-nine-year lease on the hall on the third floor. The set of three gavels now used in the lodge were presented on the evening of October 21, 1899, by Conrad Shellhouse, a charter member, and the first junior warden. They were made of olive wood by an Arab, under the instruction of Brother Shellhouse, and were obtained within about two hundred feet of the site of King Solomon's temple.

New Palestine Chapter No. 213, Order of the Eastern Star.—On May 15, 1897, I. C. B. Steman, grand patron of the grand chapter Order of the Eastern Star, appointed Edward P. Scott as patron; Mary M. Nichols, worthy matron; Cassie M. Caraway, associate matron. At this meeting W. H. Glascock, associate grand patron, instituted the J. C. Vansickle Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, at New Palestine. The officers of Miriam Chapter No. 64, from Greenfield, being present, took their respective stations, Iola Bragg, worthy matron, instituting Ella Hogle into the mysteries of the order. On April 2, 1898, Morgan Caraway presented an amendment to the constitution asking that the chapter be known as New Palestine Chapter No. 213, Order of the Eastern Star. There were thirty charter members, of which eight are still in the chapter. Five have died and the rest have either changed their membership or have withdrawn. At present there are thirty-five members. They have always met at the Masonic hall.

New Palestine Lodge No. 215, Knights of Pythias, was organized on April 9, 1889, with twenty-five charter members. It has at present eighty-two members. Since its organization it has paid in sick benefits approxi-

mately six thousand dollars; death benefits, nine hundred and thirty-seven dollars; for nurse hire, eight hundred and ninety-five dollars. Of the charter members, nine still retain their membership in the lodge. Six have gone out and ten have died.

Pythian Sisters No. 313, auxiliary to the Knights of Pythias, was organized April 29, 1905, in the old Vansickle building, with the following charter members: Marion Tucker and wife; Moore Holden and wife, Joseph Fritts and wife, John Burkhart and wife, Charles Ballard and wife, Pleasant Parish and wife, John Hittle and wife, William Tucker and wife, Robert Branson and wife, Harry Weber and wife, Margaret Sheaffer, Flora Strong, Lizzie Andrews, Ellen Drake, Anna Geisel, Lizzie Means, Lula Nichols, Mary Peffly, Audry Rupkey (Larrabee), Mada Shilling (Scott), Leona Scott, Sadie Ulrey, Leota Wilkins and Clara Arminger. The first officers were Margaret Sheaffer, most excellent chief; Nora Hittle, excellent senior; Martha Holden, excellent junior; Clara Arminger, manager; Leota Wilkins, mistress of records and correspondence; Margaret Burkhart, mistress of finance; Elizabeth Ballard, protector; Belle Fouty, guard; Flora Strong, past chief. The present membership consists of twenty-one knights and thirty-nine ladies. The motto of the lodge is, "Onward and Upward." In Memoriam: Max Herrlich, Pet Allen, Sadie Ulrey, Minnie Cox and Elizabeth Ballard.

Mohican Tribe No. 217, Improved Order of Red Men, was organized on February 19, 1896, with thirty charter members. At present there are one hundred and nine members. The tribe meets in the hall of the old school house, which during the Civil War times was known as "Union Hall."

Mohican Council No. 95, Degree of Pocahontas, a branch of the Red Men, was instituted June 9, 1897, with thirty-six charter members. The first officers were: Prophetess, Lura Eaton; Pocahontas, Alice Ayers; Wenonah, Ollie Westlake; Powhatan, Max Herrlich; keeper of records, Emma Herrlich; keeper of wampum, Sarah Martindale; first scout, Lizzie James; second scout, Addie Harris; first runner, Minerva Sharp; second runner, Mary Kastor; first counsellor, Lydia Leonard; second counsellor, Mary Drake; first warrior, W. H. Harris; second warrior, Robert Gould; third warrior, E. B. Martindale; fourth warrior, Albert Kastor; guard of forest, Fannie Leonard; guard of wigwam, Rosetta Payne. This council now has sixty-one members. In Memoriam: Wilhelmina Eaton, John Gundry, Max Herrlich, Maggie Ashcraft, Susie Andrews, Mary Ulrey and Sadie Ulrey. Miss Emma Herrlich has been the keeper of records for the lodge ever since its institution with the exception of one year.

Mohican Hay Loft No. 217½, was organized May 18, 1898, with eighteen charter members. It also meets at Huber's hall.

New Palestine Lodge No. 844, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was organized on December 12, 1906, with thirty-four charter members. Present number of members, fifty-eight. The lodge meets in the second floor of the Geisel building or over the bank and drug store.

The Daughters of Rebekah also have a lodge in connection with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

New Palestine District Court of Honor No. 581 was organized December 30, 1897, with twenty-five charter members. Some of the members have died, others have moved away, so that at present there are only eight members left in the order.

New Palestine Camp No. 6922, Modern Woodmen of America, was instituted March 21, 1901, with twenty-four charter members. The camp now has a membership of ninety-five and meets in the Geisel hall over the bank and drug store.

NEW PALESTINE CORNET BANDS.

Ever since the sixties the town of New Palestine has, from time to time, had its cornet bands. Among the older musicians should be mentioned Henry G. Mickle, Walter Watterson, Charles Hanes, J. M. Freeman, Thomas J. Elliott, James Arthur, Smith T. Nichols, John H. Garver, George W. Nichols, Milliard F. Anderson, Fred Friegel, Harry Garver, John Westlake, William Gundrum, John Carson, Marshall Watterson, James Everson, Amos Everson, John Merlau, John Rawlings, Edward Ayers, Lucian Watterson, John Hittle, Fred Claffey and Godlib Mickle. Isaac Davis, of Greenfield, taught the band for a while. During the early eighties a special teacher was employed, who made his home at New Palestine, to give all of his time to the band and to the individual members thereof. It likely reached its highest state of excellence from 1880 to 1884. In 1877 it played at the Shelbyville fair and later played at a number of the surrounding county fairs, as well as at the state fair. In 1880 a new wagon, also new instruments and new uniforms, were purchased, at a cost of over one thousand dollars. The people of the community contributed liberally to supply the band with this equipment. The boys themselves paid out a large amount for instruction, and for a time enjoyed the reputation of being one of the very best bands in the state. About 1900 another band was organized under the leadership of James Everson, which remained in existence for three or four years. Among the players of this band were: James H. Everson, Hiram K. Banks, Guy

B. Westlake, John Monjar, Mat Kellum, Edward Eickman, Pearl Gilson, Otto Schramm, Gustav Letchle, George J. Richman, Roscoe Andrews, Charles Waggoner, C. E. Gundrum, Harry Short, Fred W. Claffey, Harry Garver, Ed Schreiber, I. C. Schlosser and Evert Short. Another band was organized a few years later, which played for a short time.

In addition to the brass bands, Charles Ballard has on several occasions organized orchestras, which have played a good grade of music. Ballard's orchestra appeared at various celebrations during the eighties, such as the opening of Vansickle's new hall on September 23, 1884, and the dedication of the school house at New Palestine in 1884.

HARVEST PICNIC.

One of the greatest social events in the life of New Palestine and its vicinity was a harvest picnic, on August 8, 1895, which had been promoted by the business men of New Palestine. It was held at Gundrum's grove, about three-quarters of a mile northeast of New Palestine. The Indianapolis Military Band was present during the day. The people were entertained and amused with mule races and contests in which the boys climbed greased poles, etc. There were baby shows and other features of the program in which people were interested. This picnic probably brought together the greatest number of people ever congregated at one time in that vicinity.

PROGRESS CLUB.

There is one literary club at New Palestine, the Progress Club. The organization of the club was suggested by Carrie D. Arnout. Its purpose is "intellectual improvement and social culture." The club was organized on September 13, 1910, with the following charter members: Julia Waters, Myrtle Elliott, Anna Geisel, Daisy Eikman, Carrie Arnout, Myrtle Schreiber, Hazel Mitchell, Levanche Conklin, Jessie Rogers, Anna Waltz.

The first officers elected were Mrs. Carrie Arnout, president; Mrs. Jessie Rogers, secretary; Mrs. Myrtle Elliott, treasurer; Mrs. Daisy Eikman, assistant secretary and treasurer. The first program committee was composed of Myrtle Schreiber, Levanche Conklin and Daisy Eikman. Meetings of the club are held fortnightly. A free lecture is given each year, to which the public is invited. Social evenings and a yearly picnic are the diversions. The club at present is composed of the following members: Clara Armingier, Eliza Ball, Indiana Ferris, Anna Geisel, Emma Herrlich, Mary Herrlich, Bessie Herrlich, Eva Hittle, Nancy Huber, Grace Mace, Lucile Madison, Mattie Merlau, Maud Parish, Blanche Schlosser and Margaret Williamson.

GEM.

No survey was ever made of this town and consequently there is no plat. The postoffice was maintained until 1902, when the rural routes were started from Greenfield. Nicholas Stutsman established a store in 1871, and he and his successors have kept stores there from that time to the present. Among the people who have helped make Gem what it is are J. Townsend, Burk & Son, William Gladden & Son, Chris Fink and Snyder Brothers. Jesse Snyder is the present owner of the store.

The Stutsmans, and later, Chris Fink, operated a saw-mill and planing-mill at Gem from 1871 until 1902. Isaac Stutsman had a blacksmith shop for a number of years prior to the middle nineties. Joseph Coon also had a shoe shop for a number of years. At present there is a store and a grain elevator at Gem. The elevator is operated by Fred Thomas.

GEM METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Gem Methodist Episcopal church was organized in the fall of 1904 during a revival conducted by the Rev. F. M. Waggoner, pastor on the Philadelphia circuit. The following were the charter members: Rosa Cly, Samuel Cly, Pearl Domanget, Maud Grigsby, Mabel Grigsby, William D. Gladden, Flora Gilson, Rosa Gladden, Elzy Grigsby, Emily Grigsby, Mary E. Hawk, Theresa Harbaugh, Martha Kuhn, Delores Kuhn, Vania Kuhn, Laura Mills-paugh, Blanch Reasoner, William Riser, Nellie Rodewald, Della Reasoner, Florence Reasoner, George Rodewald, Margaret Spilker, William Spilker, Estella Spilker, Elizabeth Spilker, George Stutsman, Nancy Spilker.

The little frame church was built by Henry C. Spilker, and was dedicated February 26, 1905. A Sunday school has been conducted in connection with the church ever since its organization. Christian Fink, who has since joined the church, takes an active interest and is one of its financial pillars of support.

HEAVY TAXPAYERS.

For a number of years during the latter part of the life of Dr. Paul Espey, at New Palestine, he was the heaviest taxpayer in the township, with Benjamin Freeman second. Since that time George Lantz, Ernst W. Faut, Anton Schildmeier, Sr., the Schramms, and probably others have paid larger installments than either Espey or Freeman. A number of men now living pay taxes in the county exceeding the sum of one hundred dollars. Among them are: Jasper Allen and wife, \$100.94; William A. Brier, \$119.86; William C. Black, \$178.96; Amanda M. Barnard, \$158.03; Heinrich Borgman,

\$116.86; Jane Brandenburg, \$105.24; E. O. and Marcella Brandenburg, \$101.92; Joseph Everson, \$139.11; Emma L. Freeman, \$144.25; Christian Fink, \$280.64; H. G. and C. E. Gundrum, \$119.85; Frederick Hack, \$152.39; Edwin C. Huntington, \$199.86; Worth B. and Viola Harvey, \$135.46; Louis H. Jacobi, \$331.94; Louise Knoop, \$179.61; William G. Lantz and wife, \$769.41; Henry M. Lantz and wife, \$203.35; Fredrick C. Landworher, \$132.48; Charles L. Manche, \$202.86; John M. Ashcraft, \$468.09; James Burns, \$111.05; George Bottsford, \$136.12; Emma E. Bardoner, \$182.27; Robert A. Briles, \$151.06; John W. Brun, \$105.25; James E. Barnard (estate), \$416.78; Van B. Cones, \$193.22; Benjamin G. Faut and wife, \$647.66; Edward Fink, \$588.65; Walter Faut, \$233.29; William J. Geisel, \$261.13; John H. Hittle, \$123.50; John M. Hall, \$125.33; William Hutton, \$112.81; C. M. and E. L. Jackson, \$115.37; Louis Lantz, \$153.55; Henry M. Lantz, \$185.60; August Langenberger, \$114.21; John Manche, \$510.47; Henry Merlau, \$197.04; Louis H. Merlau, \$112.39; William A. F. Meier, \$134.46; Henry C. Nichols, \$166.33; Henry Ortell, \$227.75; Pleasant F. Parish, \$103.92; Anton F. Rabe (estate), \$154.88; Frederick Rhodenbeck and wife, \$165.81; Anton Schildmeier, Sr., \$1,648.38; Otto Schramm, \$202.86; John Schlosser, \$143.26; Frederick Sanders and wife, \$105.08; Catherine Weber, \$253.65; Ernest H. Faut, \$115.44; Christian Geisel, \$161.07; John Huber, \$101.64; William H. Larrabee and wife, \$180.37; William Merlau, \$120.03; John Moore (estate), \$144.92; Charles A. Ostermeier, \$132.80; Henry Ostermeier, \$288.51; Louis F. Richman, \$142.59; Julia L. Rushhaupt, \$173.47; William Rodenbeck and wife, \$204.51; Anton F. Schildmeier, Jr., \$251.16; Velasco Snodgrass, \$163.68; Anton William Spilker, \$214.31; Emilee Schramm, \$154.88; William G. Schildmeier, \$126.83; Fredrick Wampner, \$115.88; Henry Fralich, \$252.43; Geisel Brothers, \$170.73; John F. Kirkhoff, \$160.08; John W. Waltz, \$207.90.

CHAPTER XXII.

VERNON TOWNSHIP.

Vernon township was first organized at the May term of the board of county commissioners, in 1836. It was made to include all that it now comprises, also a strip seven miles east and west and one mile north and south, lying south of the present township line or immediately south of the line dividing townships 16 and 17 north. At the September term, in 1838, Union township was made to include three square miles off of Vernon township, being sections 1, 2 and 3, in township 16, which are now included in Center and Buck Creek townships. On March 11, 1853, all that part of Vernon township which lay south of the line dividing congressional townships 16 and 17 north was made a part of Buck Creek township. Since that time it has had its present boundary. Its greatest length is seven miles east and west, and its greatest width, five miles north and south. Eight square miles, or a strip two miles wide off of the west end of the civil township lie in congressional township 17 north, range 5 east; the remaining part of the civil township lies in congressional township 17 north, range 6 east.

The surface of Vernon township, like that of Buck Creek township, is exceedingly level except along the creek in the northwest corner, above Fortville, where it is rolling. Sugar creek crosses the extreme southeast corner of the township. Flat Fork creek rises near the southeast corner and flows in a northwesterly direction south of Fortville. Buck creek rises near the center of the township and flows in a southwesterly direction. Both Buck creek and Flat Fork creek, however, are simply large open ditches. The difficulty of draining Buck Creek has been discussed in the history of Buck Creek township. A Flat Fork drainage company was also organized in 1874 for the purpose of improving the outlet of Flat Fork creek. Many covered ditches have been constructed since that time, and at present the township is well drained.

The first land entry was made by George Crim, who entered the east half of the southwest quarter of section 29, township 17, range 6, on November 16, 1826. The tract book in the recorder's office shows that representatives of a large number of families still residing in the county entered land in Vernon township. Among them were: Robert Hanna, Henry Bolander, John Apple, William McCord, Andrew Bolander, John Cory, David Harper, David Fisher, Joseph Winn, Charles Doty, Charles Snodgrass, Joseph Jen-

kins, George Prichett, John Vanzant, Joshua Ellingwood, John Warren, William Cauldwell, John Jackson, Alfred Amick, Shadrach Chappel, John Hines, James Thomas, Enoch Olvey, John Denny, John Stringer, John Roney, George Beaver, Daniel Bolander, William Apple, Parmelie Vanlaningham, Daniel Apple, Zimri Vanlaningham, Isom Boyd, Thomas Jenkins, Lawson Fuqua, John Snodgrass, Thomas Cushman, Samuel S. Faussett, Jacob Smith, Thompson Murrer, Charles Evans, Samuel Arnett, Jacob Shultz, Archibald Gardner, Benjamin Jackson, Isaiah Jackson, Henry Manifold, John G. Lewis, Levi Dobbins, Jehu Denny, Samuel Henry, Thomas J. Hanna, Peter Emery, George Pickle, Sarah McCord, Larimer Vanlaningham, John H. Robb, Christopher Apple, Simon Martin, Willis Wisheart, John Rash, Calder Snodgrass, Samuel Wisheart, Martin Fisher, George Davis, James Murrer, Francis Ellingwood, Bazalie Thomas, James B. Fred, William Amick, Lucinda Hines, James Jackson, William Thomas, George Chappell, Isaac Helms, Richard Stokes, Thomas Arnett and David S. Gooding.

MILLS, FACTORIES, SHOPS, ETC.

On account of the lack of water power, no water mills were ever established in the early history of the township, among which were the following:

Saw-mill, built by Noel & Company, at Fortville, in 1849. Grist-mill, built by Noel & Company, at Fortville, in 1853. Grist-mill, built by Elias H. McCord, at McCordsville, in 1854, and operated until the latter seventies. Grist- and saw-mill, built by Hooker & Son, at Woodbury, in 1854. Grist-mill, established at Fortville by Andrew Hagan, probably during the seventies. It has been owned by several parties and changed to an elevator, now owned and operated by McBane & McBane. Saw-mill, established at McCordsville during the early history of the town by Elias McCord. Another portable mill was established there by William Driffel in the latter seventies. Saw-mill, established at McCordsville about 1880 by Arch Newman; later sold to Ringer & Pressley. Operated for a number of years. Flax factory, established at Fortville in the latter seventies by Andrew Hagan, and operated until during the early eighties. Tile factory, established on the southeast quarter of section 31, township 17, range 6, by Aaron Littleton and operated during the seventies, probably later. Elevator, established at Fortville about 1882 by Andy Moore and Lee Roberts. An elevator has been operated on the site by several parties since that time. A building burned less than two years ago, and in 1915 the present elevator was constructed, now operated by W. D. Springer. The Grasselle chemical factory, established at Fortville



McCORDSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL

in 1894, manufactures silicate of soda and employs about forty men. Grain elevator, established at McCordsville about 1910 and owned since that time by A. B. Cohen & Company.

SCHOOLS.

One of the first school houses in Vernon township was located at the northwest corner of section 36, township 17, range 5, or just one mile south of McCordsville. It was known as school district No. 1. Another was located where Fortville now stands. School No. 9 was located at the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of section 16, township 17, range 6, or just one mile south of Fortville. School No. 11 stood at the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 14, township 17, range 6; school No. 5, at the southeast corner of the west half of the northwest quarter of section 23, township 17, range 6; school No. 4, on the east side of the Greenfield and Fortville pike, near the south line of the west half of the southwest quarter of section 26, township 17, range 6; school No. 3, at the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of section 28, township 17, range 6; school No. 2, at the southwest corner of section 29, township 17, range 6; school No. 7, at the southeast corner of section 18, township 17, range 6. All of these schools have been abandoned at this time except school No. 4, known as Denny's, and another school known as Cook's, which stands on the west side of the Greenfield and Fortville pike near the center of section 22, township 17, range 6. The pupils from the other districts now attend either at McCordsville or Fortville.

The first graded school was established at McCordsville in 1874. It was a two-story, four-room brick building, and was used until it burned, on April 14, 1877. After the fire the school term was completed in the Methodist church and at the dwelling of Mark Thompson. The walls of the building had not been damaged very much and were used again in the construction of a similar building. This building was used until 1893, when it was condemned and torn down. A third building was at once constructed, which burned during the winter of 1901-2, the term being finished in the Universalist church and at the residence of Thomas R. Pentecost. In 1902, during the trusteeship of John D. Cory, the present high school building was constructed.

Peter Hinds, one of the teachers of the township, has been teaching in the McCordsville schools since 1892. He was out during the winter of 1902-3, but, with this exception, has now been in the school continuously for twenty-four years.

In 1876 a normal was conducted by Superintendent W. H. Motsinger for the benefit of applicants who wished to write upon the teachers' examinations. Another such normal was conducted by J. W. Jay in 1890. More or less high school work was also done at different periods, but a systematic high school course was not introduced until in the fall of 1889, during the principalship of J. W. Jay. Since that time a regular course has been followed, and in 1896 the school was granted its first commission. The principals who have had charge of the high school since its organization have been, J. W. Jay, 1889; W. B. Stookey, 1895; R. L. Modesitt, 1904; O. W. Jackson, 1906; Leonard M. Luce, 1912.

The manual training department was installed in the school in the fall of 1913 and a kitchen for domestic science was fully equipped in the fall of 1914.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Vernon township, including Fortville, has a population of 2,447, as shown by the census of 1910. There were enumerated in the township, not including Fortville, in the spring of 1915, 354 children between the ages of six and twenty-one years; of these, 212 were enrolled in the schools of the township, not including the pupils of Fortville or those of the township who were transferred to Fortville; 26 were in the high school and 186 in the elementary grades. The average daily attendance in the elementary grades was 154; in the high school, 25. The total cost of maintaining the elementary schools during the year was \$8,245.62; the total cost of maintaining the high school, \$3,200.96. The total amount paid teachers for the year was \$6,824.08. The estimated value of all school property, as shown by the report of the trustee made August 1, 1915, was \$16,000. The total assessment of taxables in the township, as reported by the assessor in 1914, was \$1,524,930. The transportation of pupils cost the township \$2,498.50 for the term closing in the spring of 1915.

TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES.

The following men have served the township in the capacity of trustee since the creation of the office in 1859: Perry J. Brinegar, 1859; Levi Thomas, 1861-1863; G. W. Stanley, 1863; Andrew Hagan, 1866; Stokes Jackson, 1876; Samuel Arnett, 1880; Calvin Jackson, 1882-1884; J. P. McCord, 1886-1888; Richard Sample, 1890; J. W. Trittipo, 1894; James P. McCord, 1900; John D. Cory, 1902; Quincy A. Wright, 1904; R. C. M. Smith, 1908; W. C. Vanlaningham, 1914.

During the administration of Calvin Jackson as trustee he deposited the township funds with the Indiana Banking Company, at Indianapolis. On August 9, 1883, this bank failed, while holding on deposit \$1,999.70 of the funds of Vernon township. Of this amount \$410.70 was later recovered by the trustee, leaving an actual loss of \$1,589.00, which was paid to Vernon township by Mr. Jackson from his private funds. While the Legislature of 1885 was in session a large number of the citizens and taxpayers of Vernon township petitioned the general assembly for a special act to relieve Mr. Jackson from said loss. Such a law was approved April 11, 1885, and the trustee of Vernon township was directed to pay to Mr. Jackson the sum of \$1,589.00 to reimburse him for the loss he had sustained.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The local courts of the township have been presided over by the following men since the organization of the township in 1836: John S. Apple, 1837-1841; Jehu Denny, 1838; William Caldwell, 1840-1855; Walter Denny, 1845; William R. McCord, 1846; Jesse Cook, 1850-69-78; Elias McCord, 1852; Azel Hooker, 1856; Thomas R. Noel, 1857; Smith McCord, 1860-1868; Solomon Jackson, 1860; William Anderson, 1864; William H. Foley, 1866; Emil Lenz, 1869-78; William G. Scott, 1871; Dennis Tobin, 1872; J. B. Galbreath, 1872-76; Lewis Chappell, 1874; Jacob Denny, 1878; O. P. Hastings, 1878; James W. McCord, 1880; Cicero Vanlaningham, 1880; Oliver P. Hastings, 1883-84-88; Charles P. Thomas, 1884-88; Robert F. Cory, 1884; Thomas R. Noel, 1888; William J. Simmons, 1888; Levi J. Cook, 1888; William Huston, 1890; John Hervey, 1890; Henry Shore, 1892; Monroe Shore, 1895; John R. Smith, 1895-98; Alvin Greer, 1902; Albert H. Kinnaman, 1902; James L. Vail, 1902-06; John J. Sims, 1906-10; Elsworth Stottlmyer, 1906; Nathan Prather, 1910; Ira M. Collins, 1910; Peter A. Kinnaman, 1915.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Among the citizens of Vernon township who have served as county officers are: John Myers and James Mannix, as auditor; Andrew Hagan, county treasurer; U. S. Jackson, sheriff; Ira D. Collins and John T. Rash, county recorder; Amasa Cohee and William E. Chappell, county assessor; Elias McCord, Resin Perry, David Caudell, Andrew Hagan, Robert G. Wilson and William H. Albea, county commissioners; Smith McCord, representative; Simon P. Yancy, senator, and Charles N. Warren, road superintendent.

HEAVY TAXPAYERS.

Among the older families of the township and the town of Fortville are the Apples, Brokaws, Bells, Caldwells, Chappels, Cushmans, Dennys, Jeffreys, Ellingwoods, Forts, Cottrells, Crossleys, Kemptons, Ferrells, Hagans, Bolanders, Humes, Herveys, Hiday, Jacksons, Kellys, Kingans, Lains, McCords, Merrills, Noels, Rushes, Shores, Shultzes, Stokes, Stottlemeyers, Stuarts, Thomases, Tobins, Trittupos, Vails, Vanlaninghams, Corys and Wiseharts. Following are also the names of those who paid taxes in sums exceeding one hundred dollars in 1915: Samuel B. Apple, \$120.56; Jehu C. Apple, \$256.46; William H. Albea, \$195.98; Madison Brooks (estate), \$992.37; Brooks & McCord, \$221.56; John Boucher, \$171.12; James E. Barrett, \$308.34; George W. Bratton, \$110.30; Elizabeth J. Brooks, \$190.98; William Cook (heirs), \$122.08; James M. Cook, \$569.86; Maggie Cushman, \$277.94; Marion Chappell, \$143.44; Thomas E. Crossley, \$110.40; Mary Denny, \$157.40; Meredith Davis, \$133.42; Hiram Dunham, \$247.86; John M. Davidson, \$380.36; Carl Emery, \$148.56; Fred and McCord, \$233.48; John P. Finn, \$166.12; Annie Giroud, \$164.38; Emerson Gentner, \$184.10; James H. Helms, \$129.28; Peter Hinds, \$108.22; Sherman E. Helbert, \$113.24; Calvin J. Jackson, \$172.00; Lenore F. Jackson, \$153.36; W. W. and La Verne Jackson, \$145.62; John Lain, \$132.00; James M. Morris, \$197.08; Seymour Morrison, \$221.70; Elhanon McCord, \$139.74; Arabella McCord, \$190.10; Charles L. Pope, \$150.20; Silas W. Apple, \$106.82; Oscar E. Apple, \$161.86; Mary A. Bolander, \$116.42; Marion Brooks, \$173.10; Henry Boucher, Jr., \$172.22; Nicholas and Mary A. Brandle, \$119.68; Louis A. Browne and wife, \$304.65; Jesse P. Cook, \$207.10; Harvey Cauldwell, \$444.50; John F. Cushman, \$224.76; Conrad H. Crossley, \$175.92; Enoch H. Dobbins, \$253.20; Isom W. Denny, \$726.47; Harrison C. Davis, \$120.88; Daniel Durick, \$224.98; James H. Emery, \$128.84; Thomas M. Enoch, \$103.12; Charles F. Fred, \$122.84; Elizabeth Gaskin, \$114.24; Oscar Groves, \$229.95; Nelson Gaskins, \$119.90; Margaret Humbles, \$174.40; Franklin L. Hanna, \$186.60; Nellie Hiday, \$196.20; Jessie G. Jackson, \$152.38; Susanna Jackson, \$111.40; William Kelly, \$220.40; Samuel Kingen, \$139.08; James J. Maroney, \$112.92; Charles P. L. Merrill, \$137.56; Ratie McCord, \$247.86; Henderson McFarland, \$131.89; Patrick McMahan and wife, \$106.60; Christian F. Pope and wife, \$123.60; George W. Shultz, \$163.50; Theodore E. Smith, \$121.64; Arnos W. Saville, \$214.52; Hiram and H. C. Stottlemeyer, \$171.34; David J. Thomas, \$184.86; The Grasselle Chemical Company, \$638.74; Charles N. Warren, \$138.10; Mary Wilson, \$273.80; Robert H.

Wilson, \$120.78; A. B. Ayers and wife, \$217.83; Emerson F. Cahen, \$167.08; Jesse P. Cook, \$160.28; Larkin W. Crouch, \$106.53; Amanda Dickey, \$104.30; Fortville State Bank, \$742.53; John W. Hudson, \$156.59; John F. Johnson, \$242.46; McComas, \$209.56; William R. Rash, \$179.05; First National Bank of Fortville, \$707.86; W. P. Williams, \$107.95; John K. Rash, \$102.34; James Shultz, \$436.13; Lesley J. Smith, \$128.72; Henry C. Shore, \$120.78; Charles E. Springer, \$156.96; William W. Snider, \$116.42; Samuel Cal Trittipo, \$181.16; Aaron Vail and wife, \$176.58; George L. and Eva M. Vail, \$182.23; Robert G. Wilson, \$244.38; Henry S. Adams, \$312.28; Charles Bargner, \$122.74; James M. and Jesse F. Cook, \$268.71; E. L. Crouch & Company, \$120.84; Edwards Lodge No. 178, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, \$100.17; Kasper Herr, \$341.87; George McCarty, \$364.24; Randall & Randall, \$113.20; Henry Shaffer, \$312.29; Oliver Voorhis, \$149.78; Andrew J. Whetsel, \$182.22.

HIGHWAYS, RAILWAYS, INTERURBANS.

Vernon township has had to meet some of the difficulties in road construction that were discussed in the history of Buck Creek township, although gravel was more accessible to some parts of Vernon than to Buck Creek township. Vernon township has also taken advantage of the Three-Mile Road law to procure better roads. In 1908-09 eleven roads were constructed, at a cost of \$86,580.00. Of this amount, however, \$30,480.00 was paid by the township for the construction of the Thomas W. Gardner road, which is the brick street through Fortville. The township has one railroad and one interurban line.

MT. CARMEL BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was erected in 1863 at the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of section 11, township 17, range 6. The congregation had been organized many years previous. As early as 1837 meetings were held at the home of James Denny and others of the thirteen members who composed the early congregation. Later, services were conducted in a little log church that stood immediately north of Fortville. Among the early pastors were Thomas Jenkins, Morgan McQuery and J. F. Johnson. A later pastor, David Caudell, was for many years one of the best known men in the county. A short address of his is given as a part of the history of the early settlers' meetings.

In 1887 the Baptist church throughout Indiana and Kentucky divided on the question of predestination. This question also divided the Mt. Carmel

congregation, and as a result of the division another church was erected on the Greenfield and Fortville pike at the south edge of Fortville. Among the members of this congregation are the Cushmans, Mrs. Bolander, William Denny and wife, Henry Shore and wife, Mr. Jeffries and others. The wing of the church that still worships east of Fortville subscribes to the theory of the absolute predestination of all things from time eternal; the branch worshipping at the church south of Fortville does not take this view of the question. Each of the congregations has a membership of probably twenty or twenty-five.

The church south of Fortville was constructed in 1903. Before the construction of the new church the members worshipped at the school house just across the road from the old Mt. Carmel church, and at the home of Mrs. Cushman.

GERMAN BAPTIST CHURCH (DUNKARD).

This congregation was originally organized in 1852. Services were at first conducted in the log school that stood just across the road from the present church. Among the original members were Alfred Denny and wife, William Thomas and wife, Burt Jackson and wife, George Kingery and wife. Among its early pastors were Revs. Caylor, Harmon, Bowman and Hoover. Services were conducted for a number of years in the school house and the membership rose to about fifty or sixty. In 1883 Alfred Denny and his son, Isom, took steps toward the erection of a church edifice. This church stands on the east side of the Greenfield and Fortville pike, where it crosses the south line of section 26, township 17, range 6. The elder Mr. Denny gave the land and he and his son furnished the money to complete the work. Soon after the completion of the church, a Sunday school was organized and was well attended. Isom Denny was superintendent of the Sunday school much of the time and took great interest in the work. Elder John Caylor was its first minister; other elders have been Fadeley and Holsinger. Elder Norris was its last minister. After the erection of the new church the services were always held in English. About six or seven years ago the church doors were closed.

MT. VERNON UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

The Mt. Vernon United Brethren church is located in the southern part of Vernon township at the northwest corner of section 33, township 17, range 6. The congregation was definitely organized in 1898 with the following charter members: John N. Dobbins and family, George Witham and family, John Keister and family and Ralph Martin and family.

During the summer of 1898 the Rev. Z. T. Mower, then pastor on the Mohawk circuit, started a movement to erect a church in the neighborhood above described. Services had been held for some time in the Jackson school house, which stands a few rods east of the west line of the southeast quarter of section 28, township 17, range 6. A building site was donated to the church by John M. and Susanna Dobbins, and a committee, composed of Robert G. Wilson and John Thomas, was appointed to superintend the work and raise the necessary funds. Money was subscribed by the people of the neighborhood and many of the farmers donated their time and work to aid in the construction of the church. Work on the new building was begun about August 1, 1898, and in the following October the church was dedicated by Dr. Funk, of Dayton, Ohio, and Rev. Cartridge, of Noblesville.

A Sunday school was organized with Charles W. Hiday as its first superintendent. Since that time Mr. Hiday and William Stansberry have served as superintendents. At present Gilbert Hanna is superintendent. Four classes are maintained in the Sunday school, the adult, young people's, intermediate, and the primary classes, which have a total enrollment of about twenty-two. There are at this time only ten or twelve active members.

The following are the ministers who have served the congregation: Z. C. Mower, 1898; O. F. Lydy, 1898-99; Enos Veal, 1899-1900; W. C. Robbins, 1900-01; J. H. Broughman, 1901-02; O. F. Lydy, 1902-04; James Dawson, 1904-05; M. C. Bartlow, 1905-06; J. C. Wyant, 1906-10; M. Myers, 1910-11; J. Smith, 1913-14; G. Stewart, 1915-16.

WOODBURY.

This town was originally laid out on December 12, 1857, by Francis Ellingwood, and contained thirty-two lots. No additions have been made thereto. It was laid out following the construction of the Bee-Line railroad, which passes through McCordsville and Fortville. In its early history it was quite a business place, but in later years it has been completely overshadowed by the neighboring towns of McCordsville and Fortville. The railroad maintained a station there for a number of years. A postoffice, store and blacksmith shop were also kept at the same time.

Among the early business men were John, William and Joseph Bills. Axel Hooker, Asbury, Taylor and Lockhart, Martindale, Brown, Perry J. Brienegar and George W. Shultz. Its blacksmith shop was operated by Peik, Olvey and Morrow. During later years there has been only a feeble effort at maintaining a store and at present it is closed. It can scarcely be said that any business is conducted at Woodbury at this time.

WOODBURY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In the early seventies the Methodists of the community held services in a school house which stood a short distance north of the southeast corner of section 18, township 17, range 6. In 1874 the building that is still standing in the town was erected and was dedicated by the Rev. Samuel Lamb. The first trustees were Franklin Dunham, John Sample and John Hooker. A Sunday school was conducted in connection with the church for many years. At present very few of the members are living and services are conducted only at irregular times.

M'CORDSVILLE.

McCordsville was originally laid out on September 11, 1865, by James W. Nagley, and contained thirty-four lots. Since that time the following additions have been made to the town:

Hiday's Addition, laid out by Jacob Hiday, February 11, 1869, and contains twenty-three lots.

Bradley & McCord's Addition, laid out by Nelson Bradley and Elias H. McCord, May 23, 1873, and contains thirty-nine lots.

Bradley's Addition, laid out by Nelson Bradley, August 27, 1873.

McCord's Addition, laid out by William McCord, September 4, 1873.

Among the early business men were William Emery, Mr. Littleton and Nelson Bradley, who later became one of the leading bankers at Greenfield. Among the later business men were Harvey Caldwell, H. M. Thompson, Hanna & McCord, Israel Fred, T. R. Pentecost, Hall, and Michael Quigley, who for many years has been a leading druggist at Greenfield. Among the early blacksmiths were James M. Wright and Nelson Gaskins. In 1891 R. C. M. Smith came to McCordsville and bought the stock of Israel Fred. In 1896 Charles F. Fred and John S. McCord erected the store in which they are still doing business. In 1880 Aquilla McCord and Jesse Jackson engaged in the general merchandise business in the Harvey Caldwell brick store and in March, 1891, sold their stock to Lewis C. Pickle and Martin Lingle. This firm continued in business until 1904, when they sold their stock to Mr. Johnson, who in turn sold to Solomon Burchill, in 1906. In the fall of 1914 this stock of goods was sold to a party of traders who sold a part of it at auction and moved the rest away. John Bateman thereupon put in a stock of groceries and fresh meats and has been engaged in business since that time. Chappell Brothers opened a general store in the east part of town about 1912 or 1913, which is still conducted by Ernest Chappell. The building and stock of R. C. M. Smith burned in 1906. In 1910 he sold the vacant lots to A. B. Cohen & Company, who have erected a grain elevator thereon.

About 1895, or possibly a year or two earlier, S. Morrison and Thomas Springer established a telephone factory at McCordsville. A few years later they sold it to the Eureka Electric Company, of Chicago, who operated the plant until 1902 when it was sold to Luther Frost, Seymour Morrison, Frank Martindale and others. The purchasers then incorporated under the name of the Columbia Electric Company, and continued to manufacture telephones until 1905. In that year Luther Frost and others established the Leader automobile factory, at McCordsville, where the first Leader automobiles were assembled. This plant was operated until 1907, when it was moved to Knightstown.

A postoffice has been maintained at McCordsville ever since it has been a town. The office has one rural free delivery route.

The McCordsville cornet band was organized about 1902 and played for two years or a little longer. Among its members were Walter McCord, Charles Fred, Irvin Teal, Loren Helms, George Helms, Harold Helms, Luther R. Frost, Paul Brown, Homer Smith, Fred Haskell, Frank Wood and Will Helms.

GILLUM CHAPEL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The church history of McCordsville dates back to the year 1849, when a class was formed at the Robb school house. Among the first members were J. W. Hervey, Henry N. Thompson and wife, Marcus Thompson, the McCords, Thomases, Littletons, Crumps, and others.

In the year 1854 the class built the first church in McCordsville, at a cost of one thousand and three hundred dollars. It was dedicated by Rev. N. H. Gillum and named Gillum chapel in his honor. Among those who stood on the walls of Zion were the Rev. White, Mershon, J. W. Smith, Samuel Lamb, Thomas Stabler, Maxwell, and C. P. Wright, all of whom served the congregation before 1876. Since that time the following ministers have served the people as their pastors: R. B. Powell, 1876-79; T. J. Elkin, 1879-1881; M. G. Phillips, 1881-84; A. L. Folkner, 1884-85; D. F. Stright, 1885-87; W. C. McCaig, 1887-1888; A. E. Sarah, 1888-89; George W. Green, 1889-1892. In 1889 a parsonage was built just east of the chapel, at a cost of one thousand and two hundred dollars. Since then the following pastors have been on the charge: F. A. Fish, 1892-95; J. H. Slack, 1895-98; T. H. C. Beall, 1896-97; W. G. Bogue, 1897-98; John O. Campbell, 1898-1902; Edwin Dickson, 1902-1906.

On June 25, 1902, the old chapel was destroyed by the storm which passed through McCordsville, and as the class had no building in which to

hold their meetings, the Rev. Edward Dickson, pastor at that time, decided to build a new church, especially since the old one was so close to the Big Four railroad. The class bought lots 4, 5 and 6 in Bradley & McCord's Addition to McCordsville, of Thomas P. Hervey, and erected thereon the present Methodist Episcopal church. In the fall of 1902 it was dedicated by Rev. W. D. Parr. The following pastors have served in the new church: Gilbert E. Martin, 1906-07; Hubert Webster, 1907-09; John C. Wengetz, 1909-10; P. J. Albright, 1910-11; Ernest J. Wickersham, 1911-13 (resigned to enter DePauw University); W. E. Aldred, 1913-14; H. A. Goering, 1914-15.

For many years previous to 1915 McCordsville and Mt. Comfort constituted the McCordsville charge. In the spring of 1915 the McCordsville class asked the annual conference, which convened at Auburn, to make McCordsville a station, which was done and M. R. Pierce sent as pastor. The class began the work for the year 1915 with Somerville Light, district superintendent; M. R. Pierce, pastor; T. E. Smith, A. J. Apple, William F. Helms and George T. Vail, church trustees; James L. Vail, William H. Vail and Hiram Dunham, parsonage trustees; T. E. Smith, William F. Helms and William V. Woolman, stewards; John S. McCord, secretary, and Charles F. Fred, treasurer of the board of stewards; T. E. Smith, exhorter; Hiram Dunham and William F. Helms, class leaders; Mrs. Flora A. Robb, president of Epworth League; Mrs. Josie Vail, president of the Ladies' Aid Society.

The officers of the Sunday school are: John S. McCord, superintendent; T. E. Smith, assistant superintendent; Miss Lena Fred, secretary; Miss Helen Phillips, assistant secretary; Hiram Dunham, treasurer; James L. Vail, chorister; Miss Effie McCord, assistant chorister. The average attendance of the Sunday school is one hundred. The church membership is one hundred and twenty.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, M'CORDSVILLE.

The Universalist church at McCordsville was built in the year 1888, and among the ministers who have served the class were I. B. Grandy, Forsher and Beckett. Since 1902 no regular services have been held.

LODGES.

McCordsville Lodge No. 140, Free and Accepted Masons, was organized under dispensation granted in 1852, and received its charter in 1853. Its first meetings were held in an upstairs room in the home of Elias McCord. The first officers were Barzilla G. Jay, worshipful master; Dr. J. W. Hervey, senior warden; Nelson Bradley, junior warden. In the same year in

which it received its charter, its place of meeting was moved to Oaklandon, where it became known as Oaklandon Lodge No. 140.

McCordsville Lodge No. 501, Free and Accepted Masons, was organized under a charter granted May 25, 1875. Among the first officers were Thomas P. Hervey, worshipful master; Henry Crossley, senior warden; Ebenezer Steele, junior warden. The lodge has a present membership of seventy-seven.

Chapter No. 44, Royal Arch Masons, was organized at McCordsville on the 23rd day of May, 1860. Its present membership is eighty-six.

McCordsville Council No. 52, Royal and Select Masters, was instituted March 8, 1881, by Martin H. Rice and William Hacker, assisted by members from Fall Creek Council No. 43. The council was chartered October 19, 1881, with the following members: Thomas J. Elkins, Thomas J. Hanna, Jacob Hiday, Jesse S. Jackson, James W. Smith, Moses N. Craig, Aaron Vail, Addison C. Davis, James M. Wright and Ebenezer Steele. Its first officers were: Harvey Cauldwell, illustrious master; Elias McCord, deputy illustrious master; Henry Crossley, captain of the guard; Moses N. Craig, treasurer; James W. Smith, recorder, and Jesse S. Jackson, steward and sentinel. The present membership of the lodge is one hundred and seventy.

Chapter No. 156, Order of the Eastern Star, was instituted on April 25, 1895, and its first officers were John C. Hervey, worthy patron; Miss Mary J. Wilson, worthy matron; Mrs. Sarah A. Stanley, associate matron. The present membership is one hundred and eleven.

McCordsville Lodge No. 338, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted in the upper room of the Thompson warehouse, November 17, 1869, with the following charter members: Green McCord, noble grand; James H. Thomas, vice-grand; Aaron Vail, secretary; William McCord, treasurer; C. W. Hervey, David Brown, P. A. Raber, J. Bills, James N. Helms, John Dunham, James W. Nagley, Alfred Bills, Israel Fred, William Sapp and Sylvester Gaskins.

The lodge continued to hold its meetings in the original room until an increase of members made it necessary to obtain new quarters. The lodge thereupon purchased a convenient and commodious hall in a brick building owned by Cauldwell & Steele. Here the lodge prospered until their hall was destroyed by the storm of June 25, 1902; then they bought lots of N. E. Day and erected a large two-story building, the upper room of which is their new home. The present membership is ninety-nine.

Lodge No. 444, Daughters of Rebekah, was instituted on February 24, 1894, the charter being granted to James W. McCord, Aaron Vail, George

List, William H. Fred, William F. Helms, James L. Vail, James P. McCord, Henry N. Thompson and Thomas B. McCord. The present membership of the lodge is one hundred and eight.

McCordsville Lodge No. 507, Knights of Pythias, was instituted under dispensation of December 9, 1903, and the charter was granted on October 4, 1904. The following were the charter members: John S. McCord, Thomas J. White, Arthur Wolfgang, Ernest F. Warren, William G. Kimberlin, Carle E. Plummer, James F. McCord, Edward F. List, George Wood, Benjamin F. Ringer, John D. Cory, A. H. Plummer, R. G. Wilson, Edward E. McCord, George Jeffers, Nelson Vanzant, Henry C. Fred, Homer A. Kimberlin, Carl D. Girt, Charles Williams, Leroy Pickle, O. D. Klepfer, Edward Day, Charles F. Fred, John G. McCord, Shadrach Wilson, William Hamilton, Jackson Pickle, Daniel Nagley, Alta Olvey, L. F. Stanley, William A. Pilkenton, P. O. Apple, Gussie E. Smith, Perry C. Apple, John C. Apple, Bert Springer and Jesse Horton. The first officers were John S. McCord, chancellor commander; Thomas J. White, vice chancellor; A. Wolfgang, prelate; E. F. Warren, master of work; William K. Kimberlin, keeper of records and seal; C. E. Plummer, master of finance; J. F. McCord, master of exchequer; E. F. List, master at arms; George Wood, inner guard; B. F. Ringer, outer guard; N. E. Vanzant, host; John D. Cory, A. H. Plummer and R. G. Wilson, trustees. The present membership of the lodge is about forty-eight.

Union Temple No. 300, Pythian Sisters, was instituted on March 3, 1905, the charter being granted on October 4, 1905. The following were the first officers: Miss Mary J. Wilson, excellent chief; Mrs. Ollie White, excellent senior; Mrs. Jennie Apple, excellent junior; Miss Ada Plummer, manager; Mrs. Docia A. Fred, mistress of records and correspondence; Mrs. Leanna McCord, mistress of finance; Miss Nell Hanna, protector; Mrs. Della List, guard; Mrs. Nellie Apple, past chief. There is at present a membership of fifty active members.

CEMETERIES.

The Methodist Episcopal cemetery of McCordsville was located just west of the Gillum chapel in 1854. Here slumber many of the faithful. The first interment was Oliver Robb, Sr., on May 22, 1854.

The I. O. O. F. cemetery of McCordsville was laid out by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows on the 16th day of March, 1871, with one hundred and fifty lots and streets and alleys. The land was donated by William McCord.

TEMPERANCE.

The citizens of Fortville and McCordsville took an active part in the temperance agitation during the seventies. Red Ribbon societies were organized in 1877 and Blue Ribbon societies in 1879. D. B. Ross, a temperance lecturer, who spent a great deal of time in the county in 1879, organized thoroughly the temperance forces. Temperance organizations were maintained for several years and for a time following 1879 there was not a licensed saloon in the township. Since the election on March 5, 1909, under the county local option law, Vernon township has been in the "dry" column. Two elections have been held under the township local option, in both of which the "drys" were successful.

CULTURE CLUB.

The Culture Club was organized in November, 1894, by Mrs. S. Morrison and Mrs. T. R. Pentecost. Their object was to improve the intellectual and social conditions of the community. The club has members in both Hancock and Marion counties, but was originally organized in Hancock county. Mrs. Bertha Morrison, now of Portland, Oregon, was the first president. Only one charter member now remains as an active member, Mrs. S. Morrison, of Indianapolis. The club is limited to a membership of sixteen. It now has four corresponding members.

Meetings are held on Thursday afternoons every two weeks, with two guest evenings in the year. The first years were devoted to the study of American literature, followed by civics, English literature, domestic science, Shakespeare, English travel, and reviews of the latest books. The club now has members in Fortville, McCordsville, Oaklandon and Indianapolis.

THE IRISH SETTLEMENT.

While the Germans were digging canals in the early history of the country, the sons of Erin were building railroads. When the branch of the Big Four, then known as the "Bee Line," was constructed through Hancock county in 1850, a number of Irish laborers were of course employed. After the railroad had been completed some of them bought small tracts of land and increased the number of their acres as they were able. Among those who settled in the county at that time, or who came later, and whose names are still familiar in the county, are the Tobins, Kellys, McMahan's, Coreys, Lists, Bouchers, McCords, McConnells, McColleys, Duricks, Buseys, Dugans and Callahans. The land was productive and labor was amply rewarded. Many of these names now appear on the list of heavy taxpayers of Vernon township.

CHAPTER XXIII.

FORTVILLE.

For many years before the present town of Fortville was laid out, a post-office and store were kept about a mile north and a little west of the present town, at a point known as Phoebe Fort's corner. The postoffice bore the name of Walpole, in honor of Thomas D. Walpole, a prominent attorney and politician at Greenfield. The postmaster, who was also the proprietor of the little store above mentioned, was Thomas R. Noel, who later became prominent as a citizen of Hancock county.

During the forties John K. Rash, Milas Walker, J. H. Hoppes, Lawson Fuqua and Alfred Shortridge deadened the timber on the site where the present town of Fortville stands. On February 12, 1849, Cephas Fort, who then owned the ground, made the original survey of the town, which consisted of thirty-three lots. Since then a number of additions and surveys have been made, as follow :

First Addition, platted by Cephas Fort; nine lots.

Shull's Addition, platted by Micajah C. Shull, January 20, 1857; five lots.

Noel's Addition, platted by Samuel V. B. Noel and Thomas R. Noel, December 16, 1856.

Vanvelzer's Addition, platted by L. H. Vanvelzer, December 17, 1856; twelve lots.

Merrill's Addition, platted by James S. Merrill; twelve lots.

Asbury's Addition, platted August 19, 1872; nine lots.

Record & Voorhis' Addition, platted by Samuel Record and Oliver W. Voorhis, February 17, 1873.

Crouch's Addition, platted by Larkin W. Crouch, May 1, 1875; nine lots.

Arnett's Addition, platted by Samuel Arnett, March 6, 1884; ten lots.

Chodrick's Addition, platted by Anna Chodrick, July 24, 1891; thirty-three lots.

Lindamood's Addition, platted by William Lindamood, May 3, 1892; seven lots.

Central Addition, platted by John L. Mathershead, trustee, October 19, 1894; 244 lots.

Factory Addition, platted by John L. Mathershead, trustee, January 9, 1895; six lots.

Lindamood's Second Addition, platted by William Lindamood, June 3, 1895; eight lots.

Smail's Addition, platted by John Smail, December 28, 1897; nineteen lots.

Yaryan's Addition, platted by Leander R. Yaryan, February 26, 1902; three lots.

Morrow's Addition, platted by Orville L. Morrow, July 11, 1904; six lots.

Hagens' Addition, platted by Elizabeth Hagens, August 2, 1904; three lots.

Paul Hagens' Addition, platted by Paul Hagens, November 3, 1905; twelve lots.

J. S. Merrill's and Elizabeth Hagens' Addition, platted by J. S. Merrill and Elizabeth Hagens, December 3, 1906.

Edgewood Addition, platted by Allan H. Blacklidge, May 7, 1913; nineteen lots.

When the "Bee Line" railroad was completed, about 1852, the store and the postoffice above mentioned were removed to the town. The postoffice was continued under the name of Walpole, although the railroad station was named Fortville, in honor of Cephas Fort.

The first business house was built in 1849, in which Thomas R. Noel conducted a general store. He was followed by a Mr. McCarty, who occupied the same building. Among the other early business men were Perry Fort, Joseph Chitwood and Tague & Chandler.

Like other towns in new territory, development was slow. Streets were without gravel and the sidewalks were made of saw-dust and slabs. It was located in a productive locality, however, and only needed to await the development of the surrounding country to be assured of its own growth.

INCORPORATION AS A TOWN.

A petition asking that the name of the town be changed from Walpole to Fortville, and that the town be incorporated under the name of Fortville, was presented to the board of county commissioners at the regular September term, 1865. This petition was signed by William C. Pilkenton, James O. Weaver, and a number of others whose names do not appear on the record. The petition shows that Fortville at that time had a population of two hundred and forty persons. The county commissioners fixed the 30th day of September, 1865, as the day upon which the qualified voters were to hold an election at the school house for the purpose of determining whether the town should be incorporated as prayed. At this election thirty-six votes were cast in favor of incorporating the town, and nineteen against it. The report of the election was read in open court at the regular December session, 1865, of

the board of commissioners, who then and there declared "said town incorporated by the name of Fortville."

The first election of town officers was held on December 21, 1865, and the following men were elected: treasurer, Thomas R. Noel; clerk, William Baker; assessor, Robert Edwards; marshal, William H. Foley; trustees, David Staats, first ward; Andrew Hagan, second ward; John Treher, third ward; Thomas Arnett, fourth ward, and Joseph W. Wilson, fifth ward.

At first improvements were slow. During the latter seventies and early eighties, however, the newspaper items from the local correspondent gave abundant evidence of an agitation for street improvements. In 1880 four hundred dollars was subscribed to improve Main and Staats streets. There was opposition to this improvement, and a question was raised by some of the citizens as to whether the property owners could be forced to gravel the streets. During the eighties and nineties improvements came rapidly. Within recent years cement sidewalks have been put down, the streets have been improved and in 1909 the Thomas W. Gardner road was constructed, which gave Fortville a brick street. Marked improvements were made in 1896. Several plants already established expended large sums for improvements. Hagen & Vanlaningham established a planing-mill, and Wisheart & Schaffer an ice house and storage rooms. Several stories were added to business rooms, fronts improved, etc., about this time.

Following are the names of some of the men who have helped to make Fortville what it is:

Dry goods—Hill, Thomas, William Baker, Peter Staats, Andrew Hagan, Bill Bills & Company, William Rash & Lafever, A. J. Whetsell, W. P. Williams and Armstrong & Son.

Grocers—Wisheart & Shafer, Fred Hardin, J. C. Bright, Baker & Williams, Walter McKinzie, Jacob Kramer, F. E. Scotten and F. H. Taylor.

Doctors—Mr. Sanders, S. T. Yancy, J. G. Stuart, Frank Hervey, Stewart Slocum, Charles McCord, J. B. Ellingwood, Samuel W. Hervey, S. L. Witham and O. H. Cook.

Veterinarians—Charles Fort, John L. Hiday, B. E. Helms.

Dentists—J. T. Hoopingarner, Glenn Pell, E. C. Parr and E. C. Oberdurf.

Blacksmiths—Will White, Russ Peters, Ed. Clampit, John & Cornell Jarrett, Samuel Yaryan, Will Morse, Grant Murrer, John H. Hiday, James W. Hiday and William Brown.

Painters—Andy McAdams, T. H. Vanzant, Joseph Swanson, July White, Lee F. Burk, Vinton Davis, Val. Jeffreys, Willard Jeffreys, Walter Griffin, John Carr.

Undertakers—S. H. McCarty and George McCarty.

Lumber Yards—C. S. Springer, H. S. Adams and W. C. Vanlaningham.

Hardware—Cook Brothers, Walter Clayton, Randall & Brothers, Kennedy & Hinds, E. L. Crouch & Company, Q. A. Wright and Phillips & Company.

Druggists—Rundrum & Stewart, 1865; Yancey & Jones, Gideon D. Searl, James Jordan, A. C. Pilkenton, Brewster & Thomas and John F. Johnson.

Garages—William Oler, Whetsell & Alexander, Brunson & Whetsell, Brunson & Harris, Hiday & Rudd, Pratt & Crider and Howell & Son.

Carpenters—Gilford Newhart, James Patterson, John Traylor, George Crist, Thomas Hall, Charles Tuttle, D. T. Winn, John W. Brush, David Cottrell, Oliver Bell, Earl Lackey, Ed. Alfrey, James Crouch, L. W. Crouch and Frank Crouch.

Jewelers—John Hudson, George McCarty and Ed. Brown.

Livery Barn—Reuben Caylor, Helms Brothers, Joseph Roberts, F. G. Murrer, Stonebreaker, D. Troy, I. Roberts, Walker & Eiks, Bell & Brunson, Dildine & Humes and Felix Grimsley, Wright & Humer.

Tailors—Andrew Capens.

Plasterers—Sherrill & Lightfoot, Wiley & Wiley.

Harness Makers—Robert Gunsols, William Simmons, James Gwinn and Frank Caudell.

Furniture Dealers—Samuel McCarty, James McCarty, George McCarty, John Hudson and E. L. Crouch.

Variety Store—George Ward, R. R. Wright, J. S. Smail.

Barber Shops—R. P. Brown, Wright & Welchel, Williams & Baker and John Doty.

TOWN LIGHTS.

Some of the older records of the town have been lost, but older citizens remember that before the discovery of gas the town trustees had coal-oil lamps placed on the streets for lighting. This was probably done at some time during the seventies or in the early eighties. After gas was discovered in the county, in 1887, the town was lighted for a number of years with natural gas. In April, 1913, the electric street lights were installed.

PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE.

During the seventies, or probably the eighties, a hand engine was purchased, which was operated by volunteers whenever fires occurred in the town. No cisterns were installed, and for water supply the town depended upon local wells. There are no records to show just when this engine was

purchased, but it was used until quite recently. In March and April, 1913, the town installed a gravity water system at a cost of \$16,849.40. A huge tank, with a capacity of 50,000 gallons, has been constructed one hundred feet above the street level of the town. Pipes have been laid and hydrants have been distributed so that all parts of the town are protected by the system. A large stream of water can be thrown over the highest buildings. The town also has two two-wheeled hose carts with five hundred feet of A-1 hose on each cart. The carts are light in weight and are pulled by hand.

SCHOOLS.

The first school house was built in 1857, on the site of the present school building. It was a small frame building in which the first term was taught by a Mr. Tewilliger. A subscription school was taught by a Mrs. Munson. This frame school house continued in use for a period of about twenty years, and of course became wholly inadequate for school purposes as the town grew. In 1877 the newspaper items of the Fortville correspondent again show an agitation for a better school house. The frame building burned about 1875-6, and after that school was conducted in the basement of the Methodist church, also over a drug store and in a hotel; in fact, wherever rooms could be procured. People demanded a house commensurate with the needs of the town and the community. Stokes Jackson was township trustee of Vernon township, and in April, 1877, agreed to pay one-half the cost, and to join with the corporation of Fortville in the erection of a five thousand dollar building. On May 24, 1877, the *Hancock Democrat* published the following, with other items from the Fortville correspondent:

"We had a school meeting sometime ago to make an effort to build a school house, but the city 'dads' and the township trustee failed to agree on plans, etc. We are no nearer having a school house now than we were before. Every spring a great interest is gotten up in a school house, and everybody talks it, and if wind work would build it, we might now have houses enough to accommodate the whole township. As yet, however, the 'wind work is all that has been done and I am afraid we will not have a building this summer."

On May 31, 1877, the same correspondent included the following item: "We had another school meeting last Wednesday, which resulted in a small subscription."

Nothing further appeared in the local papers concerning the school house until the following spring. On April 11, 1878, the correspondent wrote: "We will soon have a new school house; this is a move in the right direction."

On November 21, 1878, the correspondent wrote, "Our school is done and school will begin in about ten days."

In a December issue, in 1878, of the *Pendleton Republican*, a full report on the new school house was published: "Last Monday one hundred and seventy-six hungry minds rushed into the new school building at Fortville, anxious to reap the benefit of the educational advantages their parents are so amply providing them. Indeed they may well feel thankful for such commendable work as the school board of Fortville and the township trustee of Vernon township, Mr. U. S. Jackson, has shown in erecting such a substantial, commodious school building as Fortville now possesses.

"Fortville has long needed such a house and the present school board, J. H. Treher, Samuel Arnett and J. B. Anderson, deserve credit for pushing the matter to completion. The building was jointly erected by the school board of Fortville and the trustees of Vernon township, each municipal corporation bearing one-half the building expenses and each to pay for the running support of the school in proportion to the enumeration of children in school.

"The building is a model school house containing five rooms. It was built by J. H. Treher, a well-known mechanic and member of the board, for the low figures of about three thousand and two hundred dollars, including foundation. No part of the work has been slighted and the township now has a school building with a seating capacity of over two hundred and stands without a rival in Hancock county for a neatly located, conveniently arranged school house.

"As yet they have only three teachers, Alonzo Smith, principal; Quitman Jackson, intermediate, and Miss Edwards, of Noblesville, primary."

The school was conducted jointly for probably twelve or fifteen years, after which Fortville assumed full control of her own schools. It has been necessary to make several additions to the building. At this time, 1915-16, the school has eleven rooms, besides several smaller office and recitation rooms, and twelve teachers are regularly employed.

A Normal was conducted at Fortville in 1891 and high school branches were presented that year. In the fall of 1894, systematic high school work was begun, with Elsworth Orr as principal. In 1895 J. W. Jay took charge of the school and during the winter of 1897-8 the first commission for the school was granted to Superintendent Jay. Following are the names of the superintendents who have been in charge of the high school: Elsworth Orr, 1894; J. W. Jay, 1895; Will A. Myers, 1900; Albert Reep, 1906; C. E. Kelley, 1910; Benton G. Keicher, 1911; Roy R. Roudebush, 1915.

The school was equipped for manual training work in the fall of 1912.

Sewing was introduced in the fall of 1913, and a kitchen was fully fitted up for domestic science classes in 1914.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Two hundred and eighty-five children between the ages of six and twenty-one years were enumerated in the town of Fortville in the spring of 1915. Many pupils from the surrounding country were transferred to Fortville for school purposes, so that during the year 1914-15 the schools had an enrollment of 334; of these, 83 were in the high school and 251 were in the grades. The average daily attendance in the schools for the year was 225 in the elementary grades and 75 in the high school. The cost of maintaining the elementary grades during the year was \$4,960.00; the cost of maintaining the high school was \$4,313.75. The total amount paid teachers for the year was \$6,705.11. The estimated value of all school property as reported by the school trustees on August 1, 1915, is \$21,500. The total assessment of taxables in the town, as reported by the assessor in 1914, is \$535,650.

NEWSPAPERS AND PRINTING.

Five local newspapers have been published at Fortville. The first was the *Fortville Journal*, published for a few months about 1879 or 1880. It was followed by a second *Fortville Journal* in 1883, and by the *Fortville Sun* in 1886. The *Fortville Tribune* was established in 1893 and published by different editors until April, 1909, when it was purchased by Gus E. Stewart, the present editor and proprietor. He had previously published the *Fortville Reporter* for a few months during the fall of 1901. The difficulties and hardships connected with building up a printing business in a town is well illustrated by the number of papers that have been published at Fortville. Whoever succeeds has a long battle to fight and many discouragements to overcome before he sees his work crowned with success. But this has been accomplished. The *Fortville Tribune* is now fully established and its editor, Mr. Stewart, who himself is a product of Fortville, has the satisfaction of seeing on his books a generous subscription list, his advertising columns in demand, and his office busy with job work.

BANDS.

The old Fortville Cornet Band was organized about 1870. Among the members of the band that can be recalled are: Dall Elliott, leader; J. W. Sherrill, E-flat cornet; Charles Stout, first B-flat cornet; John Shafer, second B-flat cornet; Ethan Hudson, first alto; James Manford, second alto; James

Scroy, first tenor; Joseph Edwards, second tenor; Joseph Schafer, third tenor; Elmore West, tuba; Sebe Russell, bass drum, and A. J. Whetsell, drum. After several years Dr. S. A. Troy took a deep interest in the band and contributed liberally toward its maintenance. The organization, with a changing membership, was kept up for ten or fifteen years. Fortville was then without a band until the time of the

FORTVILLE CONCERT BAND.

The Fortville Concert Band was organized in the fall of 1910, with the following charter members: Cornets, Ray Teal, Hayden Taylor, George Lindamood; clarinet, Russell Banks; altos, Earl Lackey, Harry Griffey; trombones, Lester Born, Homer Smith, Clarence Apple; E-flat bass, James Morse; saxaphones, Dr. S. A. Hervey, Hayes Thomas; baritones, George Newhall, Harry Duzan; piccolo, William Drake. drums and bells, Fred Yaryan. Of these, Hervey, Thomas, Taylor, Newhall, Apple, Smith and Lackey have played the entire five consecutive seasons of summer concerts in Fortville. After two consecutive seasons of summer concerts in Fortville Russell Banks was lost to the Barnard Orchestra, then playing the Redpath Chautauqua circuit.

The past summer, 1915, was the fifth consecutive season of Wednesday evening concerts for this band on the streets of Fortville. These concerts having grown to be a vital factor both to the business men and patrons of Fortville. On these Wednesday evenings in summer the town takes on the appearance of one gigantic social gathering, where greetings are exchanged and small business matters transacted. The organization has been particularly careful never to ask financial assistance from citizens nor business men, thus always keeping it, from its birth, entirely independent and under obligations to no one.

The private property of the band consists of black serge, velvet-trimmed uniforms, valued at three hundred dollars; one monster E-flat bass, silver-plated in trunk; a concert-sized Leedy bass drum, with tambourine, traps and various accoutrements; a set of Leedy bells; a library of music, valued at one hundred and fifty dollars, and a portable band stand.

At the close of last season the personnel of the band was as follows: Cornets, Hayden Taylor, Charles Fisher; altos, Charles Dilts, Earl Lakey; alto saxaphone, Hayes Thomas; tenor saxaphone, Dr. S. W. Hervey; E-flat bass, Samuel Trueblood; clarinets, Robert Brewster, Kenneth Torrence; trombones, Garfield Boylen, Clarence Apple, Homer Smith; baritones, George Newhall, Harry Duzan; drums, R. S. Hiatt.

The band was started under the leadership of George Newhall, who conducted it through two seasons. It was subsequently directed by Dr. S. W. Hervey and C. E. Plessinger, of Anderson, who conducted it through the past concert season. Of the present members, Robert Brewster and Harry Duzan are members of the Indiana University Band, which is the regimental band of the Second Infantry, Indiana National Guard.

FORTVILLE STATE BANK.

This bank was organized as a private bank in September, 1891, by Isaac W. McConnell, of Oxford, Ind., and Jacob P. Isley, of Attica, Ind., Mr. Isley being the president and Mr. McConnell, cashier. It was called the Fortville Bank. In 1892 James M. Cook and his brother, Jesse P. Cook, became associated with the institution as partners. Emerson F. Cahen was appointed as assistant cashier. In 1893 the bank was purchased by Alfred Denny, James M. Cook, Jesse P. Cook and Emerson F. Cahen. Alfred Denny was chosen president, James M. Cook, vice-president, Emerson F. Cahen, cashier, and Jesse P. Cook, assistant cashier. Later in the same year James W. Trittippo became identified as a stockholder and was chosen assistant cashier. After the death of Alfred Denny, his son, Isom W. Denny, became president.

In July, 1906, the bank was incorporated as a state bank, with a paid-up capital of twenty-five thousand dollars. Under the new organization Isom Denny was elected president, James M. Cook, vice-president, Jesse P. Cook, vice-president, Emerson F. Cahen, cashier, and James W. Trittippo, assistant cashier. The above named officers were also the directors of the institution. The resources of the bank are now over three hundred thousand dollars.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

This bank was first organized through the efforts of O. L. Morrow in the latter part of 1906, as the People's State Bank of Fortville, with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars. Its first officers were William R. Rash, president; O. L. Morrow, cashier; W. S. Todd, assistant cashier; directors, W. R. Rash, H. S. Adams, John F. Johnson, J. A. McComas and P. A. Randall. The bank's first published statement showed assets amounting to one hundred and forty-six thousand two hundred dollars and six cents.

In 1908 it was reorganized as a national bank with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars. Its first president, William R. Rash, was followed by John G. McCord and John F. Johnson, the latter being president at this time. The present directors are John F. Johnson, William R. Rash, Henry S. Adams, Leander F. Whetzel and Philip A. Randall. O. L. Morrow has been cashier since the bank was organized as a state bank.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Prior to 1856 services were held in a log church situated in what is now known as Fort's cemetery, about one mile north of Fortville, then known as Staat's cemetery and church. In 1856 a revival service was held by Rev. L. W. Monson in a barn belonging to Peter Staat, situated in the north edge of Fortville. There were a number of conversions and accessions to the church. Out of this number, with those who had held membership at the old church, a new class was formed, taking the name of Fortville Methodist Episcopal church. The old log church was then abandoned and torn down. For a short time after this the Fortville Methodists held their services in the Staat barn, then for awhile in a log cabin on what is now North Main street. After shifting about in temporary quarters for about three years, the building of a church was launched, in 1859, under the pastorate of Eli Rammel. Through the earnest efforts of this pastor and the liberal gifts of Peter Staat, S. A. Patterson and others, a frame church was built on the corner of Church and School streets. The building was raised and enclosed, but only the basement was finished for public worship. The building stood in this condition for five or six years, when, under the pastorate of M. Teague, an effort was made and the upper room was finished and the church dedicated by Bishop Thomas Bowman, in 1865. An annoying debt then hung over the church for several years and the building would have been sold for the indebtedness but for the heroic self-denial of Rev. John S. McCarty, who sold his horse and saddle, took the money and canceled the debt and then walked over his large circuit, making other sacrifices to save the church from the disgrace of being sold.

The charter members of the church were: Martin Shaffer, Rachael Shaffer, Minerva Shaffer, Polly Staat, Mary Patterson, Phoebe Staat, Henry Humphries, Cynthia Humphries, Elizabeth Humphries, Christina Stuart, Elizabeth Chodrick, Matthias Shaffer, George Kisicker, Virginia Baker, William M. Baker, Emily Negley, Mary Ginder, I. N. Tewilliger, Camilla Shaffer, Peter Staat, Hannah Staat, S. A. Patterson, Nancy Humphries, J. S. Edwards, Anna Chodrick, Sarah Kisicker, Mary Shaffer, Roanna Baker, America Baker, Mary Tewilliger, Elizabeth Poole, James Negley, Susan Russell, William Manford, Robert Poole and Margaret Poole. The present membership is approximately three hundred and seventy-five and continually growing. The pastors and their terms of service are as follow: Milton Wayman, 1856; James Black, 1857-58; Eli Rammel, 1859; J. S. McCarty, 1860-61; William Anderson, 1862-63; Benjamin Smith,

1864; M. A. Teague, 1865; W. E. McCarty, 1866-67; J. W. Lowry, 1868; S. T. Stout, 1869-70; J. B. Carnes, 1871-73; E. S. Freeman and J. S. Cain, 1874; E. S. Freeman and R. H. Smith, 1875; E. S. Freeman, 1876; F. F. Rhoades, 1877-78; E. I. Rhoades, 1879; J. S. McCarty, 1880-82; A. C. Gerard, 1883-84; D. D. Powell, 1885; A. S. Rodgers, 1886-88; I. S. Bicknell, 1889; J. T. Fettro, 1890-92; J. H. Slack, 1893-94; F. M. Lacey, 1895-98; G. H. Myers, 1899-02; W. B. Freeland, 1903-04; W. T. Arnold, 1905-08; Millard Pell, 1909-10; W. E. Murray, 1911-12; W. W. Wiant, 1913-15.

The Sunday school has been in operation almost ever since the organization of the church. It has remained through the years one of the most prosperous auxiliary organizations. The average attendance for the last few years has been about two hundred each Sunday. The attendance at the regular church services will average throughout the year about two hundred.

The movement that resulted in the present church edifice began the next day after Christmas, 1900. The leader of the work was the pastor, the Rev. George H. Myers. To him a great deal of the credit must be given for the present splendid church house. The corner stone was laid on July 25, 1901. It was one of the historical events of the town. The work went on to completion and on March 23, 1902, the new church was dedicated by the Rev. Dr. J. W. Bashford, then president of Ohio Wesleyan University. The present valuation of the church property is fifteen thousand dollars. The board of trustees that served through the building of the present church was composed of the following members: J. W. Jay, president; William R. Rash, treasurer; D. F. Blackburn, secretary; Dr. C. E. McCord, J. A. Gardner and Mrs. Clara Smith.

The church has several other auxiliary organizations, including senior and junior Epworth Leagues; a Woman's Foreign Missionary Society with its auxiliaries, consisting of the Standard Bearers, King's Heralds and Little Light Bearers; a Ladies' Aid Society that has done noble service for years and greatly assisted in lifting the debts on the new building. The church is in a healthy and growing condition and promises to go on in its ministry to all that it can reach. It is one of the best of its class in the Muncie district.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The Christian church at Fortville was organized on August 6, 1871. John Rash and wife from the Christian church at Alfont, A. Ferrell and wife from Kentucky, and L. W. Crouch from Tennessee, desiring to unite in an organization and build a house of worship in Fortville, decided to hold a meeting. J. W. Ferrell, of Kentucky, was sent for, and on Friday night,



CHRISTIAN CHURCH, FORTVILLE



M. E. CHURCH, FORTVILLE

August 3, 1871, preached the first sermon. N. A. Walker, of Indianapolis, came and assisted in the meeting. On the following Monday, August 6, in the Thomas grove, west of Fortville, in the temple of God's own rearing, while the winds were rustling the leaves above them and the spirit of Christ stirred their hearts within them, a little band of twenty-three pledged themselves to God, their Maker and Christ, their Master, on the one foundation, with the Bible as their only creed, and to work and suffer, if need be, for the sake of Jesus. The charter members were, Mary Ann Ellingwood, Elizabeth Ellingwood, Margaret Rash, Winnie Clark, Martha A. Scott, Susan Ferrell, Mary Hiday, Jane Becknell, Sidney Harter, Martha Troy, Mary Edmonds, Jennie Ferrell, Mary Ann Cavender, Jennie Scott, Mary A. Fort, Benjamin Cavender, A. Ferrell, J. K. Rash, S. P. Setters, George W. Ferrell, E. Ferrell, George Scott and L. W. Crouch.

The ministers who have served the church have been: J. W. Ferrell, Rev. Blaney, N. A. Walker, J. O. Cutts, B. K. Smith, W. B. Trowbridge, J. McAllam, Niel McAllam, Rev. Ackman, W. H. Kerr, W. Baker, Rev. Hawthorn, Revs. Franklin, Wilson, Bullfin, Willoby, Johnson, Waller, Finsley and J. E. Moyer.

A Sunday school was organized at the dedication of the first church building on the third Lord's day in June, 1872. The superintendents have been, J. W. Ferrell, S. P. Setters, L. W. Crouch, J. B. Anderson, C. M. Cannaday, W. B. Cannaday, John Hauk, Caroline Crouch, Claude Hiday and Walter Chappell. The average attendance has been eighty. There are ten classes, with a large attendance of adult members.

The first church was a frame building erected in 1871 and 1872, built by L. W. Crouch. The building committee was composed of J. K. Rash, A. Ferrell and L. W. Crouch. Dedicatory services were conducted by N. A. Walker, of Indianapolis. The present structure is of brick, erected in 1900 by Mr. Fatout. The building committee was composed of Henry Hiday, Frank Hunter, Rev. Kerr and L. W. Crouch. It was dedicated by J. F. Rains, of Cincinnati.

The auxiliary societies of the church are the Christian Woman's Board of Missions, the senior and junior Christian Endeavor Society and the Ladies' Aid Society. There are at present (1915) three hundred members of the church.

ST. JOHN'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The present frame structure, occupied by the Catholics at Fortville, and which is soon to be replaced by a modern brick edifice, was built in 1869, by the Rev. Father D. J. McMullen, of Indianapolis. Previous to that time services were held at irregular intervals in the homes of members.

For a few years there was no regular pastor. Services were conducted by visiting priests from St. John's church of Indianapolis and St. Mary's church of Anderson. In 1877 the Franciscan monastery, of Indianapolis, was given charge of the congregation. The first regular pastor was the Rev. Father Arsenius Fahle, O. F. M. It is still a mission attended by the Franciscans, the present pastor being Rev. Father Lendger, O. F. M. There are at present about sixty members. The present trustees are James Ganley, Lawrence Durrick, P. J. Kelley and T. M. Tobin. They will also act as a building committee for the construction of the new church. The church was given the name of St. Thomas, in honor of the late Thomas Tobin, who worked untiringly for the erection of the first church.

There has been regularly maintained a Sunday school, and instruction in Christian doctrine for members under eighteen. The classes are taught by the pastor.

There is a Ladies' Altar Society, organized after the building of the church. Its purpose is to provide linens, vestments, etc., used in the altar service. There is also a League of the Sacred Heart, organized in 1913. Its aim is to encourage a greater devotion and love of the sacred heart of Jesus and a closer union in prayer.

PENTECOSTAL CHURCH OF THE NAZARENES.

Two or three years ago a party of Nazarenes came to Fortville and conducted a series of meetings, the result of which was the organization of a church. The congregation is small and has not erected a house. The people have been meeting in rented halls to the present. They are planning to erect or purchase a church as soon as possible.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

In 1915 George W. Rader and Frank Dudley, Seventh-Day Adventist missionaries, conducted a tent meeting at Fortville for several months, commencing about June 1. As a result of the meeting, in October a congregation was organized, composed of the following families: H. E. Stottlemeyer and wife, Abe Cottrell, wife and daughter, William Day, wife and daughter, Thomas Stottlemeyer, Charles Clace and wife, Margaret Anderson and Mrs. Nancy Girt. To the present they have been worshipping at private residences, principally at the home of H. E. Stottlemeyer. They are contemplating the erection of a church in the near future.

LODGES.

Fortville Lodge No. 207, Free and Accepted Masons, was organized on August 2, 1856, by J. L. Dannaha, of Clarksville Lodge No. 118, as worshipful master; Jacob Baity, of Oaklandon Lodge No. 140, as senior warden; Silas Helms, of Clarksville Lodge No. 118, as junior warden; J. H. Perry, of Indianapolis, as treasurer; Hiram Duncan, of Fortville, as secretary; Samuel Arnett, of Oaklandon Lodge No. 140, as senior deacon; G. W. Kinnaman, of Clarksville Lodge No. 118, as junior deacon; Robert Alfout, of Madison Lodge No. 44, as tyler. A charter was granted to the lodge on March 26, 1857, showing a charter membership of fourteen. The first officers were J. L. Dannaha, worshipful master; Eastley Helms, senior warden; George W. Kinnaman, junior warden; J. H. Perry, treasurer; Hiram Duncan, secretary; Samuel Arnett, senior deacon; T. J. Dannaha, junior deacon; Peter Staats, tyler. The present number of members is one hundred and eighteen. The lodge has owned two halls, the first having burned on December 31, 1893. The room over the store of W. R. Rash was then used until the new hall on the third floor of the opera building was dedicated, on April 2, 1902. This hall is now owned by the lodge. W. R. Rash has been secretary of the lodge during the past twenty-four years.

Fortville Chapter No. 149, Order of the Eastern Star, was organized in the Masonic hall at Fortville, May 23, 1894, by Eden Chapter No. 101, Irven Barnard, deputy. There were twenty-two charter members: W. R. Rash, Katie Rash, Margaret Rash, J. W. Trittipo, Delphia Trittipo, A. J. Whetsel, Hattie Whetsel, A. C. Davis, Cynthia Davis, Dr. S. W. Hervey, Bertha Hervey, Worth Arnett, Jane Arnett, Lillie Arnett, R. J. Sample, Sarah Sample, Claudie McCord, Mary Gist, Laura Saunders, Frances Saunders, Ella Likens and W. J. Manford. The chapter has lost several members by death and change of residence, and now has an enrollment of eighty-nine members.

Edwards Lodge No. 178, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was organized October 10, 1856, with the following charter members: J. H. Perry, R. C. Pitman, C. P. Thomas, H. A. Rutherford, A. Staats, A. H. Heisen, Peter Morrison, J. B. McArthur, Peter Staats, Sr., J. S. Merrill, Wood Browning, Silas Helms, J. T. Russell, J. S. Edwards, G. H. Arnold, A. Burchfield. The first officers were James Perry, noble grand; R. C. Pitman, vice-grand; C. P. Thomas, secretary; H. H. Rutherford, treasurer. This lodge has owned its own hall for many years. Its first hall burned on January 10, 1898, and in the summer following the order built a new home which is now known as Odd Fellows hall. The present membership of the lodge is two hundred and seventy-three.

Fortville Encampment No. 171, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was organized November 18, 1889, with the following charter members: J. K. Fausett, A. Kappas, John Smail, C. V. Harden, A. W. Clayton, M. C. Oberdurf, Charles Bergner and Sanford Ogle. The encampment was organized in what was known as the Jordan building. It gained in membership until the Odd Fellows hall burned, when the order dwindled to a few members. The remaining members met for several years in the rear room of the Fortville State Bank, with an attendance of only five or six. When the Odd Fellows built a new home the encampment at once commenced to gain in members until at present it has a membership of one hundred and forty-seven.

Lodge No. 80, Daughters of Rebekah, was organized with the following charter members: Andrew Kappas, E. E. Kappas, Samuel Troy, Martha Troy, James Merrill, Charles Doty, Susanna Doty, David Lewis, Luvina Lewis, Thomas W. Huston, Lucinda Huston, John Hiday and Mary Hiday. The lodge now has a membership of two hundred and forty-two and meets in the I. O. O. F. hall.

Fortville Lodge No. 404, Knights of Pythias, was organized in the Jordan building, July 13, 1894, with the following charter members: J. C. Smail, John Small, John R. Smith, E. F. Cahen, E. W. Collins, C. H. Alford, E. E. Bill, William Fausett, E. R. Brown, Selmae Gottschalkson, Paul Hagens, Charles Manford, James Pettigrew, F. W. Sherril, A. A. Stewart, J. G. Thomas, William J. Vanbuskirk, William Walker, Quincy A. Wright and George Winn. The present membership of the lodge is one hundred and forty-eight. The lodge suffered a loss by fire when the Jordan building burned on January 10, 1898. It then moved about from place to place until 1902, when it became established in its new home on the third floor of the Ayers building.

Fortville Temple No. 305, Pythian Sisters, was instituted March 20, 1905, with forty-two charter members. It has always met in the K. of P. hall at Fortville. It now has a membership of seventy-two.

Manitou Tribe No. 53, Improved Order of Red Men, was organized February 8, 1875, with the following charter members: Andrew Kappes, John H. Treher, John F. Caldwell, George H. Jackson, A. D. Perkins, Sr., Amos Birchfield, Christopher C. Troy, Robert P. Brown, William Rose, James C. Jordan, John H. Cottrell, E. B. Clampitt, Jacob Stoechr, Aaron Chappell, James P. Russell, Garrison Asbury, Charles V. Hardin, Freemont, G. Murrer, Ambrose Saylor, Joshua Beaver, John B. Chodrick and Henry Fort. Manitou Tribe was one of the pioneer tribes of the state of Indiana,

which is implied by its number when one considers that there are at this time in the state about four hundred and sixteen tribes. The early history of the tribe is marked by many ups and downs and its members met with many misfortunes and hardships in setting forth the principles of freedom, friendship and charity. It had no regular meeting place, but yet managed, through the diligent and loyal efforts of both officers and members, to establish itself as one of the foremost organizations in the community. Its first meeting place was in the old Fisher building. After a short life this was burned down, consuming the entire property of the lodge along with records and other valuable papers. This gave the lodge quite a set-back, from which it took a long time to fully recover, its membership having dwindled down to sixteen members. After a time, about the year 1888, and with a gradual increase in membership, the tribe was able to build the second story of what was then known as the Moore block, which they used for a home until February, 1907, when they moved into their present home, a two-story building, known as the Red Men's building.

Manitou Haymakers Association No. 53½.—The Haymakers have had several organizations at Fortville at different times. The last association was instituted during the winter of 1903-04. The present membership is one hundred and forty-seven. The association is a joint owner of the Red Men's building, with Manitou Tribe No. 53, Improved Order of Red Men.

Leola Council No. 108, was organized in 1906 with forty-nine charter members. Meetings are held in the Red Men's building. The lodge until several years ago had one hundred and twenty-five members, but through removals and deaths the membership has decreased to about sixty.

Camp No. 7137, Modern Woodmen of America, was organized and chartered on October 25, 1899, with twenty-three charter members. Its present membership is one hundred and six. The camp meets on each Monday night in its own hall over the O. K. drug store. There has been no death in the camp since its organization.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

In the spring of 1915 an effort was made at Fortville to secure a public library and reading room. On March 22 sixty or more citizens of the town filed their petition with the clerk of the Hancock circuit court, showing that money had been subscribed and that funds were available to establish a library. The court, Judge Sample on the bench, made a finding to this effect, and on March 31, 1915, appointed the following men as members of the library board: J. F. Hoopingarner, Arthur B. Ayers and James W. Trittipo.

Application has been made to Andrew Carnegie for aid to build a library, but no action has yet been taken on this application.

THE THIMBLE CLUB.

The Thimble Club was organized with sixteen charter members, on May 22, 1902. It was known as the Thursday Club until 1908, when it was re-organized and re-named the Thimble Club. Its purpose is to promote interest in needlecraft and for social development. The ladies meet on Friday every two weeks from two to four. The club celebrated its tenth anniversary without the loss of a single member by death. Since that time Miss Laura Jarrett has been taken away. The ladies who have served as president of the club are Mrs. Fred Hardin, Mrs. W. P. Williams, Mrs. J. F. Johnson, Mrs. Harry Apple, Miss Laura Jarrett, Mrs. Stewart Slocum, Mrs. Frank Crouch and Mrs. E. R. Crouch, the latter being president at this time.

FORTVILLE TROOP NO. I, BOY SCOUTS.

This troop was organized five years ago by Harry Griffey. It has usually had from eighteen to twenty-five members. The boys have the regulation suits and observe closely the rules of conduct governing the order. In addition to the regular rules they have imposed others upon themselves which are scrupulously observed. They have camped and "roughed" it on Fall creek on an occasion or two and have enjoyed the outing thoroughly. The meetings are regularly held in the basement of the Methodist church. They follow the course of instruction prescribed by the order. Harry Griffey acted as scout master for the first two or three years, since which time Samuel J. Stokes has been scout master.

THE COUNTY HOSPITAL.

On May 27, 1914, several hundred citizens from Fortville and vicinity filed their petition with the board of county commissioners, asking the board "to locate, build and erect, and make proper and legal provision for the maintenance of a county hospital in and for the county of Hancock, state of Indiana, the same to be located, built and erected in the city of Fortville, in said county and state, not to exceed thirty-five thousand dollars."

It seems, however, that the board could not be persuaded to think that the county was in need of a hospital and for that reason failed to grant the prayer of the petitioners.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

Two rural free delivery routes have been established from the postoffice at Fortville. Lincoln G. Boden has route 1 and James C. Jordan, route 2. These routes were established and the first mail was delivered over them on September 2, 1902.

MILLS, FACTORIES, ETC.

The mills, factories, etc., of Fortville, have been grouped with the mills of Vernon township.

TAXPAYERS.

The heavy taxpayers of Fortville have been grouped with the taxpayers of Vernon township.

HECKMAN
BINDERY INC.



DEC 90

N. MANCHESTER,
INDIANA 46522

